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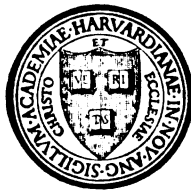
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HISTORY
OF
BERGEN AND PASSAIC COUNTIES,
NEW JERSEY,
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF MANY OF ITS
PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
W. WOODFORD CLAYTON,

ASSISTED BY
WILLIAM NELSON, A.M.,
RECORDING SECRETARY NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ILLUSTRATED.

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P R E F A C E.

THE design of the present volume has been to furnish a comprehensive and reliable history of Bergen and Passaic Counties, New Jersey. In grouping these counties together in one volume respect has been had to that ancient tie of lineage and race which has given and will preserve in both sections an identity of interest, and also to the fact that for more than a century and a half these counties were one in territory and municipal government. It is therefore fitting that they should be classed together in their history.

It is not necessary to ask the reader to pause here upon the threshold of this volume to listen to a lengthy description of what it contains, or to a eulogy calculated to bias his judgment in favor of it in advance. The work will speak for itself. We ask only the reader's candid verdict after the volume shall have been impartially perused.

There are but a few words of explanation necessary in these prefatory remarks. The work of compiling this history was begun scarcely more than a year ago. Of course it could not have been so soon completed by a single writer. The plan has been to employ several writers upon different departments. This plan has been carried out, and the present volume is the result of their united labors, amounting in all to several years' work for a single individual.

The writers who have assisted in the compilation of this work are William Nelson, A.M., of Paterson, the late Judge Nehemiah Millard, of the same city, Rufus T. Peck, Esq., Charles K. Westbrook, A.B., and Edgar O. Wagner, Esq., of the publishers' regular staff of assistants. The three last mentioned gentlemen have written a large share of the biographical sketches.

All the work thus furnished, except a part of the biographies and the history of the city of Paterson, by Mr. Nelson, has been submitted to the revision of the responsible historian, whose duty it has been not only to write the general history of both counties, but to so handle the whole mass of matter entering into the volume as to make it one homogeneous, orderly, and consecutive work throughout. This latter task has been comparatively easy, owing to the excellence both in style and matter of most of the township histories furnished by the assistant writers.

The name of Mr. Nelson attached to his part of the work is a sufficient guarantee that so much of it at least has been well done. And it has been the conscientious endeavor of the general historian to attain to a like excellence throughout the entire volume. It should be mentioned in this connection that for the interesting early history of schools in the townships we are indebted to the carefully prepared centennial manuscript of Mr. Demarest, Superintendent of Schools in Bergen County.

Our thanks are due for many courtesies extended to us and our assistants in both counties, and for matter which has been gratuitously and cheerfully furnished by a number of persons. We desire also to acknowledge our indebtedness to the county and town officials and to members of the press generally throughout the counties.

W. WOODFORD CLAYTON.

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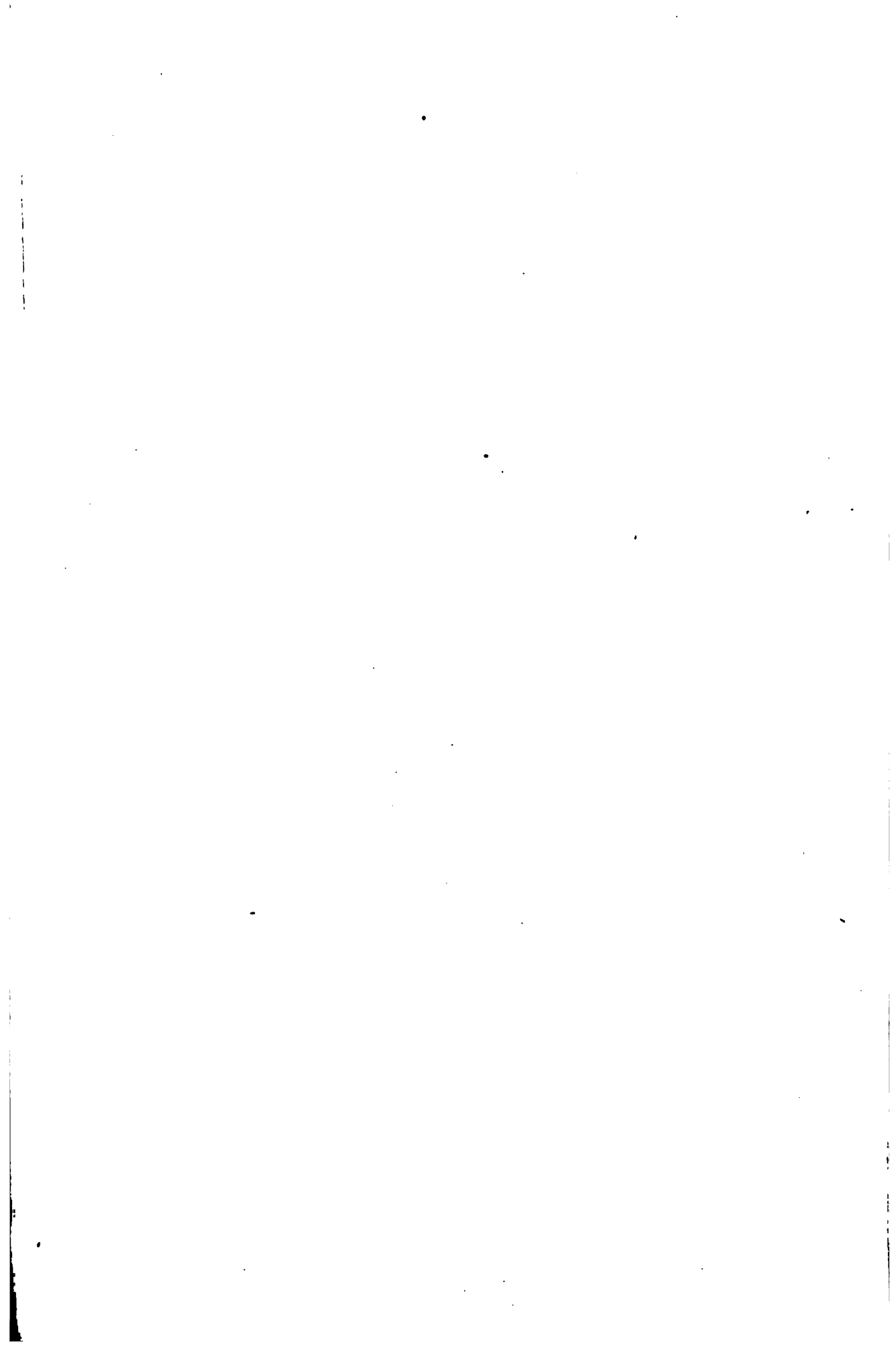
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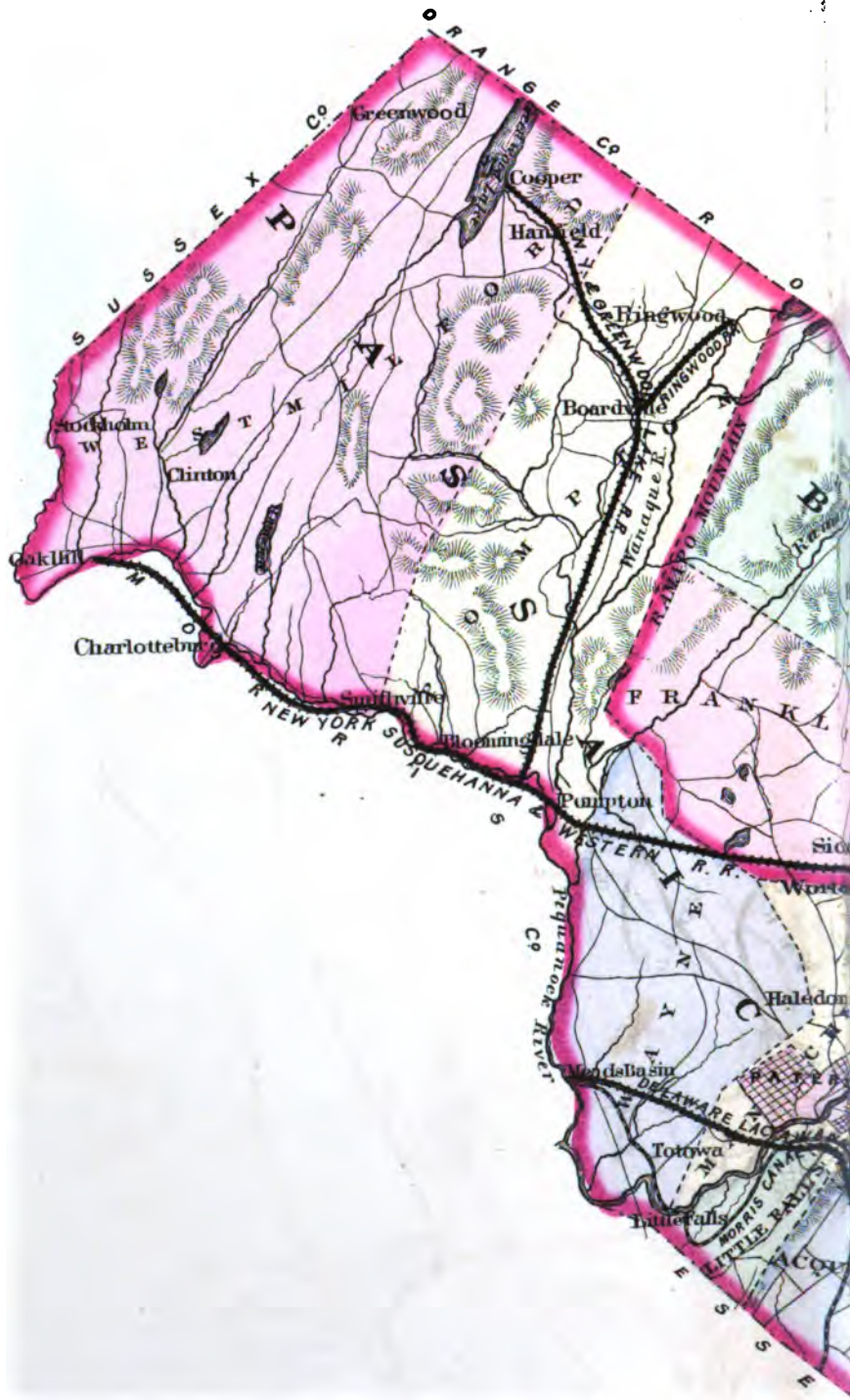
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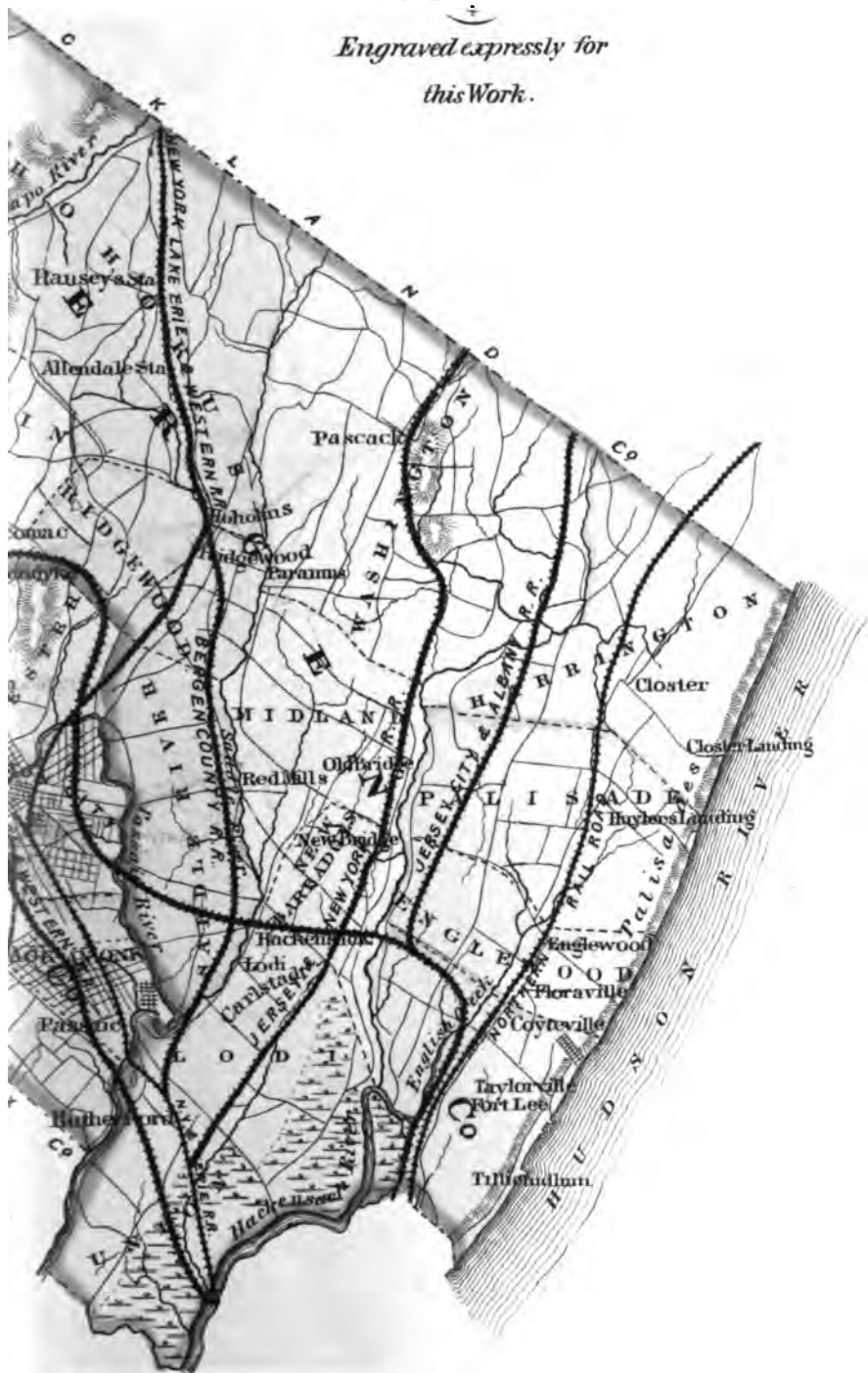
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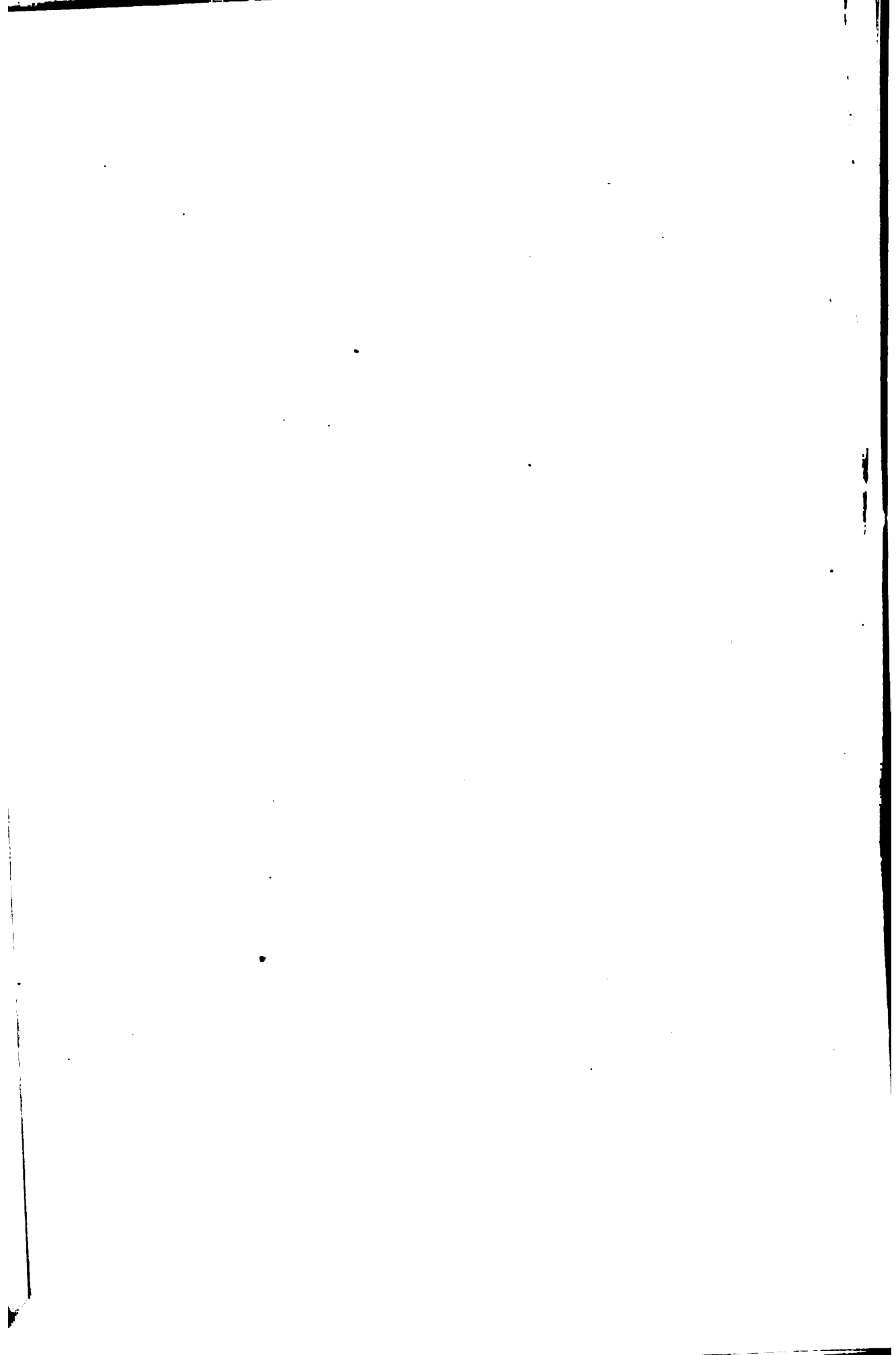




MAP
of
BERGEN-PASSAIC
COUNTIES

*Engraved expressly for
this Work.*





HISTORY

OF

BERGEN AND PASSAIC COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

THAT portion of New Jersey the history of which is comprised in the present volume is situated chiefly between the Hudson and Passaic Rivers, with a small strip of land lying southward of the latter. Its southeastern base or terminus is the peninsula of Bergen Neck, resting upon the Kill Van Kull, which separates it from Staten Island and forms the channel, now known as the Kills, between the Bay of New York on the east, and Achter Kull, or Newark Bay, on the west. The eastern boundary of this territory, along the North River, is quite straight, excepting the indentation caused by New York Bay between Constable's Hook and Paulus Hook, at Jersey City. The southwestern boundary pursues a somewhat zigzag course, following the Passaic River for some distance above its confluence with Newark Bay, then crossing it and running along the northern border of Essex County to the Morris County line, which it follows to the eastern line of Sussex County, and thence, by a direct line, passes to the boundary between New York and New Jersey. The territory, therefore, is bounded on the north by the New York State line.

In its topographical features it is interesting, while in its commercial and manufacturing importance it is second to no other district of equal extent in the State.

The rivers which flow through this territory, or form its boundaries, including the Hudson, though rising at points widely remote from each other, converge towards a common outlet as they approach the twin bays of Newark and New York, as if guided by a sort of instinct of nature to seek the centre of commercial activity of the Western Continent. As anciently all roads led to Rome, so in these modern days all roads, no less than the rivers we are describing, lead to the city of New York.

The importance, commercially, of the eastern part of this territory as the *nexus* with New York of all the railroads and lines of transportation to and from the great West needs only to be mentioned in this connection. Every year adds to this section greater population, greater commercial value, and increased facilities for connecting the vastly-accumulating business of the great West with New York City; and its value will only be still more enhanced when a wise economy shall have located the great warehouses for western-bound goods arriving from Europe on the New Jersey side of the Hudson.

These are a few of the considerations which indicate the commercial importance of our territory. The falls and water-powers of the Passaic River are noted for the facilities they afford for manufacturing. Already on the principal fall of that river has been built up a manufacturing city of nearly sixty thousand people. And at Passaic and other points along its valley the banks are lined with mills and factories.

The scenery of this section is picturesque, in many places imposing. The Palisades, with their bold and rugged fronts, form its eastern wall along the Hudson from a few miles above Hoboken to Tappan, a distance of nearly twenty miles. Remarkable for their picturesque and sublime appearance, they are justly regarded as among the most interesting objects of natural scenery in America. In some places they rise almost perpendicularly from the shore to the height of five or six hundred feet, and form for miles a solid wall of dark, frowning rocks, impressing the stranger, as he sails along their base or views them from the speeding cars on the opposite shore, with their grand and imposing aspect. The summit is a slightly undulating table-land, averaging in width about two miles, largely covered with natural forest trees, interspersed with cleared farms, drives, and parks, from which the ground descends gradually to the beautiful Hackensack Valley, on the west.

From many elevated points along the western side of this table-land the Hackensack River, with its many windings, can be seen for miles in extent, shimmering like a sheet of silver in the rays of the sun, or on a cloudy day presenting a darker line in contrast with the foliage and meadows along its banks.

The Passaic, in its rapid descent through a more hilly region, has cut for itself through the trap rock and red shale several falls and cascades which add beauty and variety to the scenery. The most important of these is at Paterson, the ancient Totowa Falls of the red men, where the height, including the dam, is ninety feet, between two perpendicular walls of solid rock, the water passing over by a sort of flank movement, and falling the whole distance to a level below almost as placid and still as that of the surface of the waters in the lake above. The effect is like that of waters falling into a deep well. The rocks on either side are rectangular and almost perpendicular in their position. From the smooth basin below, the water, as if waiting for a few moments to recover from the stunning sensation of the fall, again starts on, and plunges and foams down a succession of rapids which mark the course of the river for some distance, or rather, we should say, they did so before they were chiefly diverted into artificial channels to drive the wheels of the many industries of the busy city and to supply its inhabitants with good and wholesome water. The fall has been modified somewhat from its natural state by these artificial appliances, but still presents at a fair stage of water a scene which may be classed among the truly picturesque.

The territory thus briefly described, comprising old Bergen and Passaic Counties, has been variously marked by its lines of civil division. Its eastern border, along the Hudson, constituted the first organized municipality in East Jersey, having been incorporated as the town of Bergen in 1658. In 1664 the township of Bergen, comprising the present county of Hudson, east of the Hackensack River, was added to it. In 1682 the county of Bergen was erected, and included the territory east of the Hackensack from the Kill Van Kull to the State line. In 1709 the county of Bergen was enlarged, and from that time till 1837, when Passaic County was set off, it included the latter, with the exception of the small part southward of the Passaic (taken from Essex), and the county of Hudson, which was set off and erected into a separate county in 1840.

Our history will of course include the latter as a part of the old county of Bergen. During the two hundred years and upwards which preceded the last division of Bergen, while her ancient domain was yet intact, many of her most important historical events occurred. While we do not underrate the marvelous progress of the last half-century, which has literally transformed the face of the whole country in a great variety of respects, yet in history that which is most ancient is most interesting. We cease

to wonder at the marvels of modern phenomena because of their very abundance and familiarity, but the "forgotten lore of bygone ages" excites in the mind of the student an ever new and fresh delight.

Bergen, in her old undivided state, passed through the phases of colonization and civil rule under the Dutch of New Netherland, with which her beginning as a settlement was contemporaneous; through the transition to an English colony and the government of the Proprietors of East Jersey; through the exciting scenes of the early Indian wars, the period of colonial authority under the kings and queens of England, and the stirring events of the struggle for independence. She passed through the formative period of the State and the Nation, the subsequent war with Great Britain, and held her territory undivided for a quarter of a century after those great events had occurred.

That portion now included in Hudson County was in many respects the theatre of the most important events, so far as the people of Bergen were concerned. It was the earliest settled and the nearest the centre of the most important operations of early as well as of modern times. Hence to leave out this portion of the territory wholly would be to omit a very essential part of the history of Bergen County. We need not so much regret that we can glance at this portion of the history only briefly, inasmuch as Hudson County has recently had a very complete and carefully prepared history in the work written and published by Mr. Charles Winfield, of Jersey City, a work upon which we have drawn largely for materials in this compilation.

Streams.—The principal streams of this territory are the Hackensack, Saddle River, Passaic, Ramapo, Pequannock, and Ringwood, with lengths in the State and drainage in square miles as follows:

Hackensack, from the State line to Newark Bay, length 30 miles, drainage 132 square miles.

Saddle River, from the State line to its junction with the Hackensack, length 18 miles, drainage 57 square miles.

Passaic River, length 80 miles, drainage 800 square miles.

Pequannock, length 4 miles, drainage 82 square miles.

Ringwood Creek, from the State line to the Pompton, length 19 miles, drainage 72 square miles.

Elevations.—The Ramapo Mountains are the highest land in these counties, and are a portion of the Highland range, on the southeast border of this chain of mountains. The Highlands, occupying a belt of country in New Jersey twenty-two miles wide on the New York State line and ten miles wide on the Delaware, comprise a number of mountain ranges which rise from 300 to 600 feet above the valleys, and in some places, as at Rutherford's Hill, on Hamburg Mountain, to an altitude of 1488 feet above the sea. The Musconetcong Mountain, near the southwest end

of the range, is 986 feet above sea-level. The Morris and Essex Railroad summit, near Stanhope, is 922 feet. The summit near the turnpike from Berkshire valley to Sparta is 1209 feet. The summit of the turnpike from Hamburg to Snufftown is 1184 feet. The Wawayanda Mountain, near the New York line, is 1450 feet above mean tide. We give below a table of elevations at different points within the counties of Bergen and Passaic, as taken from actual surveys:

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

From a Profile furnished by T. W. DEMOREST, Esq.

	FEET.
Bottom of marsh near Weehawken (below tide).....	30.0
Highest point of Bergen Hill.....	175.0
Summit between Englewood and North Englewood.....	60.0
Summit between Closter and Col. Blanche's.....	76.0

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY.

Commissioner's Report.

Jersey City.....	5.8
Bergen Hill, New Jersey Railroad track.....	40.0
Hackensack River.....	14.0
Bolling Spring.....	50.0
Bolling Spring Summit.....	57.0
Passaic River.....	25.0
Hayler's.....	52.0
Fifteenth-mile Summit.....	110.0
Paterson.....	76.8
Passaic River.....	45.0
Godwitsville.....	137.4
Hoboken.....	197.5
Allendale.....	329.6
Level just above Ramsey's.....	347.5
Hollow between Ramsey's and Sufferns.....	272.0
Sufferns, N. Y.....	301.0
Monroe, N. Y.....	605.6

HEIGHTS NEAR PATERSON.

Barometric Measurement, by PAUL COOK.

Morris Canal.....	174.0
Top of sandstone.....	406.2
Top of mountain above.....	506.4
Second crest.....	523.5
Garret Rock.....	534.4
High Mount, three and a half miles north of Paterson.....	668.8

HEIGHTS ON P. C. Co.'s PROJECTED LINE ACROSS NEW JERSEY.

By D. E. CULVER, Civil Engineer.

Hudson River.....	00.0
Weehawken Hill.....	170.0
Rutherford Park.....	58.0
Passaic River at Belleville.....	00.0
Kingsland Park Pond.....	32.0
Near Eaton's stone residence.....	130.0
Notch in First Mountain.....	324.0
Peckman's River, near Stanley's Mill.....	172.0
Little Falls Methodist Church.....	190.0
Beatty's Mills, Little Falls.....	165.0
Sigac Creek.....	165.0
Pompton and Newark turnpike, near Wm. Allen's.....	170.0
Morris Canal at Mead's Basin.....	175.0
Opposite Gillen's Hotel, Pompton Plains.....	195.0
Opposite Reeve's, Bloomingdale.....	258.0
Stony Brook, near Peter De Baun's.....	309.0
Paterson and Hamburg turnpike, near Thomas Little's.....	396.0

Trap Ridges.—The red sandstone region of New Jersey is traversed by various and irregularly distributed ridges of trap rock. The principal of these are Sourland Mountain in Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, Rocky Hill in Somerset, Round Valley Mountain in Hunterdon, Bergen Hill and Palisade Mountain in Hudson and Bergen Counties, and the First, Second, and Third Mountains which form the long, narrow, and parallel ridges that rise in Somerset and run across Union, Essex, Morris, Passaic, and Bergen Counties. These high, rocky and wooded ridges are remarkable for their occurrence in the midst of a rich, highly-cultivated, and productive agricultural district. They vary in height from a

very slight elevation to several hundred feet above the rolling country around them. High Point, in Passaic County, is the highest trap ridge in New Jersey, and is eight hundred and sixty-eight feet above tide-water. Bergen Hill, at the southwest end, is very little above the ordinary level, but rises gradually till at the New York line it is four hundred and eighty-nine feet above the Hudson River. From the hard and durable rock of which they are composed, they present a strong contrast to the soft and easily disintegrating red sandstone in which they occur; and the courses in which they run have given direction to all the lines of communication in the State, modifying, to a very large extent, its development.

The range of trap forming Bergen Hill and Palisade Mountain can be traced from Bergen Point to the State line, and beyond that in New York as far as Haverstraw, where it changes to a westerly course and terminates near Ladentown, close to the gneiss of the Highlands. Its length from the Kill Van Kull at Bergen Point to the terminus at Ladentown is forty-eight miles, of which twenty-eight miles are in New Jersey. Throughout this length the outcrop is unbroken. At Bergen Point the rock is but a few feet above mean tide-water mark; at High Thorn, south of Haverstraw, the highest point attained in the range, it is one thousand and eleven feet above the Hudson. High Thorn is a prominent and characteristic feature of that portion of it called the Palisades.

Out of the salt meadows west of Bergen Hill, south of the Erie Railroad, and east of the Hackensack River, rise the trap formations known as Little and Big Snake Hills. The larger of the two hills measures about a mile and a half in circumference, and has its greatest diameter in a northeast and southwest line. A straggling growth of cedars, with a few oak, hickory, and butternut trees, crown this rocky mound. It is surrounded by tide-water and salt marsh except on the north, where a narrow strip of swamp slightly above high-tide mark connects it with the low upland of Seccaucus, the whole forming a rocky peninsula with this bold promontory towards the southwest. The western base of the latter is washed by the Hackensack.

About a quarter of a mile southeast of Big Snake Hill is the small circular island of rock known as Little Snake Hill, surrounded by salt marsh, making it an island in the tide-flowed meadows. The trap of this hill rises abruptly from the marsh on all sides except the south, where the slope is very steep.

Prominent in the red sandstone district are the two long and parallel ranges of trap rock known as the First and Second Mountains. The former rises at Pluckamin, in Somerset County, passes eastwardly for seven miles to the gorge of Middle Brook, thence an east-northeast course to Milburn, a distance of sixteen miles, where it is cut through by a valley one and a half miles in width; from Milburn to Paterson, fifteen

miles, the course of the mountain is a little east of north, and here again it is cut through by the Passaic River, forming one of the most remarkable waterfalls in the whole country, which gives business to a large and growing manufacturing city. Beyond Paterson the ridge gradually attains its general height, and, curving slightly to the west, terminates near Sicomac, having pursued a course of forty-three miles from its rise at Pluckamin. Besides the two great depressions at Milburn and Paterson, there is the Notch east of Little Falls, and the gaps occupied by Middle Brook, Stony Brook, and Green Brook, through which the waters between it and the Second Mountain find their way to the sea.

Parallel to the First Mountain is the range known locally as the Second Mountain, which is separated from it by a long and narrow valley bearing the names of Washington Valley, Vernon Valley, etc. This mountain is longer than the first, being forty-eight miles, extending from Bernardsville, in Somerset County, to the gneiss of the Ramapo Mountain. The most considerable depression in the Second Mountain is at Little Falls, where the level of the canal is one hundred and seventy-four feet above mean tide-water. The maximum elevation is reached in High Mountain north of Paterson, which rises eight hundred and sixty-eight feet. Excepting the gap at Little Falls, there are no breaks in the range, although it is in places much lower than the average altitude.¹

On both of these mountains the rugged surface is mostly covered with timber, the trap outcrop being too strong to admit of cultivation.

The range known as the Third Mountain covers also a portion of the area of these counties, including the Packanack, west of Pearkness Valley, Hook Mountain, and Riker Hill. The range is in length about seven miles, and in width from one-half to three-quarters of a mile; although at the dam at Pompton Furnace, where it is crossed by the Ramapo River, its breadth is scarcely more than a hundred yards. On the north the trend of the range is southeast, while the remaining half pursues the arc of a circle to Mead's Basin. The range gradually nears the road going to Paterson, and at the first forks the trap crosses it. In this part of its course the trap forms the crest, while the western slope is covered with drift.

"In Bergen County, west of Ramsey's Station, and bordering the Ramapo Valley, are two outcrops of the trap rocks. The southernmost is a broad and elevated ridge and very rocky. The valley road passes over the foot of this trap, at the north point of the hill, and also at the southwest, near Yahpo. Opposite the Wynokie road the trap recedes from the valley, and the ridge is, consequently, some distance east of it. The road from Wyckoff to the valley is parallel to the southern point of the trap outcrop."

The name trap, applied to these rocks, signifies a stair, and is so given because the rocks of this class occur in large tabular masses, rising one above another like steps. The trap is an igneous rock, of a greenish-black or grayish color, consisting of an intimate mixture of feldspar and hornblende. In some of the trap ranges, as in Bergen Hill, the rock is light-colored, and, although hard, shapes readily under the hammer. These qualities make it valuable as a paving-stone, and for many years square blocks of it have been quarried and used for paving the streets of our cities. Great quantities are dressed at Bergen Hill and along the Palisades. The brown-gray variety is not fit for paving, being stubborn and hard to break under the hammer.

Whence came the four long and concentric ridges of trap represented in Bergen and Rocky Hills and in the First, Second, and Third Mountains? It is evident that they are not aqueous, but igneous formations. The materials of which they are composed have been subjected to a liquefying heat, in which condition they either broke through the sandstone all at once after it had been deposited, or rose in successive series while the sandstone was in process of deposition. Dr. Cook favors the latter view, for he says, "The outer ridge which is nearest the base of the series is by far the most crystalline in structure, and its upper surface is the hardest and the most worn, leading to the inference that it is the oldest and has been crystallized more slowly and further from the surface of cooling." Dr. Cook gives several other valuable reasons for this theory, but we have not space to enumerate them here.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY.

Azoic Formation.—**GNEISS.**—The area of this formation in Bergen and Passaic Counties is very limited. Professor Cook, in his description of its boundaries, says, "West of Denmark a spur of gneiss extends up the narrow valley between the Copperas and Green Pond Mountain, quite to Green Pond. From Denmark north to the Pequannock River, and thence in Passaic County to West Milford, a valley separates the Highlands on the east from the conglomerate ranges of Copperas and Kanouse Mountain, although the dividing line between the two rocks runs upon the eastern slope of these two ranges. Beyond West Milford the drift of the valley bounds the gneiss to Greenwood Lake."

The gneiss is the principal rock of the Azoic formation. It is a stratified crystalline rock, composed

¹ *Geology of New Jersey*, p. 180.

² *Ibid.*, p. 337.

of feldspar and quartz, with small quantities of mica, hornblende, magnetite, or other simple minerals. The quartz is generally in grains, which are flattened in the direction of stratification. The gneiss differs in appearance in different localities. East of Copperas Mountain it is of a fine granular composition and of a reddish color. In other specimens the feldspar is white, the quartz has a smoky appearance, while the hornblende is green or blackish. Generally the color depends upon the shade of the feldspar contained in the specimen.

CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE.—"In the southeast belt of the Azoic formation are four small outcrops of the crystalline or metamorphic limestone, viz.: two in the Wynokie Valley, a third north of Montville, near Turkey Mountain, and the fourth near Mendham, in Morris County. In the Wynokie Valley this rock appears on lands of David Kanouse, east of Ringwood Creek, and about half a mile from the village of Wynokie, occupying a limited area at the foot of Ramapo Mountain. About one mile west of the valley road is another larger outcrop, trending northeast and southwest along the border of the plain for nearly two miles. Its breadth is irregular, ranging from one hundred yards to a quarter of a mile. At several points it has been quarried for lime-burning. The stone is quite impure, being mixed with other rocks."

It is in the gneiss and the crystalline limestone of the Azoic formation that the magnetic iron ore of New Jersey is found. It was supposed by the early geologists, as well as by many intelligent persons engaged in practical mining at an early day, that the mines of ore in the iron-bearing sections of New Jersey were *veins* of igneous origin, and that they had been forced into the positions they now occupy in a melted state. But Dr. Kittell and his assistants, and all the later geologists, upon a more thorough examination of the subject have come to the conclusion that the magnetic iron ores of New Jersey are of *sedimentary* origin, and have been deposited in beds just as the gneiss and crystalline limestone have been deposited. Dr. Cook says, "From the observations of the present survey, no other conclusion can be reached but that the magnetic iron ores of this State have originated from chemical or mechanical deposits, just as our hematites and bog-iron ores do now; that they have afterwards been covered by strata of sand, clay, and carbonate of lime; that with these they have since been upheaved, pressed into folds, and, under the influence of pressure and water for an immense length of time, they have undergone chemical and mechanical changes which have brought them to their present condition. They occur both in the limestone and the gneiss; they are entirely conformable to the other rocks in stratification; they contain laminae of gneiss, hornblende, etc., just as the rocks do, and at their edges they frequently pass from the ore to the rock by such insensible gradations that

one cannot tell where the ore ends and the rocks begin."

We append the following list of mines of magnetic iron ore in Bergen and Passaic Counties:

Butler Mine, Hohokus, Bergen County; Kanouse Mine, Pompton, Passaic County; Wynokie Mine, Pompton, Passaic County; Ringwood Mine, Pompton, Passaic County.¹

Paleozoic Formation.—POTSDAM SANDSTONE.—This rock, which takes its name from Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where it is finely exposed, has but a limited area in Passaic County. It is seen at various places along the Green-Pond Mountain Range, where it resembles a red shale, being soft, crumbling, and easily converted into mud; but it is more frequently a conglomerate, consisting of white and red quartz pebbles of the size of pigeons' eggs, cemented in a quartzose paste of a purplish color. This variety of the rock is hard and indestructible. It is evenly stratified, and some of the conglomerate beds are very thick. In most cases this rock is found along the sides of valleys dipping inwards and passing under other rocks which occupy the middle of the intervening space. In the Green-Pond Mountain Range this rock has a thickness of not less than seven hundred feet. It forms an interesting outcrop in the mountains north of Passaic,—Bearfort and Bellvale; the Copperas Mountain, with its extension known as Kanouse Mountain, and the ridge running thence to the village of West Milford.

MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.—"In West Milford township the magnesian limestone crops out at three points along the eastern side of the conglomerate ridge. Their positions as related to the gneiss and conglomerate are very similar, being separated from the gneiss by a thin band of sandstone. Going north, the first outcrop is on the farm of Richard Gould. This forms a series of low knobs about three hundred yards long from northeast to southwest, and not over fifty yards in breadth. A meadow one hundred yards in breadth separates them from the conglomerate ledges on the west. It is separated from the gneiss to the east of it by a narrow belt of quartzite and sandstone, nowhere one hundred feet thick, and generally but a few yards across. About an eighth of a mile south of the limestone is Macopin Pond. The limestone dips 60° N. 60° W. . . . It is mostly of a pale-blue color, compact and fine-grained. Some of the beds are silicious and quartzose; others contain masses of conglomerate and reddish quartz rock imbedded in the calcareous matrix, indicating a formation since the deposition of the conglomerate of this region. . . . The quarry at this locality has yielded a very large amount of stone for making lime. Analysis shows it to be magnesian in character.

"About one and a half miles northeast of Gould's

¹ See description and history of these mines in the respective township histories in this work.

is the next outcrop of this rock. Its extent from southwest to northeast is about three-quarters of a mile along a little vale east of the ridge of conglomerate. . . . The next and last outcrop on the south is on the west side of the stream, and near L. Payn's. . . . It is three-quarters of a mile from the northernmost outcrop, or Cisco's quarry. The extreme breadth does not exceed one hundred yards. At Payn's quarry the dip is 60° N. 55° W. . . . The rock varies in color from a reddish to a light blue."

HUDSON RIVER SLATE.—Next in the series of palæozoic rocks comes the Hudson River slate, so named from being the prevailing rock along the Hudson River from Newburg upward. It extends through the northwestern half of the Kittatinny Valley of New Jersey, and is also found in some of the limestone valleys farther southeast. At Upper Longwood, Petersburg, Oak Hill, and at other points in the valley west of the Green-Pond Mountain, it outcrops, and at frequent intervals in the valley of West Milford from the Pequannock River to the State line. The finest exposure is in the West Milford Valley, where "the slate crops out in long, low swells and rocky knobs from West Milford village south to within a mile or two of Newfoundland. North of the former place it occurs west of Greenwood Lake, and north of the road going west over Bearfort Mountain. The most southern exposure of the rock in the valley is about one mile north of Newfoundland. Thence to the village of West Milford there is no doubt of its being a persistent rock-mass, underlying the whole of the valley between these points."¹

This slate is the darker and harder variety. It stands nearly vertical, being a closely-folded synclinal, and has a strike nearly parallel to the direction of the valley. The rock is very slow to disintegrate, and therefore does not crumble down to form as rich and productive a soil as the softer variety of the same slate in Sussex County. It is, however, equally fine and smooth-grained.

Triassic Formation.—**RED SANDSTONE.**—Bergen and Passaic Counties are chiefly included within the area of the Triassic or red sandstone formation, which is comprised in a belt of country having the Highland Range on its northwest side, and on its southeast, a line almost straight from Staten Island, near Woodbridge, to Trenton, and thence by the Delaware River till it joins the Highland Range again in the Musconetcong Mountain. The color of this rock and of the red shale which forms so much of the soil of this area of the State is supposed to be caused by the presence of oxide of iron. The average dip of the red sandstone, as shown along the Delaware River, is about ten degrees, and the thickness of the formation is supposed to be about twenty-seven thousand feet, or more than five miles. It was probably a deep sea, of which the Highlands formed the northwestern

shore, and was ages in filling up to its present level. The precise age of the formation is difficult to determine on account of its containing very few organic remains. "The stems of plants are found fossil in this rock in the quarries at Newark, Belleville, Pluckamin, Milford, and probably at many other places. Coal has been found in seams from an eighth to half an inch thick in several places. It can be seen in the quarries at Martinville, Somerset Co. Enough was seen at Basking Ridge, and also at Chatham; to induce persons to bore for coal. Near Union Village coal is said to have been found three or four years since. It has been found near Spring Mills, in Hunterdon, and also near Pompton, in Passaic County. . . . Fossil fishes have been found in the quarries at Pompton, and in several other places. . . . The plants found evidently belong to orders higher than those of the Carboniferous age. And the footprints are those of air-breathing animals, probably of the Reptilian age."²

Surface Geology.—The rocks hitherto described include in a regularly ascending series those which are more or less covered by the surface formation known as the Drift. Ages before man came upon the globe, this territory was covered by a Polar sea, which drifted vast masses of ice and *débris* of broken rocks into all its valleys and depressions and high upon the sides of its loftiest mountains. This sea stood at the height of twelve hundred and fifty feet above mean tide in the present ocean, as is shown by the drift deposits left upon the hills north of Budd's Lake, the highest point in the glacial formation in New Jersey. The period at which this glacier, or sea of ice, covered a portion of the earth's surface is known to geologists as the Champlain epoch. The course of the glacier was from the north, and it spread its freight of world-building material over Northern New Jersey as far south as Amboy, and thence, by a line somewhat varying, from the mouth of the Raritan to Belvidere, on the Delaware. Says Dr. Cook, in his late report on the Surface Geology of New Jersey, "The southern boundary line of the great terminal or frontal moraine across New Jersey has a general north-northwest course from the mouth of the Raritan River, at Perth Amboy, to Morristown; thence a north course to Denville, where the direction changes to the west, which course is maintained to the Musconetcong Valley, where it again turns, and thence bears west-southwest to the Delaware River, at Belvidere."

It would be interesting to follow Dr. Cook in his detailed description of the drift along this terminal moraine, but it is unnecessary to our purpose, being outside of the territory in which we are immediately concerned. We will only give his table of elevations of the drift at different points along its southern border:

¹ Geology of New Jersey, p. 143.

² *Ibid.*, p. 174.

*Elevations above Mean Tide of Glacial Drifts on the
Line of the Terminal Moraine.*

	FEET.
1. Poplar Hill, Woodbridge.....	240
2. Summit, Second Mountain.....	380
3. Long Hill.....	(350)
4. Madison (ridge southeast).....	366
5. Southeast of Morristown.....	382
6. Green in Morristown.....	370
7. Morris Plains.....	405
8. Ketchum Pond (Boonton Branch Railroad).....	566
9. Snake Hill (north end).....	(670)
10. Southeast of Rockaway (between two lines of Morris and Essex Railroad).....	(670)
11. Gravel Hill, southeast of Dover.....	(646)
12. Dover (moraine north of the town).....	(640)
13. Near Mount Hope.....	(980)
14. Canal level, Port Oram.....	668
15. Jackson Hill Mine.....	(980)
16. Succasunna Plains (north of).....	(780)
17. Hills east of Drakeville depot.....	(870)
18. Hills near Drakeville and Stanhope road.....	(1100)
19. Hills southeast of Waterloo (one and one-half miles north of Budd's Lake).....	(1250)
20. Valley north of Hackettstown.....	(650)
21. Ridge near A. R. Days, northwest of Hackettstown.....	(900)
22. Side of mountain near Amos Hoagland's.....	(800)
23. Townsburry.....	(540)
24. Side of mountain at Townsburry.....	(680)
25. Mount Molepinokel, west of Townsburry.....	(950)
26. Hill south of Oxford Furnace.....	(800)
27. Hill east of Oxford and Bridgeville road.....	(520)
28. Hill west of Bridgeville.....	(490)
29. Hill east of Belvidere (H. J. Butler's place).....	(500)
30. Manunka Chunk Mountain.....	(580)

Within this great terminal moraine are other moraines of recession, of less magnitude. "As the continental glacier melted away at the south and retreated northward, it left the materials carried on its surface, and these were deposited somewhat as they were grouped on the ice. A gradual recession strewed more or less of the whole surface with the boulders and boulder earth, which made the mantle or drift-sheet reposing upon the underlying rock formations. Whenever this retreat was for a time stopped, and the glacier halted, there was an increased accumulation at its foot, and thus a succession of terminal or frontal moraines, but of limited extent, would be formed. The distribution of the glacial drift over this part of the State is very uneven. It is not a continuous formation, nor is there any uniformity in its thickness. . . . The trap-rock hills west of Paterson, and many others, are quite bare, and show thin rocks in many outcropping ledges. Others are so deeply covered that it is often difficult to ascertain the nature of the rocks in them. . . .

"The drift in the valleys north of the terminal moraine is generally stratified. The great volume of water from the melting of huge bodies of ice flowed in these valleys as broad streams or filled them as lakes. And in this way much of the ground or fundamental moraine, and parts of the terminal moraines, which marked the recession of the glacier front, were worked over and redeposited in water. This rearrangement of materials was probably in progress to a very limited extent during the whole glacial epoch. Warmer seasons or periods must have been marked by the melting of great masses of ice, and a recession for a time, attended by large streams flowing from beneath the glacier and carrying to lower levels an immense quantity of sediment. Subsequent advances of the glacier would move over some of these sedi-

mentary deposits and mingle with them, or cover them with its unsorted *débris*. No doubt such alternate advances and recessions produced some of the drift phenomena now observed. The final retreat and disappearance of the glacier appears to have given rise to great streams and large lakes which, in part, obliterated the great terminal moraine and deposited glacial drift over wide areas south of it. These beds of stratified drift, found in many of our northern villages and on the plains of the central part of the State, are consequently of later age than the terminal moraine or the sheet of glacial drift covering the surface north of it. The size of the streams and the force of water are measured by the wide-spread gravels and boulders and the disposition of the stones in many localities. The decreasing size of the gravel pebbles and the fine sediment evenly deposited in thin layers show the lessening force of the water as it flowed forward in broad channels and emptied into broader lakes and bays. As the trend of nearly all of these valleys is approximately northeast and southwest, and as towards the north they were choked by the receding barriers of ice, it is safe to assume that the general course of the rivers draining away the waters from the melting ice front was a southerly or southwestern one. And we may consider our existing river-system as a diminutive representative of that marking the close of the glacial epoch. The valleys of the Hackensack, Passaic, Ramapo, Ringwood, Rockaway, Pequannock, Succasunna, Berkshire, Musconetcong, Pohatcong, Pequest, Walkill, Paulinskill, and Delaware all served as outlets and channels for the rivers of that epoch. And for a long period they may have continued to receive sediments derived from sources to the north and from higher lands bordering them. The waters finished the transporting work begun by the ice, leveling, sorting, and distributing over a wide area the uneven glacial drift. The terrace epoch was a time of elevation, when the land gradually rose and the streams and lakes were lowered by the erosion of thin beds and outlets deeper in the drift which was deposited during the Champlain epoch. As there were no longer any glacier-fed streams, the volume of water was diminished and broad river-beds were left dry, and the streams withdrew to the deeper channels. Many of the lakes were drained off or dried up in part, and the whole drainage-system of the country began to assume the proportions of the historic period. These changes have been going on ever since, slowly modifying the surface, although retaining the general features which marked the Champlain epoch."

The following extract from Dr. Cook's report will indicate the distribution and character of the glacial drift in different parts of Bergen and Passaic Counties:

"1. JERSEY CITY.—The glacial drift can be seen at a few places only in an undisturbed condition. It contains sufficient red shale to give color to it, and with the shaly earth there are large blocks of trap rock from Bergen Hill, of hard, indurated, banded shale; also from Bergen Hill, white, angular, feldspathic sandstones, gneisses, granites, and syenites, cobble-stones of the same rocks, and pebbles and angular fragments of

a great variety of rocks. West of Jersey Avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, the drift lies on a reddish stratified sand. The trap-rock blocks are not much worn or rounded on the edges, and are, in a few specimens, ten to fifteen feet long. The other crystalline rocks, and some of the gray sandstones, are well rounded and striated. A few of the trap-rock boulders appear much decomposed and quite friable. They may represent the rock of the original surface of Bergen Hill. This drift is thin,—not more than three feet thick in places. On the hill in the western part of the city the more common boulders are trap rock, red sandstone, gneisses, and indurated shales. The natural drift surface can be seen about Communipaw, along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The artesian wells which have been bored in the city have found rock at varying depths from fifteen to ninety feet. At Mattheesen & Wiecher's sugar refinery the surface earth was found to be twenty feet thick; at Cox's brewery, on Grove Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets, there was boulder clay and earth to a depth of seventy feet; at the steel works, Lafayette, the rock was ninety feet deep. Constable's Hook is an upland island, surrounded by marsh and water, and is a reddish-yellow stratified sand-drift with many boulders of trap rock, altered shale, red sandstone, and gneiss rocks. The sand is in thin, gently undulating layers. The boulders appear to have been dropped here by floating ice, and they resemble in general the rock of Bergen Neck. The drift on Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor, is very much like the surface of Constable's Hook. They are, apparently, of the same origin. The shallow excavations on the latter have failed to strike the rock.

"2. PALISADE MOUNTAIN AND THE GREAT SANDSTONE VALLEY.—The broad Red Sandstone Valley of Bergen, Essex, and Hudson Counties, lying between the Palisade Mountain and Bergen Hill on the east, and the Ramapo and Watchung Mountains on the west, is furrowed by narrow and deep valleys, which trend south-southwest. The roads running east and west cross the ridges and depressions, whereas those up and down the valley follow the valleys or the ridges. One of the best roads for observing this feature of the surface is from Nyack to Sufferns, in Rockland County, N. Y. Another is that connecting Englewood and Paramus. On the first-mentioned road these ridges are high and comparatively broad, attaining a height above tide of about six hundred feet. And the depressions are narrow. The ridges become lower towards the southwest and the valleys widen out into flats, coalescing about the southwestern ends of the ridges which here disappear. The junction of the west and of the middle branches of Saddle River near the New York line is at the south end of a ridge. Tea Neck, near Hackensack, and the Arlington Ridge, disappearing at East Newark, are other examples. This feature of topography has determined somewhat the extent and character of the drift covering. On the eastern side of this great valley we see the top of the Palisade Mountain, covered in places by a thin sheet of glacial drift. Rock outcrops are common, and these bear everywhere glacial markings. (For direction of striae and grooves, see Annual Reports for 1877 and 1878.) Scattered boulders are very numerous, half imbedded in the drift soil or perched on the polished ledges. One of these, known as 'Sampson's Rock,' in the rear of Wm. B. Dana's residence, Englewood, has attracted attention, and was described in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, vol. xI., 2d series. It is of coarse red sandstone, and is ten by seven by nine feet.

"On the lower part of the western slope of the Palisade range and on the sandstone ridges of this valley the drift is unstratified, and on the latter it is so uniformly spread and so thick as to conceal the sandstone, excepting in a few very small outcrops. Generally its surface is smoother and corresponds more to the rock slopes than it does in the heaps and mounds of the terminal moraines. Between Closter and Englewood there is much drift in the form of *short hills*. Near the former place they stand in the border of the plain; southward they rise in the trap-rock slope. Their billowy surface is very prominent in the topography of that part of the valley. Some of them are at least one hundred feet high. They look as if they had been the lateral moraine of a glacier which filled the valley but no longer overtopped the mountain. The composition of the glacial drift varies greatly on the two sides of this valley. Near the Palisade Mountain the drift earth is mostly red shale and sand from the red sandstone. The imbedded boulders are sandstones, then gneissic and granitic rocks. Going west, the proportion of shale diminishes, and the boulder earth has a grayish-white color, and is largely derived from gneissic rocks. There are fewer sandstones, and an increased number of crystalline rock with Green-Pond Mountain conglomerate. The gneisses and conglomerate make up ninety per cent. of the boulders in the drift along the Ramapo Mountain, and they are larger than those to the east. The largest which has been observed in this part of the country is in Rockland County, a few rods south of the Piermont Rail-

road, and one and a half miles southeast of Sufferns. It appears to be mostly above ground. Its dimensions are forty-five by thirty, by twenty-five feet, and its estimated weight is one thousand five hundred tons. The rock is a feldspathic gneiss, traversed by veins of syenite. It may not have traveled far, as the nearest outcrop of crystalline rock is not more than two miles away. While shales, sandstones, conglomerates, gneiss, granite, and syenite are to be seen everywhere, no limestones have been observed in the unstratified drift of the valley. Glaciated pebbles and boulders abound. In the northwestern part of Bergen County there is a great accumulation of drift, both assorted and stratified. The several cuttings on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway and the New Jersey Midland Railroad expose fine sections. In one of these cuts, a little way north of Ramsey's Station, the drift at the southern end is glacial; whereas to the north of it there is a long section of grayish-white stratified sand and gravel. The country south of Paterson and east of the Watchung Mountain, or Orange Mountain, is very generally covered by glacial drift. It is here largely made up of red shale earth and red sandstone boulders. The cuts on the line of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, near Bloomfield, Montclair, and the Notch, show good sections through the drift down to the glaciated ledges. Along the Newark and Paterson Railroad both forms of drift are seen. At the Newark brown-stone quarries the red shale drift earth holds many large boulders of red sandstone, trap rock, gneiss, Green-Pond Mountain conglomerate, and a multitude of sub-angular fragments of shale. Flat pebbles of shale and sandstone are also abundant. The striae on many of the trap-rock and red sandstone boulders are very finely cut. No traces of any stratification were observed. The mean thickness is about ten feet. The top earth is of a yellowish color; the lower drift is reddish brown. The grading for streets in East Newark and the railroad cuts give long and good sections of the drift. But here it is, in part, stratified.

"Along the western foot of the Palisade Mountain and Bergen Hill there is much variety in the forms which the drift assumes. At a number of localities the glacial drift is found lying upon a reddish sand, which in turn rests upon the polished and striated trap rock. At Marion the following section was noted:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1. A gravelly bed..... | 3 feet. |
| 2. Glacial drift..... | 10 " |
| 3. Fine red sand..... | |

"The same series was beautifully exposed on the new straight line cut of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Bergen Cut. The section at this point was:

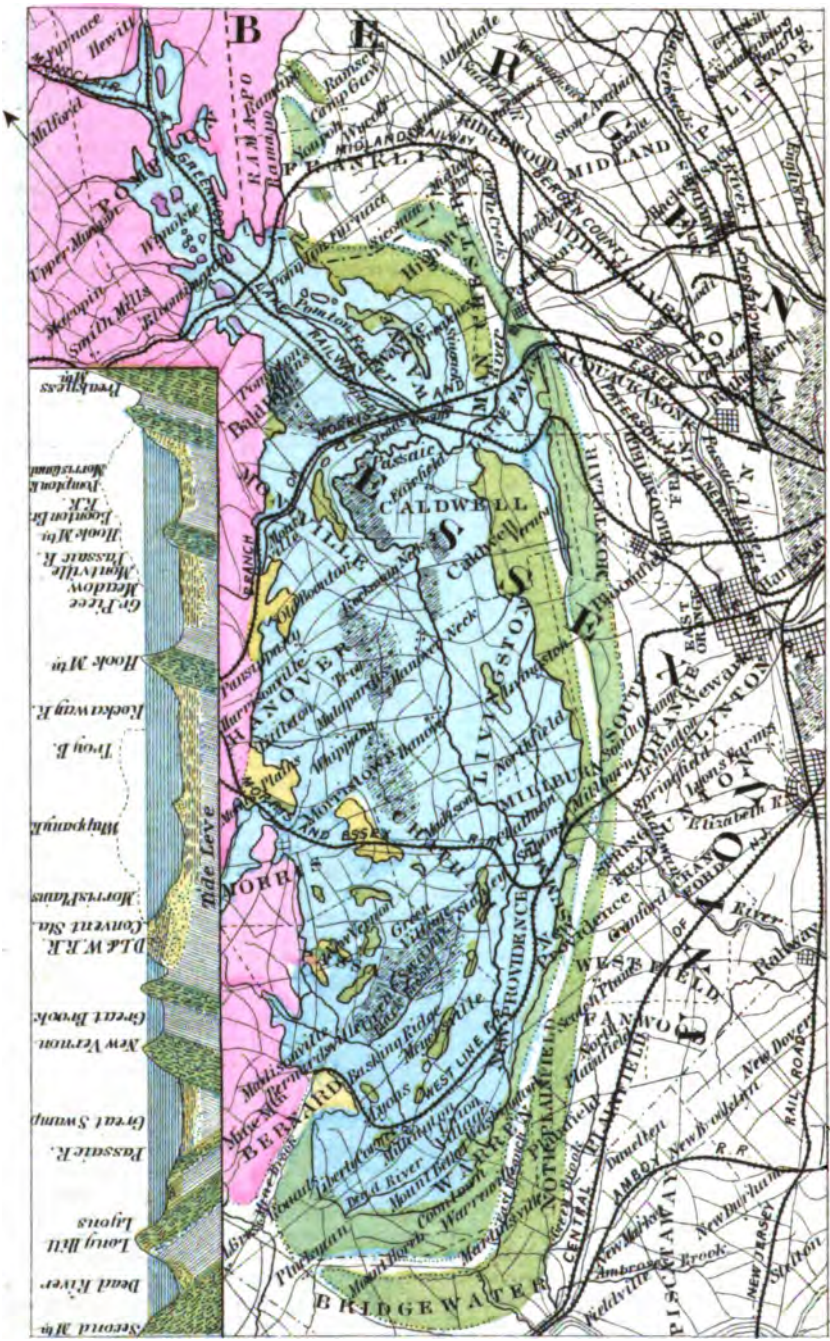
- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Yellow, trappean clay soil and subsoil..... | 2 feet. |
| 2. Red shale, glacial drift..... | 10 " |
| 3. Coarse red sand and fine gravel..... | 1 to 3 " |
| (4). Glaciated trap rock..... | |

"At the west end of Bergen tunnel, the south side of the cut consisted of the following members, viz.:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Yellow, trappean clay loam soil and subsoil..... | |
| 2. Glacial drift..... | 3 to 6 feet. |
| 3. Stratified sand, gravel and cobble-stones..... | 3 to 5 " |
| 4. Glacial drift..... | 5 " |
| 5. Stratified red sand at bottom..... | |

"In the glacial drift on Bergen Hill the boulders of red sandstone and shale predominate. The percentage of trap rock is small, and there are few of quartzite and conglomerates. Of gneisses also there are comparatively few. At Bayonne, and elsewhere on the line of the Central Railroad, the glacial drift was cut through, twenty-five to thirty feet thick, down to the polished and striated rock. The cuttings for streets encountered the same drift. Many large and well-rounded gneiss boulders and angular blocks of indurated striped shale are found. The latter are evidently not far from the parent ledges. Trap rocks and red sandstone predominate in mass, and there is much shale in smaller and angular fragments. No serpentine has been observed. The composition of the drift indicates here, as elsewhere in the red sandstone country, a southeastern movement. The alluvial formation of the Newark meadows is supposed to rest upon drift. Several wells in the marshes west of the Hackensack River, near the Newark plank road, go through the alluvium and into a drift. Four of them, sunk in 1871, get their supply of water from gravel at a depth of nearly two hundred feet. The well of Huyler and Eutan, near the river at Hackensack, passed through one hundred and four feet of meadow mud and blue and red clays. In Newark, the well of Messrs. E. Balbach & Son, at their smelting-works, passed through about one hundred feet of sand and gravel and then entered the red sandstone. That of P. Ballantine & Sons, at their brewery, went through ninety feet of earth. The well at the works of Lister Brothers, on the bank of the Passaic, was sunk one hundred and

LAKE PASSAIC [AGLACIAL LAKE]



☐ Gneiss
 ☐ Trap
 ☐ Red Sandstone
 ☐ Drift

Horizontal Scale 6 miles to the inch.
 Vertical Scale of Section 1000 ft. to the inch.

ten feet in earth. These figures show the great thickness of drift and the depth of the rock basin.

"In explanation of their origin we may consider these levels or terraces as marking the successive heights at which the waters stood in this great valley after the retreat of the glacier had begun, during the Champlain epoch, and continued through the Terrace epoch. The melting of the ice in the valley and on the Highlands north and west produced an enormous volume of water, which filled the great basin, forming a lake thirty miles long and eight miles wide. The top of the terminal moraine was leveled off and a part of its material was carried southward and silted on the bottom of the lake, where are now the great swamp and the Dead River flats. The gaps through the trap-rock ranges at Paterson and Little Falls were filled with drift by the glacier. The excavation of these drift-filled gaps began as it disappeared, and the outlet again followed the line of the old channel into the red sandstone country on the east. Two causes contributed to the lowering of the lake level. They were the diminished volume of water in the Champlain epoch, after the great masses of ice had disappeared from the surrounding hills, and the cutting down of the drift dams along the outlet between Paterson and Little Falls. The former source of supply soon ceased, and the natural drainage of the water-shed with the rainfall on its surface were the sole feeders. The upper terrace is most plainly marked on the surrounding hill and mountain sides. It was the broad pebbly shore of a lake into which poured torrents of water from the neighboring hills, carrying cobble-stones and boulders into it and depositing them so confusedly together as in places to resemble a glacial deposit. The accumulations of drift at Bernardsville and Basking Ridge may have come in that way. The lower level-topped hills mark the more quiet waters as they subsided and shrunk into narrow limits. Pompton Plains and the flats along the Passaic and Whippany Rivers mark their further contraction into irregular-shaped ponds within the bounds of the old lake basin. The erosion through the drift at Little Falls was probably the gradual wear of the Terrace epoch until the hard trap-rock reef was reached. At that level the drainage stopped. The slow work of excavation through this barrier and the recession of the falls have been in progress since that time; and a gorge three hundred feet wide at the east, narrowing westward to the falls, and between thirty and forty feet deep, has been cut back about six hundred feet in the rock. As the falls have not yet materially changed since the earliest records of it, this recession must have required a long period. The further work of cutting through the barrier of trap rock must be very slow, and hence the drainage of the old lake basin may be considered as practically at an end, unless furthered by the agency of man. We see to-day the undrained meadows and swamps occupying the sites of the later ponds. The process of filling them with sediments derived from surface-wash of the surrounding hills is going on, and is destined to fill them eventually, unless the flow of the stream is accelerated by an alteration in the fall. It would be extremely interesting to trace out the borders of this ancient lake, and locate the streams which fed it, and note the islands of Hook Mountain, Riker Hill, Horse Hill, and others in it, and then follow its contracting outlines until it disappears and then was left the present wet meadow bottom. Its history is impressed upon the topographical features of the country so plainly that the enthusiastic and diligent student can, by the aid of good maps, restore it.

A GLACIAL LAKE.—The Passaic River formed anciently the outlet of a great glacial lake. Professor Cook says in his report, "There were many lakes of this sort in New Jersey, which can now be traced by the marks which their water-surfaces left upon their banks. One of the most remarkable and interesting of these is the one which was between the Watchung Mountain and the Highland range. It was fully thirty miles long, from six to eight miles wide, and in most places two hundred feet deep. It covered the country where Madison, Chatham, New Providence, Basking Ridge, Hanover, Whippany, Troy, Pompton, and Little Falls now stand. Long Hill, Riker's Hill, and the Hook Mountain were islands in it. And its shores were made by the Second Mountain from Paterson to Bernardsville, by the Highlands from Bernardsville to Pompton, and from thence to near Paterson by the Second Mountain again. The only outlet to this lake was by the valley of the Passaic at Paterson, and this was at that time closed by the ice of the receding glacier, and its then terminal moraine still fills most of the valley where the Boonton branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway crosses the Passaic. The insufficiency of these banks is plainly evident to any one familiar with the country spoken of, and the level of the water in it is to be seen everywhere by the sand and gravel banks which have been made by the natural wash from the surrounding country, which were carried down into the water and there deposited. The surface level of

this lake was about three hundred and eighty feet above the present level of tide-water. The plain country between Madison and Morristown is of this height, and so is the moraine ridge from just south of Chatham to Madison and Morristown. The terrace-like hills near Mountville, those at the India-rubber works above Bloomingdale, those at Peakness, the sandy banks near the top of the Hook Mountain, and many others around this old lake border remain to give testimony for this hitherto unnoticed lake. [We give on the next page a cut of this lake, which we have engraved for this work by permission of Dr. Cook.]

"There are many other places where great bodies of water have been shut in for a time, and then burst out to remove or modify the great masses of glacial drift which were first deposited in the various terminal, lateral, and ground moraines. To study out and make connected descriptions of these is one of the objects of this work; and the detailed descriptions which follow are the part which must first be done before safe and comprehensive conclusions can be reached.

THE GREAT RED SANDSTONE VALLEY.—As has been stated in the account of the glacial drift of this valley, the ridges are covered very generally by a thick mantle of unsorted drift, while the valleys lying between these ridges are lined with beds of earth, sand, and gravel, excepting at their northern ends. As they widen southward these stratified beds form broader terraces and extensive flats. In a few of them, as along Spraat Brook, along the Hackensack, from Old Hook to New Milford, and at the State line near Tappan, the flats are so level as to give rise to swamps and wet meadows. The materials of this drift are finer going southward or down the valleys. Northward there is more gravel and cobble-stones; to the south, reddish, sandy loams prevail. Vertical sections of these stratified drift beds are seen at Orange Mills, Rockland Co., N. Y., near Westwood, at Paramus, Tenafly, Closter, and at many other points, especially along the Northern, New Jersey and New York, and the Jersey City and Albany Railroads. Near the Hackensack, between Westwood and Old Hook, there is a sandy level of considerable extent. But the largest of these stratified drift levels is that of Paramus, bordering on the west the Saddle River, and extending west to Hoboken, and nearly to Ridgewood, where it is a mile wide. The height of the level above tide is nearly one hundred feet. The Paramus Reformed Church stands on it. About a quarter of a mile north of the latter there is a long depression or sink in it, about two hundred and fifty yards long and twenty-five feet deep, the bottom of which is partially covered with water. Very few small boulders from one to three feet long are to be found on the surface of the plain. The glacial waters flowing through the gorge of the Saddle River and the Hoboken Creek here spread out in a broad shallow stream, and a mile or two farther south they met the sea-level of that epoch. The lower levels, fifty to sixty feet high, probably represent a sea-border formation and the shores of the same geological time.

"The terraces along the Ramapo River, at Suffern, N. Y., mark the successive heights of that stream. The highest of these is at the east side of the village, and the Episcopal and Methodist Churches are on it. It is between ten and fifteen feet above the middle terrace, on which most of the business part of the village is placed. The third, or lowest terrace, is about twenty feet below the railroad level or middle terrace. Following the valley of the Ramapo, we see banks and level-topped hills of sand, gravel, and boulders thickly disposed, leaving but little of the meadow flats on its border. The drift hills average seventy to eighty feet high, and the wells dug in the drift are thirty-five to sixty-six feet deep. A boring made several years ago for coal, near the residence of ex-Governor Price, struck the rock at a depth of one hundred and seventeen feet, showing that thickness of the valley drift. South of Oakland the valley becomes broader, and there are some remarkable level-topped hills and terraces. The upper one of them is about a mile square, and is approximately three hundred and fifty feet high. On it are what are known as the mud ponds,—very shallow basins with abrupt sides about thirty feet deep, and with water four to eight feet deep in them. They are quite grown up with reeds, and look more like reedy marshes than ponds. They are in fact undrained sink-holes. To the eastward there are lower terraces and much stratified drift. Oakland is on a lower terrace to the west, and the Crystal Lake is in another south of this highest level or terrace. Of the drift materials in the Ramapo Valley about ninety per cent. are crystalline rocks of the Highlands. Some of the boulders of these rocks are very large. Many smaller boulders and much of the gravel is made of slate and sandstone. A very few blue limestone and Oriskany sandstone boulders have been observed. The Green-Pond Mountain conglomerate is recognized in a few specimens. The small proportion of red shale and red sandstone in the gravel is quite remarkable. This series of terraces, at such different elevations, points to a broad expanse of water,—a large lake-basin which was gradually drained

off southward down the valley of the Ramapo into the Passaic. The mud ponds and the Crystal and Pompton Lakes are the vestiges of the ancient lake.

"The cut-in gravel at Mahwah and the singular gravel ridge on which the Ramsey Reformed Church stands are also connected in some way with the terrace formation of the Ramapo, but their elevations are not known.

"Proceeding south and southeast in the red sandstone plain, we notice a long cut in stratified sands and gravel at Hawthorne, north of Paterson. The level-topped hills east of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway, in Paterson, are also a modified drift formation. The cuttings at the southern end show lines of stratification in the reddish sandstone gravel. At the top of the bank there are many large bowlders of gneissic and granitic and red sandstone rocks, with a few of Green-Pond Mountain conglomerate, of trap rock and triassic conglomerates, all imbedded in a red, shaly earth. They appear also in lines in the earthy drift. These hills correspond in height to the sand and gravel hills northwest of the city, towards Haledon. They are one hundred and sixty feet high, and both are the remains of a terrace whose further extent has not yet been traced.

"In the lower portion of the red sandstone plain, about Newark and Elizabeth, and along the foot of the Palisade Mountain and Bergen Hill, there are flat knolls and levels of red, sandy loam and fine gravel which may belong to the Champlain epoch, or may be more recent. Some of them are but a few feet above high-tide level. The excavations along the Newark and New York and the Pennsylvania Railroads show the nature and arrangement of the material. There is a good exposure near New Durham, on the side of the Hackensack turnpike, in a gravel pit twenty feet deep, and in which the reddish sand is interstratified irregularly with layers of gravel. The latter is mainly red sandstone, gneiss, and white quartz pebbles.

"PASSAIC VALLEY.—The modified drift of the Passaic Valley, or that part of the red sandstone plain bounded on the northwest by the Highlands and on the other sides by the sweep of the Second Mountain range, from Pompton to Bernardsville, is remarkable for its extent, thickness, and its long lines of terrace levels fringing these mountains about it. . . . From the number of hills of drift in the neighborhood of Hanover, Columbia, Whippany, Troy, and Franklin, which are from two hundred and forty to two hundred and eighty feet high, it would seem as if there had been a terrace at about that height. The knolls cut by the Littleton and Whippany road are also of the same height. The sand and gravel hills along the Passaic near Totowa mark the site of the dam of drift which occasioned the formation of this terrace. The Pompton Plains is perhaps the most remarkable level in all this valley. As its name indicates, it is a plain, and is bounded on the north and west by the gneiss ridges of the Highlands, and on the east and south by the Packanack and Towakhow or Hook Mountains. The same level stretches north of Pompton Furnace and Pompton Village up the Wynokle Valley a long distance, and includes Furnace Pond within its bounds. Its mean elevation is two hundred feet, descending slightly southward, in which direction its drainage is effected. . . ."

CHAPTER III.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION OF NEW NETHERLAND.

Early Explorers.—In 1525 the harbor or bay of New York was discovered by Estevan Gomez, from whom the natives obtained the maize, or Spanish wheat.¹ As early as that period the search had been undertaken by merchants and East India traders for a shorter route to the East by some passage through the continent of North America. Kings and emperors, seeking to defeat their rivals and to secure the monopoly of the trade with the Eastern nations, fitted out expeditions to discover the supposed Northwest Passage.

Gomez was sent out by the Emperor Charles V. of Spain, "who had fitted out the expedition for the purpose of discovering a shorter passage to the Moluccas."² He appears to have made a map of the continent, so far as it was then known, extending as far north as the strait beyond Nova Zembla. This map was embodied in the sailing directions to Henry Hudson; and that portion of the country extending from New Jersey to Rhode Island is called *the land of Estevan Gomez*.³ The tradition that the Spanish visited New York before the Dutch was extant among the Indians as late as 1676. Stuyvesant also claimed that Verrazzano, sent out by Francis I., King of France, in 1524, visited the Bay of New York.⁴ This is highly probable, as Verrazzano sailed "southwest from the Cape of the Bretons a good five hundred leagues towards the coast of Florida."⁵ He took possession of the whole country in the name of the King of France; and in 1529 the French geographer Crignon was sent out with the famous navigator Parmitier, to collect information and make a map of the country. This map, containing the geographical information furnished by Crignon, was published in Italy in 1556.⁶

By virtue of the discoveries of Verrazzano, the charter of Henry IV. of France was granted to De Monts in 1603, upon which was based the French claim and the long struggle for ascendancy between the English and French colonies. The charter to De Monts (called the charter of Acadia) embraced all that portion of the country lying between the fortieth and forty-sixth degrees of north latitude, and consequently included the greater part of New Jersey. But the grant of the French king was ignored by James I. of England, who, upon the discoveries made by the Cabots, Weymouth, and others, granted, in 1606, "to Edward Maria Wingfield and his associates, under the name of the *South Virginia* or *London Company*, the land between the thirty-fourth and forty-first degrees of north latitude, and to the *North Virginia* or *Plymouth Company* the land lying between the thirty-eighth and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude." These companies respectively sent out colonies in the year 1607,—the former the colony which settled permanently at Jamestown, Va., and the latter the Popham colony, which settled at Monhegan Island, in Maine.

Henry Hudson.—The East India merchants and maritime powers of Europe were meantime zealous in the pursuit of their favorite discovery,—the Northwest passage. The English in 1607 and 1608 sent out Henry Hudson, whom the Dutch called the "bold Englishman," on two voyages with this express object in view. He was disappointed in his search, but

¹ Biddle's Life of Cabot, 271.

² Hudson's Sailing Directions, 45.—Winfield's Hist. Hud. Co., 2.

³ Remucio's Italian Geography.—Map of New France. Published in 1556.

⁴ Stuyvesant's "Manifesto" to the Governor of Maryland.—Bancroft, U.S., i. 17.

⁵ Maine Hist. Coll.

¹ Long Island Hist. Soc., i. 273.

was not discouraged. With unshaken faith in his final success, he applied in 1609 to the Dutch East India Company at Amsterdam; and, as Columbus had been successful in Spain, so was Hudson successful in Holland. The Company, favoring his enterprise, put him in command of a yacht or "Vlie-boat," built to navigate the Vlie, or Texel, called "De Halve Maan" (*Half Moon*), of thirty lasts¹ burden, and manned by a crew of twenty men, partly Dutch and partly English. The following throws some light upon the purpose and conditions of his voyage:

"By his agreement with the Company, dated January 8, 1609, he was to sail about the first of April in search of a passage to the north of Nova Zembla, and to continue along that parallel until he was able to sail south to the latitude of sixty degrees, and then hasten back to report to his employers. For this service he was to receive eight hundred guilders, and in case he did not come back within a year, they were to give his wife two hundred guilders more. In case he found the passage, the Company were to reward him for his dangers, troubles, and knowledge, in their discretion."²

Hudson set sail from the Texel, April 6, 1609, and sailed to Newfoundland. His anxiety to discover his favorite passage led him to disregard his orders, and he coasted southward as far as Chesapeake Bay, and, returning, cast anchor inside of Sandy Hook on the 3d of September. The scenery around delighted him, and he pronounced it "a very good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see."

Here Hudson met the natives for the first time. The journal says, "The people of the country came aboard of us, seeming very glad of our coming, and brought green tobacco and gave us of it for knives and beads. They go in deer-skins loose, well dressed. They have yellow copper. They desire clothes, and are very civil."³ On the 6th of September, John Coleman, an Englishman of the crew, with four men, was sent to sound the river opening to the north,—the Narrows. They sailed through and found "a very good riding for ships." They found also "a narrow river to the westward between two islands,"—the *Kill Van Kull*. Passing through this two leagues they came to an open sea,—*Newark Bay*. The Dutch called it *Achter Cull*—that is, the after bay, because it lay behind the Bay of New York. It was called by the English *After Coll*,⁴ and sometimes, corrupting the word, they called it *Arthur Cull*. It is sometimes applied to the territory bordering on the bay, as well as to the bay itself.⁵ On their return they were attacked by a hostile party of twenty-six Indians in two canoes; Coleman was killed by an arrow which struck him in the throat, and two more were wounded. It is thought that these Indians came from Staten Island, as the Jersey Indians visited the ship the next

day and were ignorant of what had occurred. The next day the body of Coleman was buried on Sandy Hook, and the place where it was interred still bears the name of Coleman's Point. Returning again through the Narrows, Hudson cast anchor on the 11th of September in the harbor of New York, "and saw it was a very good harbor for all winds." His first landing appears to have been at a point about six miles up on the New York side.

Having thus familiarized himself with the bays and inlets about Manhattan, he prepared next to explore the noble river which bears his name, and which he still hoped might be the long-sought passage to the Indies. With what feelings of joy this thought must have inspired him for a time, and how great must have been the disappointment when he found the river gradually growing less and less navigable, and saw before him the lofty mountain ranges among which it has its source! The precise point at which he terminated his voyage northward is not material, though it is believed that he stopped at a point in what is now the town of Half-Moon, in Saratoga County, some eight or ten miles above Albany.⁶ He returned on the 2d of October, and in consequence of an attack from the Indians at the head of Manhattan Island, "he bore gradually across the river, and anchored in Weehawken Cove, just above Castle Point."⁷ On the 4th, with fair weather and a north-west wind, he weighed anchor, passed through the Kills to Amboy, and thence stood out to sea.⁸

Occupation of New Netherland.—The report of Hudson's discovery on his return to Holland created a great stir among the merchants. It had opened a new field for trade which they were eager not only to occupy, but to monopolize. In 1610, it appears that at least one ship was sent hither by the East India Company for the purpose of trading in furs, which it is well known continued for a number of years to be the principal object of commercial attraction to this part of the New World. Five years after Hudson's voyage, a company of merchants, who had procured from the States-General of Holland a patent for an exclusive trade on Hudson's River, had built forts and established trading-posts at New Amsterdam (New York), Albany, and the mouth of the Rondout Kill. The latter was a small redoubt on the site of what is now a part of the city of Kingston, N. Y. It was known as the "Ronduit," from whence comes the name of Rondout.⁹ The fort near Albany was upon Castle Island, immediately below the present city, and the one at New York was erected on what is now the Battery. It was finished and occupied later than the others, on account of the hostility of the "fierce Mannhattans," who were not disposed to allow the Dutch to gain possession of the

¹ A last is nearly two tons.

² "Henry Hudson in Holland," by H. C. Murphy.—Winfield, 4.

³ Juet's Journal of Hudson's Voyage. N. Y. Hist. Coll., 323.

⁴ Col. Hist. N. Y., II, 578.

⁵ On Vanderdonck's map of New Netherland (1656), the "*Achter River*" evidently means the whole bay and sound to the mouth of the Baritan, including the two rivers, Hackensack and Passaic, which were regarded as branches.

⁶ He explored the river, according to his own account, a distance of fifty-three leagues from its mouth.

⁷ Juet's Journal.—N. Y. Hist. Coll., N. S., I, 331, quoted by Winfield.

⁸ Brodhead's Hist. N. Y., vol. I, p. 7.

island. On the expiration of the grant of the United Company of New Netherland, the States-General refused to renew it, but they continued to trade thither until 1623 or 1624, when the Dutch West India Company, a powerful mercantile association chartered in 1621, took possession of the lands temporarily granted to their predecessors. In 1624, Peter Minuit was appointed Director of New Netherland, built Fort Amsterdam, and brought over colonists who settled on Long Island. Staten Island and Manhattan were purchased of the Indians, and up to 1629 the settlements were merely trading-posts. In that year the West India Company's Council granted to certain individuals extensive seigniories or tracts of land with feudal rights over the lives and persons of their subjects. Under this grant Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, a pearl-merchant of Amsterdam, secured in 1630 and subsequently a tract of land twenty-four by forty-eight miles in extent, composing the present counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and part of Columbia, and other wealthy patroons obtained large grants for similar seigniories in other portions of New Netherland.

The Dutch at the same time were engaged in colonization on the Delaware, which they called the South River and regarded as a part of New Netherland. This river had also been discovered by Henry Hudson, who sailed into it a short distance prior to entering New York Bay. The West India Company attempted to settle this portion of their colony as early as the portion on the North River, and to put it all under the government at New Amsterdam. In 1623 the company dispatched a ship under the command of Cornelius Jacobse Mey, with settlers fully provided with means of subsistence and with articles of trade. Mey entered the Delaware Bay, and gave his name to its northern cape,—Cape May. After exploring the river he landed, and effected a settlement below Camden, erecting *Fort Nassau* on a small stream called by the natives *Sassackon*.

On the 12th of December, 1630, David Pieterse de Vries left the Texel in command of another vessel, and arrived on the Delaware in the course of the winter. He found none of the Europeans who had preceded him, and Fort Nassau had fallen into the hands of the Indians. Misfortune also awaited the new settlers. Having erected a fort, the commander returned to Holland; and during his absence a feud arose with one of the native tribes which at length terminated in the massacre of every one of the colonists. De Vries returned shortly afterwards with a new company, and was only saved from a similar fate by the kindness of an Indian woman. Disheartened by repeated disasters, the colony soon after abandoned the country, and for some years not a single European was left upon the shores of the Delaware. The Swedes next visited it, but into their history it is not our purpose here to enter.

De Vries, having been driven from the Delaware, next turned his attention to the Hudson, where in

a few years he became an influential patroon of New Netherland.

About 1640 he purchased of the Indians a tract of about five hundred acres at Tappan, to which he gave the name of "Vriessendael." "It was beautifully situated along the river-side, sheltered by high hills; and the fertile valley through which wound a stream, affording handsome mill-seats, yielded hay enough spontaneously for two hundred head of cattle. Buildings were soon erected, and Vriessendael became for several years the home of its energetic owner."¹

CHAPTER IV.

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

It would seem from Hudson's journal that the Indians on the east side of the Hudson River held no intercourse with those on the west side, and that the former were a much more fierce and implacable people than the latter. This probably arose from the fact that those east of the Hudson and along its upper banks were allies of the Iroquois, which were then the dominating confederacy of the red republicans of the forest. They had not only carried their conquests along the Hudson to the ocean, but along East River and Long Island Sound to the Connecticut, exacting submission and tribute from all the tribes of this region of country. They had also carried their conquering arms southward along the Susquehanna and the Delaware, reducing to submission the Andastes and the Lenni Lenapè; and even the Anticokes, or tide-water people, along the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, trembled at their vindictive prowess.

Rev. Mr. Abeel, quoted by Moulton, says that on the point where New York is now built Hudson found a very hostile people. But those living on the western side, from the Kills upward, "came daily on board of the vessel while she lay at anchor in the river, bringing with them to barter furs, the largest and finest oysters, Indian corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, grapes, and some apples, all of which they exchanged for trifles."

That Hudson and the traders who followed him had gained some knowledge of the strength and resources of the Iroquois country is evident from the fact that they established their first trading-post at Albany instead of Manhattan. They must have also learned that the Iroquois, especially the Mohawks, the eastern branch of the confederacy, held an ascendancy over the lower tribes, and on this account sought first to gain the friendship and trade of the former. No doubt such an alliance with the masters enabled them the better to control the subjects, and prepared the way for their successful erection of a trading-post at

¹ Brodhead, History of New York.

Manhattan after they had carried on a successful and uninterrupted commerce at Fort Orange for at least ten years. During this time they had cemented such a friendship with the Mohawks as availed them for assistance in their subsequent struggle with the several tribes inhabiting this region.

Most writers on Indian antiquities have considered the tribes of the lower Hudson and of East New Jersey as branches of the general Delaware nation or Lenni Lenapè, which means *original people*. Those most intimately connected with this region were the Minsies and Mohicans—the former being the inhabitants of the range of country from the Minisink to Staten Island and from the Hudson to the Raritan Valley. The latter inhabited the east side of the lower Hudson to its mouth. The Dutch called them respectively the Sanhikans and the Manhikans. According to Brodhead,¹ the former were also called Wabingi, or Wappinges, the latter, as Heckewelder claims, being derived from the Delaware word *waping*, signifying opossum. These were divided into numerous tribes, and these again into clans. In this section of New Jersey they were called Raritans, Hackensacks, Pomptons, and Tappeans. On the Island of New York dwelt the fierce Manhattans, whom De Laet calls “a wicked nation,” and “enemies of the Dutch.” On Long Island, called by the natives Sewan-hacky, the land of shells, were the savage Metonwacks, divided into several tribes. The names of thirteen of these tribes have been preserved, viz., the Canarse and Nyack Indians, settled at the Narrows in Kings County; the Rockaway, Merrikoke, Marsapeagne, and Matinecoe tribes, in Queens County; and the Nissauage, Setauket, Corchaug, Secataug, Patchogue, Shinnecoe, and Montauk, in Suffolk County. These Indians sold their lands to the whites in 1702-3, except about five hundred acres, on which lived a remnant of the Montauks as late as 1829. Great efforts were made to civilize them by means of missions and schools, Rev. Azariah Horton being missionary among them in 1741; but all these efforts proved unavailing; they gradually became extinct.²

The Delawares, or Lenni Lenapè.—The Delawares—the Indian people with which this history has principally to deal—occupied a domain extending along the sea-shore from the Chesapeake to the country bordering Long Island Sound. Back from the coast it reached beyond the Susquehanna Valley to the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, and on the north joined the southern frontier of their domineering neighbors, the hated and dreaded Iroquois. This domain, of course, included not only the counties of Bergen and Passaic, but all of the State of New Jersey.

The principal tribes composing the Lenni Lenapè or Delaware nation were those of the Unamis or Turtle,

the Unalachtgo or Turkey, and the Minsi or Wolf. The latter, which was by far the most powerful and warlike of all these tribes, occupied the most northerly portion of the country of the Lenapè and kept guard along the Iroquois border, from whence their domain extended southward to the Musconetcong³ Mountains, about the northern boundary of the present county of Hunterdon. The Unamis and Unalachtgo branches of the Lenapè or Delaware nation (comprising the tribes of Assanpinks, Matas, Shackamaxons, Chichiquaas, Raritans, Nanticokes, Tuteloes, and many others) inhabited the country between that of the Minsi and the sea-coast, embracing the present counties of Hunterdon and Somerset and all that part of the State of New Jersey south of their northern boundaries. The tribes who occupied and roamed over the counties of Bergen and Passaic were those of the Turkey and Wolf branches of the Lenni Lenapè nation, but the possessions and boundaries of each cannot be clearly defined.

The Indian name of the Delaware nation, Lenni Lenapè, signifies, in their tongue, “the original people,”—a title which they had adopted under the claim that they were descended from the most ancient of all Indian ancestry. This claim was admitted by the Wyandots, Miamis, and more than twenty other aboriginal nations, who accorded to the Lenapè the title of *grandfathers*, or a people whose ancestry antedated their own. The Rev. John Heckewelder, in his “History of the Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations,” says of the Delaware nation,—

“They will not admit that the whites are superior beings. They say that the hair of their heads, their features, and the various colors of their eyes evince that they are not, like themselves, *Lenni Lenapè*,—an *original people*,—a race of men that has existed unchanged from the beginning of time; but that they are a mixed race, and therefore a troublesome one. Wherever they may be, the Great Spirit, knowing the wickedness of their disposition, found it necessary to give them a Great Book, and taught them how to read it that they might know and observe what He wished them to do and what to abstain from. But they—the Indians—have no need of any such book to let them know the will of their Maker: they find it engraved on their own hearts; they have had sufficient discernment given to them to distinguish good from evil, and by following that guide they are sure not to err.”

Traditions among the Delaware Tribes.—Concerning the origin of the Lenapè, numerous and

¹ “The Wolf, commonly called the Minsi, which we have corrupted into Monseys, had chosen to live back of the other two tribes, and formed a kind of bulwark for their protection, watching the motions of the Mengwe and being at hand to afford aid in case of a rupture with them. The Minsi were considered the most warlike and active branch of the Lenapè. They extended their settlements from the Minisink, a place named after them, where they had their council-seat and fire, quite up to the Hudson on the east, and to the west and south far beyond the Susquehanna. Their northern boundaries were supposed originally to be the heads of the great rivers Susquehanna and Delaware, and their southern that ridge of hills known in New Jersey by the name of Muskanecum, and in Pennsylvania by those of Lehigh, Conewago, etc. Within this boundary were their principal settlements; and even as late as the year 1742 they had a town with a peach-orchard on the tract of land where Nazareth, in Pennsylvania, has since been built, another on the Lehigh, and others beyond the Blue Ridge, besides many family settlements here and there scattered.”—*History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania*, by Rev. John Heckewelder.

¹ Brodhead, i. 73.

² Furman's Notes to Denton's “Brief Description of New York,” pp. 37-42.

essentially differing traditions were current among the various tribes. One of these traditions is mentioned by Loekiel in his "History of the Mission of the United Brethren among the North American Indians," as follows:

"Among the Delawares, those of the Minsi or Wolf tribe say that in the beginning they dwelt in the earth under a lake, and were fortunately extricated from this unpleasant abode by the discovery which one of their men made of a hole, through which he ascended to the surface; on which, as he was walking, he found a deer, which he carried back with him into his subterraneous habitation; that the deer was eaten, and he and his companions found the meat so good that they unanimously determined to leave their dark abode and remove to a place where they could enjoy the light of heaven and have such excellent game in abundance.

"The two other tribes, the Unamis or Tortoise, and the Unalachtgos or Turkey, have much similar notions, but reject the story of the lake, which seems peculiar to the Minsi tribe."

There was another leading tradition current among the nations of the Lenapè, which was to the effect that, ages before, their ancestors had lived in a far-off country to the west, beyond great rivers and mountains, and that, in the belief that there existed, away towards the rising sun, a red man's paradise,—a land of deer and beaver and salmon,—they had left their western home and traveled eastward for many moons, until they stood on the western shore of the Namisi Sipu (Mississippi), and there they met a numerous nation, migrating like themselves. They were a stranger tribe, of whose very existence the Lenapè had been ignorant. They were none other than the Mengwe; and this was the first meeting of those two peoples, who afterwards became rivals and enemies, and continued such for centuries. Both were now travelers and bound on the same errand. But they found a lion in their path, for beyond the great river lay the domain of a nation called Allegewi, who were not only strong in numbers and brave, but more skilled than themselves in the art of war, who had reared great defenses of earth inclosing their villages and strongholds. In the true spirit of military strategy, they permitted a part of the emigrants to cross the river, and then, having divided their antagonists, fell upon them with great fury to annihilate them. But when the Lenapè saw this they at once formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Mengwe. The main body crossed the river and attacked the Allegewi with such desperate energy that they defeated and afterwards drove them into the interior, where they fought from stronghold to stronghold, till finally, after a long and bloody war, the Allegewi were not only humiliated, but exterminated, and their country was occupied by the victors. After this both nations ranged eastward, the Mengwe taking the northern and the Lenapè still keeping the more southern route, until, after long journeyings, the former reached the Mohicanittuck (Hudson River) and the latter rested upon the banks of the Lenapè Wihittuck,—the beautiful river now known as the Delaware,—and here they found that Indian elysium of which they had

dreamed before they left their old homes in the land of the setting sun.

These and other similar Indian traditions may or may not have some degree of foundation in fact. There are to-day many enthusiastic searchers through the realms of aboriginal lore who accept them as authentic, and who believe that the combined Lenapè and Mengwe *did* destroy a great and comparatively civilized people, and that the unfortunate Allegewi who were thus extinguished were none others than the mysterious Mound-Builders of the Mississippi Valley. This, however, is but one of the many profitless conjectures which have been indulged in with reference to that unknown people, and is in no way pertinent to this history. All Indian tribes were fond of narrating the long journeys and great deeds of their forefathers, and of tracing their ancestry back for centuries, some of them claiming descent from the great Manitou himself. Missionaries and travelers among them who were, or professed to be, familiar with their language and customs have spoken with apparent sincerity of Indian chronology running back to a period before the Christian era, and some of the old enthusiasts claimed that these aborigines were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel.¹ But all the traditions of the Indians were so clouded and involved in improbability and so interwoven with superstition, and the speculations of antiquarian writers have almost uniformly been so baseless and chimerical, that the whole subject of Indian origin may be dismissed as profitless.

Totems or Tribal Badges of the Indians.—The Indians, from the earliest times, considered themselves in a manner connected with certain animals, as is evident from various customs preserved among them, and from the fact that, both collectively and individually, they assumed the names of such animals. Loekiel says,—

"It might indeed be supposed that those animals' names which they have given to their several tribes were mere badges of distinction, or 'coats-of-arms,' as Pyrlæus calls them; but if we pay attention to the reasons which they give for those denominations, the idea of a supposed family connection is easily discernible. The *Tortoise*—or, as they are commonly called, the *Turtle*—tribe, among the Lenapè, claim a superiority and ascendancy over the others, because their relation, the great *Tortoise*, a fabled monster, the Atlas of their mythology, bears, according

¹ In a small, quaint, and now very rare volume entitled "An Historical Description of the Province and Country of West New Jersey in America, Never made Publick till now, by Gabriel Thomas, London, 1698," and dedicated "To the Right Honourable Sir John Moor, Sir Thomas Laure, Knights and Aldermen of the City of London, and to the rest of the Worthy Members of the West Jersey Proprietors," is found the following in reference to the aborigines of this region: "The first Inhabitants of this Country were the *Indians*, being supposed to be part of the Ten dispersed Tribes of *Israel*, for indeed they are very like the *Jews* in their Persons, and something in their Practices and Worship; for they (as the Pennsylvania Indians) observe the *New Moons* with great devotion and Reverence: And their first Fruits they offer, with their Corn and Hunting-Game they get in the whole year, to a False Deity or Sham God whom they must please, else (as they fancy) many misfortunes will befall them, and great injuries will be done them. When they bury their Dead, they put into the Ground with them some House Utensils and some Money (as tokens of their Love and Affection), with other Things, expecting they shall have Occasion for them in the other World."

to their traditions, this great *deland* on his back,¹ and also because he is amphibious and can live both on land and in the water, which neither of the heads of the other tribes can do. The merits of the *Turkey*, which *gives* its name to the second tribe, are that he is stationary and always remains with or about them. As to the *Wolf*, after which the third tribe is named, he is a rambler by nature, running from one place to another in quest of his prey; yet they consider him as their benefactor, as it was by his means that the Indians got out of the interior of the earth. It was he, they believe, who by the appointment of the Great Spirit killed the deer which the Monsey found who first discovered the way to the surface of the earth, and which allured them to come out of their damp and dark residence. For that reason the wolf is to be honored and his name to be preserved forever among them.

"These animals' names, it is true, they all use as national badges, in order to distinguish their tribes from each other at home and abroad. In this point of view Mr. Pyrlæus was right in considering them as 'costs-of-arms.' The *Turtle* warrior draws, either with a coal or with paint, here and there on the trees along the war-path, the whole animal, carrying a gun with the muzzle projecting forward; and if he leaves a mark at the place where he has made a stroke on his enemy, it will be the picture of a *Tortoise*. Those of the *Turkey* tribe paint only one foot of a turkey, and the *Wolf* tribe sometimes a wolf at large with one foot and leg raised up to serve as a hand, in which the animal also carries a gun with the muzzle forward. They, however, do not generally use the word 'wolf' when speaking of their tribe, but call themselves *P'duk-sit*, which means round foot, that animal having a round foot, like a dog."

Indian Population in New Jersey.—It does not appear that the Indians inhabiting New Jersey were very numerous. In an old publication entitled "A Description of New Albion," and dated A.D. 1648, it is found stated that the native people in this section were governed by about twenty kings; but the insignificance of the power of those "kings" may be inferred from the accompanying statement that there were "twelve hundred [Indians] under the two Raritan kings on the north side, next to Hudson's River, and those came down to the ocean about Little Egg-bay and Sandy Barnegatte; and about the South Cape two small kings of forty men apiece, and a third reduced to fourteen men, at Roymont." From which it appears evident that the so-called "kings" were no more than ordinary chiefs, and that some of these scarcely had a following. Whitehead, in his "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments," concludes, from the above-quoted statement, "that there were probably not more than two thousand [Indians] within the province while it was under the domination of the Dutch." And in a publication² bearing date fifty years later (1698) the statement is made that "the Dutch and Swedes inform us that they [the Indians] are greatly decreased in numbers to what they were when they came first into this country. And the *Indians* themselves say that two of them die to every one Christian that comes in here."

Conquest of the Lenni Lenapè by the Iroquois.—Before the European explorers had penetrated to the territories of the Lenapè the power and prowess of the Iroquois had reduced the former nation to the condition of vassals. The attitude of the Iroquois, however, was not wholly that of conquerors over the

Delawares, for they mingled, to some extent, the character of protectors with that of masters. It has been said of them that "the humiliation of tributary nations was to them [the Iroquois] tempered with a paternal regard for their interests in all negotiations with the whites, and care was taken that no trespasses should be committed on their rights, and that they should be justly dealt with." This means, simply, that the Mengwe would, so far as lay in their power, see that none others than themselves should be permitted to despoil the Lenapè. They exacted from them an annual tribute, an acknowledgment of their state of vassalage, and on this condition they were permitted to occupy their former hunting-grounds. Bands of the Five Nations, however, were interspersed among the Delawares,³ probably more as a sort of police, and for the purpose of keeping a watchful eye upon them, than for any other purpose.

The Delawares regarded their conquerors with feelings of inextinguishable hatred (though these were held in abeyance by fear), and they also pretended to a feeling of superiority on account of their more ancient lineage and their further removal from original barbarism, which latter claim was perhaps well grounded. On the part of the Iroquois, they maintained a feeling of haughty superiority towards their vassals, whom they spoke of as no longer men and warriors, but as *women*. There is no recorded instance in which unmeasured insult and stinging contempt were more wantonly and publicly heaped on a cowed and humiliated people than on the occasion of a treaty held in Philadelphia in 1742, when Connossatego, an old Iroquois chief, having been requested by the Governor to attend (really for the purpose of forcing the Delawares to yield up the rich lands of the Minisink), arose in the council, where whites and Delawares and Iroquois were convened, and in the name of all the deputies of his confederacy said to the Governor that the Delawares had been an unruly people and were altogether in the wrong, and that they should be removed from their lands; and then, turning superciliously towards the abashed Delawares, said to them, "You deserve to be taken by the hair of your heads and shaken until you recover your senses and become sober. We have seen a deed, signed by nine of your chiefs over fifty years ago, for this very land. But how came you to take it upon yourselves to sell lands at all? We conquered you; we made women of you! You know you are women and can no more sell lands than women. Nor is it fit that you should have power to sell lands, since you would abuse it. You have had clothes, meat, and drink, by the goods paid you for it, and now you want it again, like children, as you are. What makes

¹ And they believed that sometimes the grandfather *tortoise* became weary and shook himself or changed his position, and that this was the cause of earthquakes.

² Gabriel Thomas' "Historical Description of the Province and Country of West New Jersey in America."

³ The same policy was pursued by the Five Nations towards the Shawanese, who had been expelled from the far Southwest by stronger tribes, and a portion of whom, traveling eastward as far as the country adjoining the Delawares, had been permitted to erect their lodges there, but were, like the Lenapè, held in a state of subjection by the Iroquois.

you sell lands in the dark? Did you ever tell us you had sold this land? Did we ever receive any part, even to the value of a pipe-shank, from you for it? This is acting in the dark,—very differently from the conduct which our Six Nations observe in the sales of land. But we find you are none of our blood; you act a dishonest part in this as in other matters. Your ears are ever open to slanderous reports about your brethren. For all these reasons *we charge you to remove instantly! We do not give you liberty to think about it. You are women!* Take the advice of a wise man, and *remove instantly!* You may return to the other side of the river, where you came from, but we do not know whether, considering how you have demeaned yourselves, you will be permitted to live there, or whether you have not already swallowed that land down your throats, as well as the land on this side. You may go either to Wyoming or Shamokin, and then we shall have you under our eye and can see how you behave. Don't deliberate, but *go*, and take this belt of wampum." He then forbade them ever again to interfere in any matters between white man and Indian, or ever, under any pretext, to pretend to sell lands; and as they (the Iroquois), he said, had some business of importance to transact with the Englishmen, he commanded them to immediately leave the council, like children and women, as they were.

Heckewelder, however, attempts to rescue the good name of the humbled Delawares by giving some of their explanations, intended to show that the epithet "women," as applied to them by the Iroquois, was originally a term of distinction rather than reproach, and "that the making women of the Delawares was not an act of compulsion, but the result of their own free will and consent." He gives the story, as it was narrated by the Delawares, substantially in this way: The Delawares were always too powerful for the Iroquois, so that the latter were at length convinced that if wars between them should continue, their own extirpation would become inevitable. They accordingly sent a message to the Delawares, representing that if continual wars were to be carried on between the nations, this would eventually work the ruin of the whole Indian race; that in order to prevent this it was necessary that one nation should lay down their arms and be called the *woman*, or mediator, with power to command the peace between the other nations who might be disposed to persist in hostilities against each other, and finally recommending that the part of the women should be assumed by the Delawares, as the most powerful of all the nations.

The Delawares, upon receiving this message, and not perceiving the treacherous intentions of the Iroquois, consented to the proposition. The Iroquois then appointed a council and feast, and invited the Delawares to it, when, in pursuance of the authority given, they made a solemn speech, containing three capital points. The first was that the Delawares be

(and they were) declared women, in the following words:

"We dress you in a woman's long habit, reaching down to your feet, and adorn you with ear-rings," meaning that they should no more take up arms. The second point was thus expressed: "We hang a calabash filled with oil and medicine upon your arm. With the oil you shall cleanse the ears of other nations, that they may attend to good and not to bad words; and with the medicine you shall heal those who are walking in foolish ways, that they may return to their senses and incline their hearts to peace." The third point, by which the Delawares were exhorted to make agriculture their future employment and means of subsistence, was thus worded: "We deliver into your hands a plant of Indian corn and a hoe." Each of these points was confirmed by delivering a belt of wampum, and these belts were carefully laid away, and their meaning frequently repeated.

"The Iroquois, on the contrary, assert that they conquered the Delawares, and that the latter were forced to adopt the defenseless state and appellation of a *woman* to avoid total ruin. Whether these different accounts be true or false, certain it is that the Delaware nation has ever since been looked to for the preservation of peace and intrusted with the charge of the great belt of peace and chain of friendship, which they must take care to preserve inviolate. According to the figurative explanation of the Indians, the middle of the chain of friendship is placed upon the shoulder of the Delawares, the rest of the Indian nations holding one end and the Europeans the other."¹

It was not a lack of bravery or military enterprise on the part of the Delawares which caused their overthrow; it was a mightier agent than courage or energy: it was the gunpowder and lead of the Iroquois, which they had procured from the trading Dutch on the Hudson almost immediately after the discovery of that river, which had wrought the downfall of the Lenapè. For them the conflict was a hopeless one, waged against immeasurable odds,—resistance to the irresistible. Under a reversal of conditions the Delawares must have been the victors and the Iroquois the vanquished, and no loss of honor could attach to a defeat under such circumstances. It is a pity that the tribes of the Lenapè should vainly have expended so much labor and ingenuity upon a tale which, for their own sake, had better never have been told, and in which even the sincere indorsement of Heckewelder and other missionaries has wholly failed to produce a general belief.

When the old Iroquois chief Connossatego, at the treaty council in Philadelphia, before referred to, commanded the Delawares instantly to leave the council-house, where their presence would no longer

¹ Notes on the Indians, by David Zeisberger.

be tolerated, and to prepare to vacate their hunting-grounds on the Delaware and its tributaries, the outraged and insulted red men were completely crest-fallen and crushed, but they had no alternative and must obey. They at once left the presence of the Iroquois, returned to the homes which were now to be their homes no longer, and soon afterwards migrated to the country bordering the Susquehanna, and beyond that river.

The Indians were great sticklers for the *common* right which they held in the soil. They did not recognize even in their chiefs any right to convey it away without the general consent of the tribes, and often they refused to submit to treaties so made. Usually, treaties were made by their representatives chosen by the popular voice, who met the whites in council and for their respective tribes ratified the deed disposing of lands. In the first conveyances made to the Dutch in East Jersey, conveying the lands where Hoboken and Jersey City are situated; Aromeauw, Tekwappo, Sackwomeek, Hikitoauw, and Aiarouw represented themselves in the deeds as "inhabitants and joint-owners of the lands" named therein.

CHAPTER V.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

THE first hostility of the Indians towards the Dutch was directed against their plantations on the Delaware, which they wholly destroyed. De Vries tells us that in the year 1630 thirty-two men were killed. In the year 1640, an expedition was fitted out against the Indians on the Raritan, who had been accused, though wrongfully, of committing theft and other trespasses. Some of the chiefs were so maltreated and abused that retaliatory measures were resorted to against the settlers on Staten Island, who were killed and their plantations broken up.¹

The outbreak of 1643 was induced by various causes. One cause was the exacting of a tribute from the Indians by Kieft, the Director-General, in 1639; another was the killing of a white man by an Indian in 1641, in retaliation for the robbery and murder of one of his tribe many years before. While the fort at New Amsterdam was being built in 1626, a Weckquaesgeck Indian, from the east of the Hudson River, with his nephew, then a young boy, and another Indian relative, came to sell his beaver-skins to the Dutch traders. Before he reached the fort he was met by some of the servants of Minuit, who robbed him of his peltries and murdered him. According to Indian custom, life must be taken for life, and the next of kin must be the avenger. He is the young boy who thus witnessed the wanton murder of his uncle. But he is a boy,

and the execution of vengeance must be delayed till he should reach manhood. Years passed, but the outrage done his relative was not forgotten. In 1641 he appeared, now grown to manhood, to execute the behest of the unwritten law of his people, unheeding as to which of the pale-faces should be the victim of the deadly stroke of his tomahawk. It happened to be an inoffensive old man, Claes Cornelis Smits, a "raad maker," living near Canal Street. Pretending to desire to barter some beavers for duffels,² he watched his opportunity, killed Smits, robbed the house, and escaped with his booty.³ Satisfaction and the surrender of the savage were promptly demanded. But, as he had only acted in accordance with the custom of his race, the sachem refused to surrender him. Kieft wished to seize upon this occasion to punish the natives, but he did not dare to act independently of the people, who desired peace. He therefore called them together for consultation. They chose *twelve select men*⁴ to determine everything in connection with the Director and Council. This popular branch of the government stayed for a time the impetuosity of the executive and those immediately under his control, and for a brief period secured peace. But the air was full of rumors of Indian troubles. In 1642, De Vries, who had established a colony at Tappaen, in passing through the woods towards Ackensack,⁵ met an Indian who said the whites had "sold to him brandy mixed with water" and had stolen his beaver-skin coat. He said he was going home for his bows and arrows, and would shoot one of the "roguish Swanekins," as the Indians called the Dutch. He was as good as his word, and shot Garret Jansen Van Vorst, who was roofing a house at Achter Kull. The chiefs, being alarmed at what was done, offered to pay two hundred fathoms of wampum to Van Vorst's widow, in order to purchase their peace. But Kieft would accept of nothing but the surrender of the murderer. The chiefs would not agree to this; they said that he had gone two days' journey among the Tankitekes,⁶ and that he was the son of a chief.

In 1643, Kieft espoused the cause of the Mohawks, who were at war with the Weckquaesgecks, Tankitekes, and Tappeans. In the depth of winter these fierce warriors swept down upon their enemies, killing seventeen and making prisoners of many women and children. "The remainder fled through a deep snow to the Christian houses on and around the Island of Manhattan. They were humanely received, being half dead of cold and hunger, and supported for fourteen days; even some of the Director's corn was sent to them." They did not suspect that the Director was secretly in league with their most dreaded and deadly foes, and that, although the people were friendly

² A coarse kind of cloth.

³ Brodhead, i. 316.

⁴ Winfield: "This was the first representative body in New Netherland."

⁵ Hackensack, in Indian *Low-land*.

⁶ Haverstraw Indians, of whom Pacham was chief.

¹ New York Historical Collections.

and hospitable and treated them with great kindness, the commander of the army of New Netherland was about to let loose upon them his ruthless soldiery to murder and slaughter them indiscriminately. But such was the fact. Being alarmed lest the Mohawks should fall upon them at Manhattan, they fled, most of them, to Pavonia, where the Hackensacks were bivouacked one thousand strong.¹ Says Mr. Winfield,—

"They came over to this side of the river on the 23d of February, 1643, and encamped on the westerly edge of Jan de Lacher's Hoeck, behind the settlement of Egbert Wouterse and adjoining the bouwerie of Jan Ewersten Bont. . . . The light of the 25th of February, 1643, was fading, and the shadows of the black winter night were drawing over the beautiful bay. Huddled and shivering on the western slope of Jan de Lacher's Hoeck, under the protection of the Dutch, the unsuspecting Indians thought themselves safe from the fierce Mohawks. But while they drew around the camp-fires, or dreamed of their forsaken wigwams, Manhattan was all astir with the movement of troops and citizens. The noble-hearted De Vries stood beside the Director as the soldiers under Sergeant Rodolf passed by the fort on their way to Pavonia. 'Let this work alone,' said he; 'you will go to break the Indians' heads, but it is our nation you are going to murder.' 'The order has gone forth; it shall not be recalled,' was Kieft's dogged reply. The sergeant, with his eighty soldiers armed for slaughter, marched down to the river, and, embarking in boats prepared for the purpose, silently rowed towards the shores of Pavonia. Rounding the southerly point of Paulus Hoeck, under the guidance of Hans Stein, they pulled for the high point at the mouth of Mill Creek. Here they landed. Climbing the bank, they passed close to the house of Egbert Wouterse, and cautiously approached their sleeping victims. Suddenly the sound of musketry and the wild shrieks of the Indians rang out in the midnight. Even at this distance of time, the horrors of that night cause the flesh to creep as we ponder over them.' Captain De Vries, who, in contemplating the consequences of the expedition, could not sleep, says, 'I remained that night at the Governor's, and took a seat in the kitchen near the fire, and at midnight I heard loud shrieks. I went out to the parapets of the fort and looked towards Pavonia. I saw nothing but the flash of the guns, and heard nothing more of the yells and clamor of the Indians who were butchered during their sleep.' Neither age nor sex could stay the hands of the unrelenting soldiers. Sucklings were torn from their mothers' breasts, butchered in the presence of their parents, and their mangled limbs thrown into the fire or water. Others, 'while fastened to little boards,'—the rude cradle of the papooses,—were cut through, stabbed, and miserably massacred. Some were thrown alive into the river, and when their fathers, obeying the promptings of nature, rushed in to save them, the soldiers prevented their coming to shore, and thus parents and children perished. . . . De Vries says, 'Some came running to us from the country having their hands cut off. Some, who had their legs cut off, were supporting their entrails with their arms, while others were mangled in other horrid ways, in part too shocking to be conceived; and these miserable wretches did not know, as well as some of our people did not know, but they had been attacked by the Mohawks.'"²

Such a warfare could not fail to exasperate the natives; and as soon as they became aware that these massacres were by the whites, they resolved upon a relentless war. To render their retaliation more effective, seven tribes entered into an alliance. They killed all the men they could find, dragged the women and children into captivity, burnt houses, barns, grain, hay-stacks, and laid waste the farms and plantations on every hand. From the Raritan to the Connecticut not a white person was safe from the murderous tomahawk and scalping-knife except those who clustered about Fort Amsterdam. The war continued in all its fury for several months. In March a peace was con-

cluded, which, however, lasted only until October, when, three or four soldiers stationed at Pavonia for the protection of a family having been attacked, war was renewed; and so serious was its character that in March, 1644, the authorities of New Amsterdam proclaimed a solemn fast to placate the anger of Jehovah. Peace was permanently secured the following year.

"This day, being the 30th day of August, 1643, appeared in the Fort Amsterdam, before the Director and Council, in the presence of the whole commonality, the sachems or chiefs of the savages, as well in their own behalf as being authorized by the neighboring savages, namely: ORATAMUS, chief of *Achinkes-hacky* (Hackensack); SASSAKENICK and WILLIAM, chiefs of *Tuppsen* and *Beekawauk*; PACAN and PERSKEWIE (who were here yesterday and gave their power of attorney to the former, and also took upon themselves to answer for those of *Oonay* and the vicinity of *Mejamerstinnemin*, of *Marechovick*, of *Nyack* and its neighborhood), and *Aagjen*, who personally appeared, speaking in behalf of *Wapping*, *Wigwasecks*, *Sinistrucks*, and *Kiohwaroon*.

"FIRST. They agree to conclude with us a solid and durable peace, which they promise to keep faithfully, as we also obligate ourselves to do on our part.

"SECOND. If it happen (which God in his mercy avert) that there arise some difficulty between us and them, no warfare shall ensue in consequence, but they shall complain to our Governor, and we shall complain to their sachems.

"If any person shall be killed or murdered, justice shall be directly administered upon the murderer, that we may henceforth live in peace and amity.

"THIRD. They are not to come on Manhattan Island, nor in the neighborhood of Christian dwellings, with their arms; neither will we approach their villages with our guns, except we are conducted thither by a savage to give them warning.

"FOURTH. And whereas there is yet among them an English girl, whom they promised to conduct to the English at Stamford, they still engage, if she is not already conducted there, to bring her there in safety, and we promise in return to pay them the ransom which has been promised by the English.

"All which is promised to be religiously performed throughout the whole of New Netherland.

"Done in Fort Amsterdam, in the open air, by the Director and Council in New Netherland, and the whole commonality, called together for this purpose, in the presence of the MAQUAS' ambassadors, who are solicited to assist in this negotiation as arbitrators, and Cornelius Anthonisse, their interpreter, and an arbitrator with them in this solemn affair. Done as above."

No further troubles appear to have occurred with the Indians under the Dutch rule until 1655. The nearest approach to it was in March, 1649, when Simon Walinges was found dead at Paulus Hoeck, having been, as was supposed from the arrows and wounds in his head, killed by the Indians. It was ascertained to have been done either by the Raritans or by some stranger from the south, and the local Indians hastened to renew their covenant of friendship. Governor Stuyvesant presented them with about twenty florins and some tobacco, and a gun to Oratamus. The Indians were delighted, reaffirmed the treaty, and returned to their homes.³

In 1655, during the absence of Governor Stuyvesant to expel the Swedes from the Delaware, troubles again arose with the Indians which bore disastrously upon the settlements on the west side of the Hudson. Hendrick Van Dyck, having his orchard robbed of some of its tempting fruit by Indians who landed at

¹ O'Callaghan, N. Y., i. 265.

² Winfield's History of Hudson County, 39, 40.

³ Valentine's Manual (1863), 548.

night in their canoes on Manhattan, attempting to drive off the intruders, accidentally in the darkness shot an Indian girl. News of the outrage spread, and the Indians determined on signal vengeance. Without giving warning of their purpose, on the night of the 15th of September, sixty-four canoes, carrying five hundred armed warriors, landed at New Amsterdam. They searched through the town until they found Van Dyck at the house of a neighbor named Van Diegrist, whom they cut down with a tomahawk, and in the affray wounded Van Dyck in the breast with an arrow. The town and garrison being aroused, the Indians were driven to their canoes, and sought safety by flight to the west side of the river. In retaliation they set the houses on fire, and soon all Pavonia was in ashes. From thence they passed down to Staten Island and laid that waste. In this assault one hundred persons were killed, one hundred and fifty carried into captivity, and over three hundred deprived of their homes. The savages of Hackensack, Tappaen, Ahasimus, and others were present in this fearful devastation, and perpetrated inhuman barbarities, notwithstanding their solemn pledge to adhere to the terms of their treaty. When Governor Stuyvesant sought to bring them to terms, they hesitated and delayed, promised and failed to fulfill their pledges, in hopes to extort from the government a ransom for the prisoners. Finally, the Director wished to know how much they would take for "the prisoners *en masse*, or for each." "They replied, seventy-eight pounds of powder and forty staves of lead for twenty-eight persons." The ransom was paid, and an additional present made by the Governor. This proved the final settlement with the Indians, so far as the Dutch were concerned. During all these troubles most of the mischief was done in that part of New Netherland included in the ancient territory of Bergen County.

The Pomptons and Minsies, having sold their lands, removed from New Jersey about 1737.

The Pompton Indians were engaged with the Delaware Minsies in the war of 1755, under Teedyescung. This war was waged on account of the deception practiced upon the Indians in procuring the lands in Northampton and Pike Counties, Pa., and was carried across the Delaware into New Jersey. During the year 1757 and the first part of 1758 the western borders of the province were in much alarm on account of the Indians raiding upon the settlers across the Delaware. From May, 1757, to June, 1758, twenty-seven murders were committed by the Indians in Sussex County.¹

Final Disposal of the Delawares.—In June, 1758, Governor Bernard, of New Jersey, consulted with Gen. Forbes and Governor Denny, of Pennsylvania, as to the measures best calculated to put a stop to this unpleasant warfare; and, through Teedyescung, king of the Delawares, he obtained a conference with the

Minisink and Pompton Indians, protection being assured them. . . . The conference took place at Burlington, Aug. 7, 1758. . . . The result was that the time was fixed for holding another conference at Easton, at the request of the Indians, that being, as they termed it, the place of the "old council-fire."

At the treaty of 1758 the entire remaining claim of the Delawares to lands in New Jersey was extinguished, except that there was reserved to them the right to fish in all the rivers and bays south of the Raritan, and to hunt on all unclosed lands. A tract of three thousand acres of land was also purchased at Edge Pillock, in Burlington County, and on this the few remaining Delawares of New Jersey (about sixty in number) were collected and settled. They remained there until the year 1802, when they removed to New Stockbridge, near Oneida Lake, in the State of New York, where they joined their "grandsons," the Stockbridge tribe. Several years afterwards they again removed, and settled on a large tract of land on Fox River, Wis., which tract had been purchased for their use from the Menominee Indians. There, in conjunction with the Stockbridges, they engaged in agricultural pursuits, and formed a settlement which was named Statesburg. There, in the year 1832, there remained about forty of the Delawares, among whom was still kept alive the tradition that they were the owners of fishing and hunting privileges in New Jersey. They resolved to lay their claims before the Legislature of this State and request that a moderate sum (two thousand dollars) might be paid them for its relinquishment. The person selected to act for them in presenting the matter before the Legislature was one of their own nation, whom they called Shawuskukhkung (meaning "wilted grass"), but who was known among the white people as Bartholomew S. Calvin. He was born in 1756, and was educated at Princeton College, at the expense of the Scotch missionary society. At the breaking out of the Revolution he left his studies to join the patriot army under Washington, and he served with credit during the Revolutionary struggle. At the time when his red countrymen placed this business in his hands he was seventy-six years of age, yet he proceeded in the matter with all the energy of youth, and laid before the Legislature a petition in his favor signed by a large number of respectable citizens of New Jersey, together with a memorial, written by his own hand, as follows:

"MY BARTHMANN: I am old and weak and poor, and therefore a fit representative of my people. You are young and strong and rich, and therefore fit representatives of your people. But let me beg you for a moment to lay aside the recollections of your strength and of our weakness, that your minds may be prepared to examine with candor the subject of our claims.

"Our tradition informs us—and I believe it corresponds with your records—that the right of fishing in all the rivers and bays south of the Raritan, and of hunting in all unclosed lands, was never relinquished, but, on the contrary, was expressly reserved in our last treaty, held at Crosswicks in 1758. Having myself been one of the parties to the sale, —I believe, in 1801,—I know that these rights were not sold or parted with.

¹ See History of Sussex and Warren Counties.

"We now offer to sell these privileges to the State of New Jersey. They were once of great value to us, and we apprehend that neither time nor distance nor the non-use of our rights has at all affected them, but that the courts here would consider our claims valid were we to exercise them ourselves or delegate them to others. It is not, however, our wish thus to excite litigation. We consider the State Legislature the proper purchaser, and throw ourselves upon its benevolence and magnanimity, trusting that feelings of justice and liberality will induce you to give us what you deem a compensation. And, as we have ever looked up to the leading characters of the United States (and to the leading characters of this State in particular) as our fathers, protectors, and friends, we now look up to you as such, and humbly beg that you will look upon us with that eye of pity, as we have reason to think our poor untutored forefathers looked upon yours when they first arrived upon our then extensive but uncultivated dominions, and sold them their lands, in many instances for trifles, in comparison, as 'light as air.'

"From your humble petitioner,

"BARTHOLOMEW S. CALVIN,

"In behalf of himself and his red brethren."

In the Legislature the subject was referred to a committee, which, after patient hearing, reported favorably; whereupon the Legislature granted to the Delawares the sum of two thousand dollars—the full amount asked for—in consideration of this relinquishment of their last rights and claims in the State of New Jersey. Upon this result Mr. Calvin addressed to the Legislature a letter of thanks, which was read before the two houses in joint session and was received with repeated rounds of most enthusiastic applause.

CHAPTER VI.

OLD BERGEN TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

THE most ancient and historically interesting part of the old county of Bergen is that portion of it which was set off to form the county of Hudson in 1840, after having borne the name of Bergen for nearly two hundred years. Lying along the west side of New York Bay and Hudson River, in close proximity to the Dutch headquarters on Manhattan, it early attracted attention, and became the subject of the first purchase from the Indians in East Jersey.

First Indian Deed.—On the 12th of July, 1630, this portion of territory was purchased of the Indians by the Director-General and Council of New Netherland, for Michael Pauw, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and Lord of Achthienhoven, near Utrecht. The following is a copy of the conveyance, which is the first deed of record in New Netherland:

"We, Director and Council of New Netherland, residing on the Island of Manhatas and the Fort Amsterdam, under the authority of their High Mightiness the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands and the Incorporate West India Company, at their Chambers at Amsterdam, do hereby witness and declare that on this day, the date hereof underwritten, before us in their proper persons appeared and showed themselves, to wit: *Acomcaune*, *Taksooppo*, and *Sackwoomeck*, inhabitants and joint owners of the lands called Hobocan¹ Hackhagh, lying over against the aforesaid Island Manhatas, who both for themselves and *ratu coeren*, for the remaining joint owners of the same land, declared that for and in consideration of a certain quantity of merchandise, which

¹ Hoboken is an Indian name signifying *tobacco-pipe*. "Hackhagh," affixed to it in this deed, means *land or place*; thus giving us *land or place of the tobacco-pipe*; from the stone obtained here out of which the natives carved pipes.—*Winfield's Hist. Hud. Co.*, 15.

they acknowledged to have received into their own hands, power and possession, before the passing of these presents, in a right, true, and free ownership, have sold, transported, ceded, conveyed, and made over, and by these presents they do transport, cede, and convey to and for the behoof of Mr. Michael Pauw, absent, and for whom we, *ex officio*, accept under suitable stipulations, viz.: the aforesaid lands by us named *Hebocan Hackhagh*, extending on the south side, Ahasimus; eastward, the river Mauritius, and on the west side surrounded by a valley and morass, through which the boundaries of said land can be seen with sufficient clearness, and be distinguished; and that, with all the jurisdiction, right and equity, to them, the grantors, in their quality aforesaid belonging: Constituting and putting in their places and stead the already mentioned Mr. Pauw, in the real and actual possession thereof, and at the same time giving full and irrevocable power, authority, and special command to the said Mr. Pauw peaceably to enjoy, occupy, cultivate, have and hold the aforesaid land *tanquam actor et procurator in rem suam ac propriam*; and also to do with and dispose of the same as he might do with his own lands to which he has a good and lawful title; without their, the grantors, in their quality aforesaid, saving or reserving any part, right, action, or authority thereunto in the least, either of ownership or jurisdiction; but altogether to the behoof as aforesaid, henceforth, forever, wholly and finally desisting, renouncing, and quit-claiming; promising hereby, moreover, not only to keep, maintain, and fulfill this their grant, and whatever shall be done by virtue thereof, inviolable and irrevocable forever, but also to keep and maintain the same land against all persons free from any claim, challenge, or incumbrance to be made thereon by any person; as also to cause this sale and grant to be approved of and held valid by the remaining joint owners as they are by right obligated to do; all in good faith without fraud or deceit.

"In witness whereof, these presents are confirmed with our usual signatures and with our seal thereto affixed.

"Done at the aforesaid Island of Manhatas, in Fort Amsterdam, this 12th July, 1630."

Pavonia.—On the 10th of August, 1630, Pauw also obtained a deed from the Indians for Staten Island, and on the 22d of November, 1630, a deed for the western shore of the Hudson between Communipaw and Weehawken, where Jersey City is now situated.

This purchase on the Jersey shore of the Hudson was named *Pavonia*, the name being derived from latinizing the name of Mr. Pauw, the purchaser; and it was applied to the general colony on the west bank of the Hudson for a number of years. When and by whom the first settlement was made in Pavonia is uncertain. It is generally believed that there was some kind of a trading-post established here contemporary with or immediately succeeding the Dutch settlement on Manhattan, about 1618.² But there seems to be no positive proof of the assertion. By the third article of the "Freedoms and Exemptions," Pauw was obliged, within four years, to plant a colony of fifty souls, upwards of fifteen years old, within the bounds of his purchase. How strictly he complied with this condition we are not informed; but in the year 1633 there was a colony in Pavonia under the charge of Michael Paulusen or Paulaz. De Vries visited him in May of that year, and made the following entry in his journal: "Coming to the boat on Long Island, night came on, and the tide began to turn, so that we rowed to Pavonia. We were there received by Michael Poulaz, an officer in the service of the Company." The West India Company appears at this time to have had an agent there in the interest of the proprietor or Patroon. In the latter part of

² Land Paper (Albany) G. G., 1.—Winfield's Land Titles, 3.

³ Smith's Hist. N. J.—Taylor's Annals, etc.

1633 the Company ordered the erection of two houses in Pavonia. One of them was built at Communipaw, and was afterwards owned by Jan Evertsen Bout; the other was erected at Ahasimus, and was subsequently owned by Cornelius Van Vorst. These were frame houses thatched with flags; at least, we have authority for saying that such was the Van Vorst "mansion," in which lived the "head-commander" of the Patroon of Pavonia, the noble Lord of Achtienvoven and Burgomaster of Amsterdam. We quote the following from Winfield's History of Hudson County: "No sooner had Van Vorst become settled in his new home than the dignitaries of New Amsterdam, representing both church and state, resolved to pay him a visit, as well to assure him of their distinguished consideration as to sample his newly-arrived Bordeaux. On the 25th of June, 1636, Wouter Van Twiller, who was always 'glad to taste good wine,' but on whose shoulders rested the weighty cares of the New Netherland State, and Dominie Everardus Bogardus, the old Dutch preacher and husband of Anneke Jans, accompanied by Capt. De Vries, came over to Pavonia. Van Vorst entertained them with princely hospitality from his newly-filled wine-cellar. As time passed on and the sampling of the wine was repeated, the Governor and the Dominie grew warm and disputatious, if not angry, with their host. The modest entry in De Vries's journal that they 'had some words with the Patroon's Commissary' plainly means that they quarreled with him. The subject of the dispute was a murder which had been recently committed in Pavonia. Although the discussion ran high, and bad blood for a while threatened the peace of the occasion, yet another bumper or two was like oil on the troubled waters, for 'they eventually parted good friends.' Leaving their host and his good *Vrouwte*, they entered their boat and started for New Amsterdam. Van Vorst, determined to deepen their impression how royally the representative of the Patroon of Pavonia could entertain such distinguished guests, fired a salute from a swivel¹ mounted on a pile in front of his house. How the reverberations of that primal salute must have rolled over the hills of Ahasimus! and what a brilliant illumination followed to light the way of the parting guests! 'A spark unfortunately flying on the roof, which was thatched with reeds, set it in a blaze, and in half an hour the whole building was burned down.'" Thus ended the first recorded entertainment in Pavonia."

The colony of Pavonia did not prosper. Difficulties arising between the Patroon, Mr. Pauw, and the Directors of the Company, the latter finally succeeded in purchasing Pavonia for twenty-six thousand florins. Part of it (Ahasimus) became known as the "West India Company's Farm," and was leased by Jan Evertsen Bout.

Meantime, under the reckless and arbitrary policy of the Director-General, Kieft, from 1638 to 1646, the Indians began to be troublesome and to threaten the extermination of the colony. Traders, disregarding the exclusive privileges of the Company, and actuated by a desire for gain, had unlawfully furnished the savages with arms and ammunition, which, upon the first serious provocation, became instruments of destruction in their hands far more effective than their aboriginal bows and arrows. To hasten the impending conflict, Kieft, in 1639, resolved to exact of the Indians a tribute of maize, furs, and wampum. In 1643 the storm broke out, which ended in the destruction of the settlements. "Pavonia and the adjoining district suffered more than any other section of New Netherland. So thoroughly was the destruction of the settlements accomplished that from Tappan to the Highlands of the Nevesink the country was once more in the possession of its original masters." A report to the States-General says, "Every place almost is abandoned. We, wretched people, must skulk with our wives and little ones, that still are left, in poverty together, by and around the fort on Manhattes, where we are not one hour safe."

These troubles kept the country in an almost disorganized condition till the close of the first Indian war, in the spring of 1645, when a number of tribes concluded a treaty of peace with the authorities at New Amsterdam. The war had been carried on for eighteen months with but slight intermission. On the return of peace the owners and tenants of farms on the west side of the Hudson returned, and rebuilt their desolated homes.

Petrus Stuyvesant, assuming command as Director-General, arrived at Manhattan on the 11th of May, 1647. Although Stuyvesant pursued a just and conciliatory policy towards the Indians, trouble soon again broke out. The shooting of an Indian girl by Hendrick Van Dyck, while in the act of stealing fruit from his orchard in the vicinity of Fort Amsterdam, was the immediate occasion. On the 15th of September, 1647, sixty-four canoes, carrying five hundred armed warriors, landed without warning at New Amsterdam and scattered themselves through the streets. Pursuing Van Dyck to the house of a neighbor, Vandiegrist, they wounded the former with arrows and cut down the latter with a tomahawk. "The town was aroused; the guard attacked the savages and drove them to their canoes. They then crossed over to the west side of the river, and in the twinkling of an eye a house at Hoboken was in flames, and all Pavonia was soon on fire. From one end of the settlement to the other the torch and the tomahawk did their work. Excepting the family of Michael Jansen, at Communipaw, every man who did not seek safety in flight was killed. All the cattle were destroyed and everything burned. From Pavonia they passed over to Staten Island, and laid that waste. The attack raged for three days with all the fury of savage

¹ *St-en-stuk*, a stone gun.

² *Broedhead*, i. 261.—N. Y. Hist. Soc., N. S., i. 259.

warfare. The Dutch lost one hundred in killed, one hundred and fifty were carried into captivity, and over three hundred were deprived of their homes."¹ Peace was finally made, and the captives restored.

Ordinance Creating a Fortified Town.—The experience of scattered settlements having hitherto proved the difficulty of adequate protection from the attacks of the Indians, Stuyvesant, with the advice of his council, in imitation of the plan adopted by the colonists in New England, resolved to order that henceforth the settlers should collect in close, compact villages, in situations easy of defense; and, in pursuance of this purpose, issued the following "Ordinance of the Director-General and Council of New Netherlands for the formation of villages, and the prohibiting straw roofs and wooden chimneys:" Passed January 18, 1656:—

"WHEREAS, Sad experience hath from time to time proved that, in consequence of the separate dwellings of the country people located on the Flatland in divers books and places, in complete opposition to the Order and good intention of the Honorable Company and its government here, many murders of People, killing and destruction of Cattle, and burning of Houses, have been committed and perpetrated by the Indians, natives of this Country, the most of which might have been, with God's help, prevented and avoided, if the good Inhabitants of this province had settled themselves together in the form of Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, like our neighbors of New England, who, because of their combination and compact residences, have never been subject to such, at least not to so many and such general, disasters, which have been caused, next to God's righteous chastisement, on account of our sins, by tempting the savage barbarians thereunto by the separate residences of the Country people; the one not being able, in time of need, to come to the assistance of the other, in consequence of the distance of the places, and the impossibility of the Director-General and Council to provide each separate country house with a guard. To this, then, besides the Murders, Damages, and the destruction of divers People, Bouwries, and Plantations already suffered, is owing also the last, to the serious loss and hindrance of this country and the people thereof, the recurrence of which is to be apprehended and expected hereafter no less than now and heretofore, unless the good Inhabitants are taught by their losses and those of others to be wiser and more prudent, and to allow themselves to be influenced by good law, as they are bound to, to form compact dwellings in suitable places in form and manner as will be laid down by the Director-General and Council, or by their Commissioners, when the Director-General and Council will be able to assist and maintain their subjects, with the power intrusted to them by God and the Supreme government.

"In order that this may be the better executed and obeyed in future, the Director-General and Council aforesaid do hereby not only warn their good subjects, but likewise charge and command them to concentrate themselves, by next Spring, in the form of Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, so that they may be the more effectually protected, maintained, and defended against all assaults and attacks of the Barbarians, by each other and by the military entrusted to the Director-General and Council: Warning all those who will, contrary hereunto, remain hereafter on their isolated plantations, that they will do so at their peril, without obtaining, in time of need, any assistance from the Director-General and Council. They shall, moreover, be fined annually the sum of 25 guilders for the behoof of the public.

"Furthermore, the Director-General and Council, in order to prevent a too sudden conflagration, do ordain that from now henceforth no Houses shall be covered with Straw or Reed, nor any more Chimneys be constructed of Clapboards or Wood.

"Thus done, resolved, resumed, and enacted in the Assembly of the Director-General and Council, holden at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherlands. Dated as above."²

This ordinance was not immediately carried into effect, owing to the reluctance of the people to abandon

their old plantations and to adopt a mode of living not only novel, but attended by a sacrifice which many felt ill prepared to make. The ordinance was reaffirmed the next year, and the people were commanded to concentrate in villages.

Repurchase from the Indians.—Preparatory to the erection of such a settlement as the ordinance required, the Director and Council deemed it prudent to remove all doubts as to the satisfaction of the Indian claim to the land in Pavonia, although it had been regularly purchased by Cornelius Pauw, the Patroon, in 1630, and by him conveyed to the Privileged West India Company. Accordingly, on the 30th of January, 1658, the Director-General and Council obtained of the Indians a deed of which the following is a translation:

"This day, the date here underwritten, appeared before the Honorable Director-General, Petrus Stuyvesant, and the gentlemen of the Council of New Netherlandt, Therinoques, Wawapehack, Saghkins, Koghkenningh, Bomokan, Memiwoke, Sames, Wewenatokwee, for themselves, and in the name of Moikopes, Pepoghon, Parsothques, and others, partners of the lands hereafter mentioned. Who declare to be the right owners of the lands lying on the west side of the North River in New Netherlandt, beginning by the Great Rock above Wiehacken,³ and from thence across through the lands, till above the Islandt Siskakes,⁴ and from thence along the channel side till Constable's Hoek. And from Constable's Hoek again, till the aforementioned Rock, above Wiehacken, with all the lands, islands, channels, valleys, therein comprehended, in such manner as the aforementioned parcel of lands are surrounded and encompassed by the North River, the Kill Van Koll, and the aforesaid direct line from the Rock above Wiehacken, till above Siskakes, where it is divided by the Channel. Which lands they offer absolutely to sell into the Director-General and Council on the one side, and the aforesaid Indians, for themselves and them that are absent, have accorded and agreed in the manner following. In the presence of the hereinafter mentioned Christian and Indian witnesses: The aforesaid Indians do acknowledge to have sold, resigned, and transported, as they do by these presents, all the lands heretofore mentioned, to the aforesaid Director-General and Council and their successors, for eighty fathom of wampum, twenty fathom of cloth, twelve kettles, six guns, two blankets, one double kettle, and one half-barrel of strong beer. Which effects they hereby acknowledge to have enjoyed and received before the passing and signing of this.

"Wherefore they do declare, for themselves and them which are absent, to resign and transport the lands before mentioned, to the above-mentioned General and Council, in full, free, and perfect property, desisting of all actions and claims which they could or might pretend to the lands before mentioned—the transporters promise now or hereafter, not to make any pretensions thereon; but to keep and hold this transport firm, sure, and inviolable. Promising also to the said Director and Council to free and warrant the said lands against all claims any other Indians might pretend to, and if it should happen that in future times any of the Dutch, by any Indian, should be damaged on pretension they were not fully paid for the lands aforesaid, they, the settlers, do promise to repair and satisfy the damages. It is also stipulated and agreed, the aforesaid Indians shall depart and remove by the first convenient opportunity off the lands aforesaid; and that none of their nation shall come and continue to dwell upon it, without knowledge or consent of the Director-General and Council. Thus done at the fort Amsterdam, and signed with the marks of the Indians, after the cargoes were delivered to their hands, on the 30th day of January, Anno Domini 1658.

"T, the mark of Therinoques made by himself. "F, the mark of Wawapehack.

"t, the mark of Saghkinow. "F, the mark of Bomokan.

"F, the mark of Sames. "t, the mark of Wewenatokwee.

"t, the mark of Koghkenningh "F, the mark of Memiwoke.

Warimus Couwee. otherwise called Jolt.

³ Weehawken.

⁴ In Indian, the place where the snake hides. Dutch, "Slanghentorgh;" English, Snake Hill.

¹ Winfield's History of Hudson County, pp. 54, 55.

² N. Y. Col. MSS., vi. 226; Winfield, 58.

"We, the subscribers, witnesses hereunto, desired by the Director-General and Council, do certify and declare, by this present, that the above bargain for the lands before mentioned, is so made before us, and the lands by the sellers transported to the Director-General and Council; on the conditions and terms comprehended in the bill of sale, the conditions and substance plainly told, acquainted and declared to the sellers by the interpreters, Govert Looquermans, Peter Wolphertson van Cowenhoven, and Claas Carstensen, and also by Wharimes van Couwe, formerly an owner of the land aforesaid; and whereupon the sellers have consented to the bargain, transported the lands, and received the mentioned cargoes and wampum, signed the conditions with the above marks.

"In witness hereof, have we subscribed this, the day and year aforesaid, at the Fort Amsterdam, in New Netherland, in the Council Chamber.

"JOH. MEGAPOLKENNIS.

"PETRUS STUYVESANT.

"SAMUEL DREHUS.

"NICASIBUS DE SILLE.

"OLOFF HARENSIN.

"PIETER TOUNEMAN.

"GOVERT LOOQUERMANS.

"PIETER COWENHOVEN.

"MAACHIEL YANSEN.

"JAN EVERTSEN BOUT.

"F, the mark of CLAAS CARSTENSEN NORKMAN.

"T^r Present.

"CORNELIUS VAN RUYVEN, Secretary."

This deed conveyed all that part of old Bergen County (now Hudson) east of the Hackensack River and Newark Bay, and comprised the territory of the old township of Bergen.

Settlement of the Village.—On the 22d of January, 1658, a petition signed by the following named persons, farmers who had been driven away by the savages in 1655, to wit: Michael Jansen, Claes Jansen Backer, Claes Petersen Vos, Jans Captain, Dirck Seiken, Dirck Claesen, and Lysbert Tysen, was presented to the Director-General and Council, setting forth that they "should incline to reoccupy their former spots of residence, to restore their buildings and cultivate their former fields," and praying that, in view of the injuries and losses which they had sustained, they might be favored "by an exemption of tithes and other burthens during a few years." The exemption was granted for a period of six years; but the Director-General and Council were firm in demanding that they should "concentrate themselves in a village, at least ten or twelve families together, to become in future more secure and easier to receive aid for their defense in similar disastrous occurrences; without which the Director-General and Council deem the reoccupation of the deserted fields too perilous; if it might nevertheless happen, contrary to their order and placard, the Director-General and Council consider themselves not only excused, but declare that the aforesaid concession or exemption during six years shall be null and void."¹

No village had yet been located. But on the 1st of March, 1660, Peter Van Vleck and Peter Rudolphus sought permission "to settle on the maize lands behind Gemocnepen." This request, as well as a second petition which followed it, was refused, and the matter was dropped till the 16th of August, 1660, when a petition of "several inhabitants" was granted:

"Provided that the village shall be formed and placed on a convenient spot, which may be defended with ease, which shall be selected by the Director-General and Council or their commissioners.

"Secondly, that all persons who apply and shall share with others by lot, shall be obliged to make a beginning within the time of six weeks after the drawing of lots, and to send hither at least one person able to bear and handle arms, and to keep him there, upon a penalty of forfeiting their right, besides an amende of twenty florins, in behalf of the village, and to pay besides his share in all the village taxes which during his absence have been decreed and levied."

The precise date of the laying out of the village is not known. Mr. Winfield has shown that it was surveyed and laid out, and a name given to it, between the 16th of August and some time in November, 1660.

Meaning of the Name "Bergen."—The name of BERGEN was given to the village, and subsequently applied to the township and county. This name is regarded by the early writers as derived from Bergen in Norway. Smith, Whitehead, and others take this view, alleging that there were among the early settlers certain Norwegians who gave the place its name, or caused it to be so named. Others take a different view. Dr. Taylor, in his "Annals," says it was "named from Bergen, a small town in the north of Holland."

As to the first of these conjectures—that the name is of Norwegian origin—it is sufficient to remark that, although it is not disputed that there may have been among the early Dutch colonists some Norwegians, or their descendants, who emigrated at an early time to Holland, and thence to New Netherland, it does not appear that they were the influential parties in the founding of the town, and therefore not entitled to the deference which such an origin of the name implies. Had it been a Norwegian town, with a few Dutch among its founders, this origin of the name would be entirely natural and probable, and, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, might be taken as decisive of the question. But Bergen was a Dutch town, founded and governed by a Dutch colony, and as much a part of New Netherland as New Amsterdam itself. It is therefore the most rational conclusion that it received a Dutch name, or a name derived either from the geography or the language of Holland. We think that Mr. Winfield furnishes the most satisfactory clue to the origin of the name when he suggests that local circumstances which gave the name to Bergen in Holland gave it also to Bergen in this country. His language is:

"Bergen in Norway received its name from the hills which almost surround it. Bergen op Zoom, eighteen miles north of Antwerp, stands on a hill surrounded by low marshy ground, which, with its fortifications, afforded great security. Thus it will be seen that the two supposed godfathers of our Bergen received their name from local circumstances. Are not the same circumstances existing here to give the same name to the new village? On two sides of the hill was marsh, and the only other place for settlement was along the river. To the eye of the Hollander, accustomed to look upon marshes or lowland redeemed from the sea, the ridge growing in height as it extended north from the Kill Van Kull, was no mean affair. To him it was *Bergen*, the *Hill*, and, like the places of the same name in Europe, it took its name from the hill on which it was built. This I believe to be the true origin of the name."²

The hill on which Bergen was built is now called the "Jersey City Heights." The town was laid out

¹ Albany Records, xiv. 27.

² History of Hudson County, p. 71.

in a square, the sides of which were eight hundred feet long. Around this square ran a street flanked on the exterior by palisades, inclosing the whole town. Two streets crossing each other at right angles divided the town into four quarters. At the ends of these streets, on the four sides, were gates leading through the palisade. A small square or common ground occupied the centre of the plot. The land adjoining the town was laid out into lots called "Buyten Tuyn," *Outside Gardens*.

The village grew so rapidly that in May, 1661, not an unoccupied lot remained inside the fortification. On the 5th of September an ordinance was passed erecting a court of justice at Bergen. It begins as follows: "PETRUS STUYVESANT, on behalf of the High and Mighty Lords States-General of the United Netherlands, the Honorable Directors of the Incorporated West India Company, Director-General of New Netherland, Curaçoa, Bonaire, Aruba, and their dependencies, together with the Council; to all those who shall see these Presents, or hear them read, Greeting," etc.

The first officers of the court appointed under the ordinance were Tielman Van Vleck, Schout;¹ Hermanus Smeeman and Casparus Stuytmet; Schepens.² These officers were required to subscribe to the following oath:

"We promise and swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that we will be faithful to the sovereignty of the high and mighty Lords the States-General, the Lords Directors of the privileged West India Company, Department of Amsterdam, as our Lords and Patroons, the Director-General and Council, now placed over us or to be appointed; that we will respect and execute their commands, that we will exercise good justice to our best knowledge, repel all mutiny, troubles, and disorders to our best abilities, maintain the Reformed Religion, and no other, and support the same, and conduct ourselves punctually in conformity to the instruction which we have already received or may yet receive, and further act as good and faithful magistrates are in duty bound to do. So help us God Almighty."³

We give from Winfield's "History of Hudson County" the following list of officers of this court under the Dutch rule, with dates of their appointment:

Schouts, President.—Tielman Van Vleck, Sept. 5, 1661; Balthazar Bayard, March 17, 1664; Claes Arentse Toers, August 18, 1673.⁴

Town Clerks.—The Schout, Sept. 5, 1661; Balthazar Bayard, March 17, 1664; Claes Arentse Toers, August 18, 1673.

Schepens.—Michael Jansen, Herman Smeeman, Caspar Steinmetes, Sept. 5, 1661; Caspar Steinmetes, Engelbert Steenhuyzen, Gerret Gerretsen, Oct. 18, 1662.

Surrender to the English.—The surrender of the New Netherlands to the Crown of Great Britain, in 1664, was followed by a grant or charter from Charles II. to his brother James, Duke of York, of the territory from the western side of the Connecticut River to the eastern side of the Delaware River,—including New York and New Jersey. In the same year James, Duke of York, by indenture of lease and release,

granted and sold to John, Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, and Sir George Carteret, of Saltrum, the territory of Nova Casarea, or New Jersey. Under their charter from the Duke of York, Berkeley and Carteret proceeded to establish civil government in New Jersey. For this purpose they had a constitution drawn up in England, entitled "The Concessions and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of New Casarea or New Jersey to and with all and every the Adventurers, and all such as shall settle or plant there." This instrument was engrossed on parchment, and signed by them on the 10th of February, 1664. Philip Carteret was appointed Governor of the province, but did not arrive thither till August, 1665. In the mean time New Jersey was placed under the jurisdiction of Col. Richard Nicoll, Governor of New York. During the interval a legislative Council or Assembly convened at Elizabethtown⁵ on the 10th of April, 1664. Bergen was represented in this Assembly—the first ever held in the province—by Engelbert Steenhuyzen and Herman Smeemarr.⁶ This government was continued over the Province of New Jersey until the establishment of the separate Proprietary governments after the division into East and West Jersey.

With the Western division our history has nothing to do, and therefore we shall pass over the subject of the partition lightly. On the 1st of July, 1676, partition was made of New Jersey by deed,⁷ so that the eastern part, known as East Jersey, was allotted to Sir George Carteret. Sir George, by his last will and testament, dated Dec. 5, 1678, devised the same to John, Earl of Bath, and others, as trustees, to sell the same, and appointed Elizabeth Carteret sole executrix; and she, with the other trustees, by deed of lease and release, dated 1st and 2d of February, 1680, sold and conveyed all East Jersey to William Penn and eleven others, which twelve persons were known by the name of the "Twelve Proprietors of East Jersey." These twelve proprietors, by twelve separate deeds, in 1682, conveyed each one-half of their respective interests in East Jersey to James, Earl of Perth, and eleven others, whereby East Jersey became held by twenty-four General Proprietors, each holding in fee one-twenty-fourth part or propriety of the same. Thus from these proprietors have issued from time to time their deeds for the portions of territory sold by them in East Jersey, their office being at Perth Amboy, where all such conveyances and other records have been kept.

Philip Carteret, soon after his arrival at Elizabethtown as Governor, in August, 1665, reorganized the Court at Bergen, commissioning Capt. Nicholas Varlet, who was made president, to "constitute and appoint a court of judicature for the inhabitants of Bergen, Gemocnepaen, Ahasymes, and Hooboken,

¹ Sheriff.

² Magistrates.

³ Albany Records, xix. 282.—Winfield, p. 80.

⁴ Dutch government restored prior to this last date.

⁵ So named in honor of Elizabeth, wife of Sir George Carteret.

⁶ Brodhead, p. 729.

⁷ Quintapartite Deed, Leaming and Spicer, 61.

to be held and kept as often as occasion shall require in the aforesaid town of Bergen." This was the first court under the English rule. Herman Smeeman and Caspar Stuynmets, of Bergen, and Elias Mischeelssen of Communipaw, were appointed magistrates, to sit in the court as assistants. This court had a "Register," or clerk, to keep a record of all actions, and a "sergeant," or "statesboade," to execute all its acts and warrants. All writs and warrants were in the name of the king, and no appeal to the Governor and Council was allowed under the sum of ten pounds sterling. "And this," says the Commission, "to continue till Wee shall otherwise provide for the settlement of those affairs, and no Longer."

The judges of this court up to the time of the division of the province were, Nicholas Varlet, President; Herman Smeeman, Caspar Steinmets, Elias Michielsens, Ide Van Vorst, Assistants, Aug. 30, 1665; Tynament Van Vleck, Clerk; William Sandford, March 8, 1669; Samuel Edsall, Lourens Andriesen (either to act as president), Feb. 15, 1674; John Berry, President; Samuel Edsall, Lourens Andriesen, Elias Michielsens, Engelbert Steenhuisen, Assistants, March 13, 1676. The same persons were reappointed Feb. 16, 1677.¹

New Charter of Bergen.—On the 22d of September, 1668, a new charter was granted to Bergen, confirmatory of the rights as to land possessed by the "Freeholders and Inhabitants" under the Dutch charter of 1658. It also contained some new provisions and privileges, and defined the boundaries of the township of Bergen, as follows:

"The bounds and limits of the aforesaid town and corporation of Bergen is, to begin at the north end thereof, from a place called Mordavis Meadow, lying upon the west side of Hudson's River; from thence to run upon a northwest line, by a three-rail fence, that is now standing, to a place called Espatin, and from thence to a little creek surrounding north-west, till it comes into Hackensack River; containing in breadth from the top of the hill one and a-half miles, or one hundred and twenty chains. From thence it runs along said Hackensack River upon a south-southwest line, till it comes to the point or neck of land that is over against Staten Island and Shooter's Island, in Arthur Cull Bay, containing in length about twelve miles. From thence to run eastward along the river called Kill Van Koll, that parts Staten Island and the main, to a point or neck of land called Constable's Point or Constable's Hook, and from thence to run up northward, all along the bay up into Hudson's River, till it comes to Mordavis Meadow aforesaid; so that the whole tract of upland and meadow properly belonging to the jurisdiction of the said town and corporation of Bergen, is bounded at the north end by a tract of land belonging to Capt. Nicholas Varlet, and Mr. Samuel Edsall; on the east side by Hud-on's River; on the south end by the Kill Van Koll, that parts Staten Island and the main; and on the west side by Arthur Cull Bay and Hackensack River. The whole, both upland, meadow and waste land, containing, according to the survey, eleven thousand five hundred and twenty acres, English measure."

This charter granted the utmost liberty of conscience in matters of religion; provided for a court of judicature for the trial of all causes actionable between party and party, as well as criminal causes; made provision also for the support of the church and a free school for the education of youth. Rarely

do we find in any charter of rights and privileges, of so early a date, so many truly liberal provisions.

Under this charter the government of the township was maintained until the 14th day of January, in the 12th year of the reign of Queen Anne, 1714, when a petition from Andrew Van Buskirk, Barrent Christian, Enoch Freeland, Rutt Van Horne, Hendrick Cuyper, Winder Deverichs, and John Deverichs, freeholders, in behalf of themselves and the other freeholders of the town, setting forth the previous possession and enjoyments of their ancestors, of divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and their exercise of divers privileges and immunities, by virtue of the charter of September 22, 1668, and that many of the lands were lying undivided, and were subject to great damage and waste of wood; and that by said charter sufficient authority was not given to prevent such damage, as well as for other purposes, and that, in consequence, relief was needed from the government. An act was passed of that date, in the reign of Queen Anne, giving the petitioners a new charter, as a township or body corporate, by the name of "The Trustees of the Freeholders, Inhabitants of the Township of Bergen," with more extensive powers.

When New Netherland was retaken by the Dutch in 1673, a summons was sent from the fleet² in New York harbor to the citizens of Bergen to surrender and renew their allegiance. It was addressed

"To the Inhabitants of the Village of Bergen, and the Hamlets and Boweries thereon depending:

"You are hereby ordered and instructed to despatch Delegates from your Village here to us, to treat with us on next Tuesday respecting the surrender of your town to the obedience of their High Mightinesses the Lord States-General of the United Netherlands, his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, or on refusal so to do, we shall be obliged to constrain you thereunto by force of arms.

"Dated at the City Hall of the City of New Orange the 12th of August, 1673.

"CORNELIUS EYNTJES, Junior,
JACOB BENCKE.

"By their order,

N. BAYARD, Secretary."

The people surrendered, and on the 21st of August a number of the leading citizens, repairing to New York, now New Orange, were qualified as magistrates by taking the prescribed oath of allegiance. On the following Sunday the officers crossed over to the village to administer the oath to the rest of the inhabitants. "They found the number of the burghers of Bergen and the surrounding dependencies to be seventy-eight, sixty-nine of whom appeared at the tap of the drum and took the oath of allegiance."³

The Dutch authorities, however, remained but a short time in possession of the country, for on the 9th of February, 1674, peace was established between England and Holland, and by the sixth article of the treaty of Westminster, New Netherland was restored

¹ See chapter on Courts in this work.

² A fleet of twenty-three vessels, carrying sixteen hundred men.

³ Winfield, p. 117.

to the English. On the 10th of November following, the final surrender took place.

This event was followed by a second grant to the Duke of York by Charles II., June 29, 1674.¹ The duke, July 29th of the same year, reconveyed to Sir George Carteret that portion known after the division as East Jersey.

Lands in the Township.—The original grants of lands in the old township of Bergen were all derived from the Dutch government. The titles to these lands were respected in the articles of capitulation, wherein it was stipulated that all people were permitted to enjoy their lands, homes, and goods, and dispose of them at pleasure. Subsequently the freeholders in the township, feeling insecure on account of the treaty of Breda, took out confirmatory grants from the proprietors of East Jersey, subject to a quit-rent of one halfpenny per acre yearly. In the charter of Carteret this was compounded for fifteen pounds sterling per annum, which was paid for a time. Upon its refusal a controversy arose between the proprietors and the freeholders of Bergen. Cornelus Van Ripen was arrested for the debt. A compromise was effected, and in consideration of the payment of one thousand five hundred dollars the freeholders of Bergen received a full release, signed Oct. 5, 1809.

The common lands of the township were surveyed and divided by commissioners appointed by the Legislature in 1764. The title of the act is as follows: "An Act appointing Commissioners for finally settling and determining the Several Rights, Titles, and Claims to the Common Lands of the Township of Bergen, and for making a partition thereof in just and equitable Proportions among those who shall be adjudged by the said Commissioners to be entitled to the same." The partition directed by the said Act was performed by six of the seven commissioners therein appointed,—to wit, Jacob Spicer, Charles Clinton, William Donaldson, Azariah Dunham, John Berrien, and Abraham Clark, Jr.; Samuel Willis, the seventh, declined to serve. Not one of these commissioners lived in the county of Bergen. Jacob Spicer lived in Cape May, was a wealthy land-owner, merchant, and surveyor, and with Aaron Leaming prepared the revision of the laws known as "Leaming and Spicer's Collection." Charles Clinton lived in Ulster County, New York, where he was appointed Surveyor-General and Judge of the Common Pleas, and served in the campaign against Fort Frontenac in 1756. He was the grandfather of De Witt Clinton. William Donaldson lived in Somerset County, and was a surveyor. Azariah Dunham resided at Morristown, and was a very prominent man, both in civil affairs and in the position he held as a surveyor and civil engineer. He laid out many of the important public roads in New Jersey, was member of the General Assembly, the Provincial Congress, and the

Council of Safety, and one of the most active and zealous patriots during the Revolution. John Berrien was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, appointed by Governor Franklin, Feb. 20, 1764. Abraham Clark was of Elizabethtown, where he was born, Feb. 15, 1726. He was High Sheriff of Essex County and Clerk of the Assembly under the Colonial Government. During the Revolution he was one of the most active patriots, serving on the Committee of Public Safety, as member of Provincial Congress, the National Congress, and other important bodies. After the Revolution he served as member of Congress for many years, retiring with the adjournment of that body, June 9, 1794. He died in the autumn of that year, and was buried at Rahway.²

Such were the commissioners appointed to survey and divide the common lands of Bergen. These lands, according to Winfield, amounted to about 8000 acres, while the lands appropriated by individual grants amounted to about 3500 acres. "The owners of private grants encroached upon the common domain, while unauthorized persons pastured their cattle thereon and wasted the timber. For this there did not seem to be any remedy, owing to defects in their charter." The new charter granted by Queen Anne, Jan. 14, 1714, did not remove the difficulty. Encroachments on the common lands continued as before. The freeholders then attempted to settle the matter by "Articles of Agreement" entered into on the 16th day of June, 1743.³ But these articles were never carried into effect, and, matters growing worse, the people petitioned the Legislature for relief, which was granted in the act appointing the commissioners for surveying and partitioning the common lands and settling finally these disputes. The commissioners so appointed caused to be surveyed every foot of land lying east of the Hackensack in Bergen township, and the result is recorded with great care and particularity in their field-book and maps, which were filed as directed in the seventh section of the act. "By an act of the Legislature, approved March 3, 1848, the Field-Book and Maps on file in the Clerk's office of Bergen County were required to be filed in the office of the Clerk of Hudson County. They were so filed. But the copy in the Secretary of State's office being in better preservation, and of no particular utility in that place, there was a general desire among the people of the county (Hudson) to secure it, whereupon, by an act of the Legislature, approved March 3, 1853, the Clerk of Hudson County returned the one then in his office to the Clerk of Bergen County, and received and filed the one then in the office of the Secretary of State."⁴

The field-book and map of the Commissioners have ever since been regarded as authoritative and conclusive on questions of title in that part of Old

¹ Winfield's Land Titles—Notes to Field-Book, pp. 30, 31.

² Articles in full in Winfield's Land Titles, 16, 17.

⁴ Land Titles, p. 24.

¹ Gordon's Hist. N. J., p. 72.

Bergen now Hudson County. On account of their great value in this regard, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, through an appropriate committee appointed Jan. 12, 1871, authorized Charles H. Winfield, Esq., to edit and publish them in book form. Hence the "Land Titles in Hudson County," to which the reader is referred, not only for a full account of the lands apportioned by the Commissioners of 1764, but a vast amount of valuable information respecting the earliest patents and patentees under the Dutch government and that of the Proprietors, in that part of the ancient county of Bergen which was set off under the name of Hudson in 1840.

Charter of Carteret.—The charter of Carteret (1668) made provision for the educational and religious interests of the town. The sixth article provided that all the freeholders, or a major part of them, should have power to choose their own minister for preaching the word of God and administering the holy sacraments, and, being so chosen, all persons, as well as freeholders, should contribute according to their estates and means for his support, or should lay out such a portion of land for the minister, and for the keeping of a free school for the education of youth, as they shall see fit, which land, being once laid out, is not to be alienated, but to "remain forever free from paying any rent or any other rate or taxes whatsoever." In accordance with these provisions, three lots were early set apart for the purpose of a free school,—one village lot and two out or pasture lots,—numbers 177, 178, and 179, respectively, of the Field-Book. In this book, made by the commissioners for the division of the common lands, they are designated "*For the Free School of the town of Bergen.*" For many years the school of the village was kept under the direction of the Church, "the Consistory appointing the schoolmaster, who, in addition to the ordinary instruction in the elementary branches of education, was required to hear recitations in the catechism, and at stated times to receive the pastor or elders of the church, when all the pupils of the school were to be catechised. . . . For several successive generations this was the course pursued." "The author has heard," says Rev. Dr. Taylor, "some of the most aged people of his pastoral flock refer to the days of their childhood, when from all parts of the township, as it then existed, including Hoboken, Jersey City, and Bergen Point, they and their school-mates were busied with their lessons in Dutch and English, using principally as a reading-book the Psalter and New Testament, and rather dreading the day for the good old Dominie's catechism."

"Bergen Columbia Academy" was an institution which existed many years. The date of its charter is not given in the history furnished by Dr. Taylor, but the large brown-stone building erected for its accommodation in 1790, this author thinks, was the third building used for the school.¹

The old Reformed Dutch Church of this town was the earliest organization of the kind in East Jersey. In 1662, four hundred and seventeen guilders (\$166.80) were raised by tax in the township for building an edifice of worship. In this year there were twenty-seven communicants. The building was not erected till 1680. It was an octagonal building in the shape of a lantern, the roof being exceeding steep, with a cross extended to a considerable height above its apex. The windows were on the eight sides, and quite small and high from the ground. This building was standing in 1764.²

A new building was erected in 1773. In a stone over the front door was this inscription:

"Kerk Gebouwt in Het Jaer 1680. Her Donert in Het Jaer 1773."³

CHAPTER VII.

OTHER ANCIENT SETTLEMENTS.

WE will now notice some of the other settlements in the old township of Bergen and other parts of the county.

Communipaw, adjoining Jersey City on the south, was one of the earliest settlements on the west bank of Hudson River. Its first settler was Jan Evertse Bout in 1634. He was the agent of Nicholas Pauw until the patroon sold to the West India Company, and about 1638 rented the Company's farm. This farm or bouwrie included all the upland lying between Communipaw Creek on the south and the meadow on the north. Bout afterwards received a patent of the farm as a gift.

"Up to February, 1643," says Winfield, "no settlement had been made north of Hoboken. At this place a farm-house and brew-house had been built, and a bouwrie cleared and planted. Here Aert Teunissen Van Putten resided." Van Putten was the first white resident of Hoboken. He leased the farm Feb. 15, 1640, for twelve years from Jan. 1 1641.⁴

"At Ahasimus was the family of Cornelius Van Vorst, deceased, at the head of which was Jacob Stofelsen, who had married Van Vorst's widow.

"At Paulus Hoeck were Abraham Isaacsen Planck and his tenants, Gerrit Dircksen Blauw, Claes Jansen Van Purnierendt, *alias* Jan Potagie, and Cornelis Arissen.

"At Jan de Lacher's Hoeck, or Mill Creek Point, as an under-tenant of Bout, resided Egbert Woutersen with his family. . . .

"On the bluff immediately in the rear of Cavan Point, and just where the Central Railroad crosses the Morris Canal, lived Dirck Straatmaker."

² See cut in Winfield's History of Hudson County, p. 381.

³ For full history of this and other churches in the old township, see Taylor's Annals, and Winfield's History of Hudson County.

⁴ N. Y. Col. MSS., i. 187.

¹ Taylor's Annals, p. 102.

These settlements were destroyed in the Indian war of 1644. After the war Bout returned to his farm at Communipaw. He soon sold part of it to Michael Jansen for eight thousand florins, and the rest to Claes Pietersen Cos for one thousand four hundred and forty-four florins and three stivers. Jansen in 1646 and subsequently was a representative of the Commonality in Stuyvesant's Advisory Council. His farm was flourishing, and most of the old settlements along the river had been renewed, when the Indians again laid the plantations waste. This was in 1655, when the Indians, having been driven to their canoes by the guard at Fort Amsterdam, crossed the river and destroyed all the settlements in Pavonia. A number of the inhabitants escaped to New Amsterdam, and there remained till 1658, when Michael Jansen, Claes Jansen Backer, Claes Pietersen Cos, Jans Captain, Dirck Seiken, Dirck Claesen, and Lysbert Tysen petitioned for permission to return to their deserted plantations. Communipaw was exempted from the general order for the inhabitants to gather in the town of Bergen, and was laid out into lots and surrounded by palisades for defense against the Indians. It grew to be quite a rival to Bergen. The first ferry across the Hudson, connecting the Jersey shore with Manhattan Island, was established at this point in 1661, and William Jansen was the legalized ferryman.¹ In 1680 Communipaw was a village of twenty families.²

The peninsula of Paulus Hook, on which Jersey City is now situated, belonged from a very remote period to the Van Vorst family. In 1804 it was vested in Cornelius Van Vorst. On the 10th of November, 1804, an act to incorporate the associates of the Jersey Company was passed by the Legislature, to whom the title was conveyed. On the 28th of January, 1820, an act to incorporate the city of Jersey in the county of Bergen was passed; under which, and the various supplements and amendments thereto, the city has existed to the present time. Jersey City was a township in Bergen County from 1838 to 1840, and during those two years was represented in the board of chosen freeholders by Dudley S. Gregory and Thomas Geurten.

Settlements in 1685.—In 1685, George Scott, who was granted five hundred acres of land by the East Jersey proprietors in Monmouth County, published a book in Edinburgh, entitled "The Model of the Government of East Jersey." In this work is a general view of the plantations and settlements in this country, as he observed them prior to the date of his publication, between 1680 and 1685.³

¹ New Neth. Register, 117.

² Smith's Hist. New Jersey.

³ On the 28th of July, 1685, in consideration of certain acts promotive of the advantage and interest of East Jersey, the proprietors in England granted five hundred acres of land to George Scott, on condition that he should reside in the province with his family. Were those "certain acts," etc., the writing of this book? This tract of land was in Mon-

After speaking of the settlements to which we have already referred, he says,—

"There are other plantations upon Hackensack River, which goes a great way up the country, almost northwest; others, also, on the east side of another creek or river at Hackensack River.

"A large neck or tract of land for which one Mrs. Sarah Kirstead, of New York, had a patent given by an old Indian sachem in recompense for interpreting the Indian language into Dutch, as there was occasion; there are some little families thereon.

"Two or three miles up, a great plantation settled by Capt. John Berry, whereon he now lives.

"Another plantation adjoining, belonging to his son-in-law, Michael Smith; another to Mr. Baker. This neck of land is in breadth from Capt. Berry's new plantation on the west side, where he lives, over to his old plantations, to the east at Hudson's River side, about three miles, which distance serves to Constable's Hook, upwards of ten miles.

"To go back to the south part of Bergen Neck, that is opposite to Staten Island, where is but a narrow passage of water, which ebbs and flows between the said island and Bergen Point, called Constable's Hook. There is a considerable plantation on that side of Constable's Hook, extending inland about a mile over from the bay on the east side of the neck that leads to New York, to that on the west that goes to Hackensack and Snake Hill, the neck running up between both, from the south to the north of Hudson's River, to the utmost extent of their bounds. It was first settled by Samuel Edsall in Col. Nichol's time, and by him sold for £800."

Other small plantations along the Neck to the east are named. Among them one

"belonging to George Umpene (Gomouneupan) which is over against New York, where there is about forty families,⁴ within which, about the middle of the neck, which is here about three miles over, stands the town of Bergen, which gives name to that neck. Then, again, northward to the water's side, going up Hudson's River, there lies out a point of land where is a plantation and a water (mill) belonging to a merchant in New York.

"Southward there is a small village, of about five or six families, which is commonly called the Duke's Farm. Further up is a good plantation in a neck of land almost an island, called Hobuck; it did belong to a Dutch merchant, who formerly in the Indian war had his wife, children, and servants massacred by the Indians, and his house, cattle, and stock destroyed by them. It is now settled again, and a mill erected there by one dwelling at New York.

"Up northward along the river side are the lands near to Mr. William Lawrence, which is six or seven miles further. Opposite thereto there is a plantation of Mr. Edsall, and above that Capt. Bienfield's plantation; this last is almost opposite the northwest of Manhatta's Island.

"Here are the utmost extent of the northern bounds of East Jersey, as always contemplated.

"Near the mouth of the bay, upon the side of Overpeck's Creek, adjacent to Hackensack River, several of the rich valleys were settled by the Dutch; and near Snake Hill is a fine plantation owned by Pinborne & Rickbe, for half of which Pinborne is said to have paid £500.

"The plantations on both sides of the neck to its utmost extent, as also those at Hackensack, are under the jurisdiction of Bergen Town, situate about the middle of the neck." . . .

New Barbadoes Neck.—That portion of the ancient territory of Bergen known as New Barbadoes Neck was probably first settled by the Kingslands soon after the settlements above described. It is not certain that Judge William Sandford ever settled upon his patent in this section of the county. He was presiding judge of the court at Bergen in 1673, and died some time prior to 1709, as in that year his widow, Sarah Sandford, conveyed to her friend, Katherine Van Emburgh, a portion of the estate left her by her husband, between the Hackensack and Pas-

mouth County, and was afterwards owned by Dr. John Johnstone, who married Scott's daughter.

⁴ Twenty, according to Smith's History.

saic Rivers. Nathaniel Kingsland, the ancestor of the Kingsland family, of New Barbadoes, purchased a large tract of Judge Sandford. His son William was the first to settle upon it, about 1690. He emigrated from the island of Barbadoes, and built a mansion-house on what is now the Hackensack road, about two miles above the Schuyler copper-mines. William Kingsland was the father of Edmund William Kingsland, and the grandfather of the late Mrs. John Arent Schuyler, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Adams, and the late Gen. Kingsland, of Newark.

Edmund W. Kingsland was taken prisoner by the British during the Revolution, and carried down the river in his own boat, and conveyed to the Sugar-House in New York, where he was kept for some time. He said it was the only time in his life that he regretted having a new hat of such a kind as the one he wore; for it was a stiff beaver, and his captors amused themselves during the journey by beating him over the head with it. The Kingsland family plate was buried during the war at the foot of a pear-tree near the mansion. A tankard that was hidden there is now in the possession of the family. The British once made a visit to the house, and were kept out for some time by the inmates, who barricaded the doors and windows. At length the assaulting party threatened to break in a door where Edmund W. Kingsland was stationed. He had a pistol in each hand, and declared he would shoot the first man who made an attempt to enter the house. One of the party then picked up a young negro belonging to the plantation, and placing him in front, challenged Mr. Kingsland to "fire away." Not wishing to hurt one of his own servants, he desisted, but the faithful slave cried out, "Let 'em shoot, massa; never mind me!" This is supposed to have occurred at the time Mr. Kingsland was captured. The English and Hessians took possession of the house and occupied it for several months. Mr. Kingsland had previously hollowed out a board in the mantel-piece and secreted his money in it, put in a block and painted it over. He found it undisturbed on his return from imprisonment. The Kingslands were Episcopalians, and through their instrumentality the church of that faith was founded at Bellville.

John Richards, who was connected with the Kingsland family by marriage, owned a large tract of land, a part of which is now Rutherford Park. He was murdered in the Bergen Woods by refugees during the Revolutionary War, while on his way home from New York.

A part of the Kingsland tract was purchased by Arent Schuyler about the year 1700, and contained the Schuyler copper-mines, afterwards discovered by one of Captain Schuyler's slaves. Schuyler had previously settled in the Ponds Neighborhood, in what is now the western part of the town of Franklin, but about the time of the purchase he removed to New Barbadoes. The discovery of the copper-mines, to-

gether with his large landed interest, made him wealthy. The old Schuyler mansion which stood on the east bank of the Passaic, below the Belleville bridge, was built by John, a son of Arent Schuyler by his second wife. John was for many years the manager of the mines. The house was more than once visited and violated by the British during the days of the Revolution, and pictures pierced by British bayonets are still preserved among the descendants.

Northwestern Part of the County.—Settlements were made in the northwestern part of the county, in the neighborhood of the Ponds Church, before the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1700 there were some ten families around the Ponds and some four or five in Pompton. Arent Schuyler and Anthony Brockholst, in 1697, lived upon the place occupied by the late Dr. William Colfax and William W. Colfax. In 1730, Cornelius, son of Arent Schuyler, settled on the north side of Ryerson Pond, where his grandson of the same name now resides. The Garretsons, from Bergen, settled at an early time on the property owned by the late John Post. The Van Allens owned six hundred acres on the Pond flats, and their residence was near the house of David Bush. The Berdan family, consisting of two brothers, settled in Preakness about 1720, or perhaps before that date. This family first settled on Long Island, then came to Hackensack, and thence the two brothers emigrated to Preakness, and purchased four hundred acres of land at eighteen cents an acre. One was married, the other single. The single brother commenced building a house with a view to taking a companion, but before its completion he sickened and died. The descendants of the other brother still live on the spot where their forefather located. John Stek (now Stag) settled back of Knickie's Pond in 1711. On the 19th day of May, 1724, Yan Romaine, yeoman of Hackensack, purchased of Willocks and Johnstone six hundred acres, the tract now occupied by John B. Romeyn, Nicholas Romeyn, William Winters, John Snyder, and Henry Hoffer. He sold two hundred acres of this to Roelef Van Honten, March 17, 1737, for seventy pounds. It is the property now occupied by John V. Hennlon, William De Baaw, and John Ackerman. Simeon Van Winkel settled on the property of the late Teunis Van Slyke in 1738. He came from Belleville, and is said to have been the owner of the first wagon in this region of country. Its wheels were without tires, and it was in existence more than three-fourths of a century after. On the 17th of August, 1720, John and William Van Voor Haze, yeomen of the county of Bergen, bought of John Barbetie, Peter Fauconiere, and Andrew Barbetie, merchants of New York City, five hundred and fifty acres lying at Wikehoff, in the precinct of Saddle River. On this tract the church of Wyckoff stands. For some cause unknown to the writer, they were compelled to repurchase this land,

April 2, 1745, of John Hamilton, Andrew Johnstone, and John Burnet. William Van Voorhaze (Van Voorhis) was twice married,—first, to Susanah Larue, May, 1717, and second, to Martha Van Gelden, Jan. 21, 1728. He died July 17, 1744, leaving five sons and four daughters. His lands he left to his sons. An extract from his will may not be devoid of interest, as it is one of the oldest wills preserved:

"I give and bequeath unto my oldest son, Jacobus Van Voorhees, the big bybel, for his first birth-right, as being my heir at law; and I will that my youngest dater, which I have by myn dear beloved wife, which is named Marytie Van Voor Haze, dat she shale have for her portion the sum of £19."

To his other daughters he gave twelve pounds each. His son Jacobus never married; he entered the king's service, and died Sept. 20, 1767. His son Albert lived on the farm now or lately owned by Josiah Quackenbush, and Abraham on the farm of Lewis Yeomans. John lived on the farm of Henry Blauvelt. The lands of the two brothers were not divided among their heirs until May 18, 1767.

A tract near Paramus of five hundred and fifty acres was bought by the Albertises for one hundred and sixty-five pounds, Aug. 17, 1720, of the same New York parties as sold to Van Voorhis. The Albertises also leased of the same five hundred and fifty acres adjoining, for which they were to pay the annual rent for every hundred acres of "two young fat fowls on or before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel." At the same date (1720) Pit Van Blarcom was living on a tract between Van Voorhis and Albertis, of five hundred and fifty acres, as the Albertis deed refers to his line. The Winters, Courtens, Youngs, Storms, Ackermans, and Quackenbushes settled in this section from 1740 to 1760; the Van Gelders about 1730, where Abraham Van Gelder now lives. They came from the Red Mills, being attracted by the large number of deer which came to the ponds near by. Among others in this neighborhood were the Pulisfelts (now Pulis) and Bogerts, about 1760.

It is only intended in this chapter to give a general survey of the early settlements. For further details the reader is referred to the subject of early settlements in the history of each township.

CHAPTER VIII.

LAND PATENTS IN BERGEN COUNTY.

AMONG the original land-owners in the county of Bergen we name the following:

Abraham Isaacsen Plank purchased Paulus Hook of the Dutch West India Company May 1, 1638. The deed was confirmed by Philip Carteret May 12, 1668. Martyn Andriesen obtained a patent for Weehawken from William Kieft, Director-General of New Netherland, May 11, 1647; confirmed by Philip Carteret, April 18, 1670. Andriesen was a freebooter

and a desperate character, and was chiefly responsible for the terrible massacre of the Indians in 1643. Being charged with this responsibility by Governor Kieft, he attempted to shoot the Governor, for which he was arrested and sent in irons to Holland for trial. He returned to New Amsterdam, and purchased Weehawken in 1647. He was born in Holland in 1600, and came first to this country in 1631. Nicholas Varlet obtained a patent of Hoboken of Petrus Stuyvesant, Feb. 5, 1663; confirmed by Philip Carteret, May 12, 1668. Mr. Varlet was one of the noted men of his times. His second wife was Anna, sister of Governor Stuyvesant, and widow of Samuel Bayard. In 1657 he was appointed commissary of imports and exports, and in 1658 became farmer of duties on exports and imports to and from New England and Virginia; was admitted to the right of "Great Burger," and appointed searcher, inspector, and commissary of the West India Company stores; in 1660 was sent with Brian Newton an ambassador to the Colony of Virginia; in 1664 was appointed one of the commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation to the English; in 1665 was commissioned captain of the militia of Bergen, Communipaw, Ahasimus, and Hoboken; same day was made a member of the court at Bergen, and the year following a member of Governor Carteret's Council. He died in 1675.

Ide Cornelison Van Vorst received of Governor Stuyvesant a grant of land at Ahasimus, April 5, 1664; confirmed, with an additional grant, by Philip Carteret, March 18, 1668. This property was inherited by his only son Cornelius, and from him descended to Cornelius of the seventh generation. It is now the finest part of Jersey City.

Jan Evertse Bout obtained of the Governor and Council of New Netherland a tract of land at Communipaw, of which the following is a copy of the deed:

"We, William Kieft, Governor-General and Council under the High and Mighty Lords States-General of the United Netherlands, His Highness of Orange and the Honorable the Directors of the authorized West India Company, residing in New Netherlands, make known and declare that on this day underwritten, we have given and granted Jan Evertse Bout a piece of land lying on the North River westward from Fort Amsterdam, before then pastured and tilled by Jan Evertse, named Gamocnepaen and Jan de Lacher's Houck, with the meadows as the same lay within the post-and-rail fence, containing eighty-four morgans.

"In testimony whereof is these by us signed and with our Seal confirmed in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherlands, the which land Jan Evertse took possession of Anno 1638, and began then to plow and so it."

This farm was sold to Michael Jansen by Bout for eight thousand florins, Sept. 9, 1656, and, Jansen dying, part of it was confirmed to his widow, Fitje Hartman, by Philip Carteret, May 12, 1668.

Caspar Steinmets purchased of Philip Carteret, May 12, 1668, two tracts of land and meadow near the town of Bergen. He resided at Ahasimus, and during the Indian troubles of 1655 retired to New Amsterdam, where he was licensed in 1656 to "tap beer and wine for the accommodation of the Burgbery and Strangers." In September, 1657, he was

made lieutenant of the Bergen militia, and in 1678 was promoted to captain. He was deputy from Bergen in the Council of New Orange (after the Dutch had retaken New York), 1674, and a representative from Bergen in the first and second General Assemblies of New Jersey. He died in 1702. His descendants at one time were quite numerous, but have long since died out.

Adrian Post obtained a patent of Governor Carteret dated May 12, 1668, for "sundry parcels of land lying in and about the Town of Bergen." He was the ancestor of the Post family in Bergen County, and had numerous descendants. The first we hear of him he was agent for the Baron van der Capellen, and in charge of his colony on Staten Island when the place was destroyed by the Indians in 1665. In October of that year he was appointed to treat with the Hackensack Indians for the release of prisoners. He was ensign of the Bergen militia in 1673, and was the keeper of the first prison in East Jersey, the house of John Berry in Bergen being used for that purpose. He died Feb. 28, 1677.

Englebert Steinhuyzen received a deed of "sundry parcels of land in and about the Town of Bergen," from Philip Carteret, July 22, 1670. This land comprised seven lots, amounting in all to one hundred and fifty acres.¹ This patentee was a tailor by trade, and came from Soest, the second city in Westphalia. He arrived at New Amsterdam in the ship "Moesman," April 25, 1659. He was licensed by the Director-General the first schoolmaster in Bergen, Oct. 6, 1662. He was commissioned schepen in the Bergen Court, Oct. 18, 1662; and with Harman Smeeman represented Bergen in the "Landtag" in 1664.²

Harman Edward purchased of Petrus Stuyvesant "sundry parcels of land lying in and about the Town of Bergen, Sept. 14, 1662." He was one of the commissioners to fortify Bergen in 1663; and with Joost Van der Linde, Hendrick Jans Spier, and Hendrick de Backer, June 15, 1674, petitioned the government for land on Staten Island at the mouth of the Kill Van Kull.³

Balthazer Bayard obtained, with Nicholas Varlet, a grant of land from Philip Carteret, dated Aug. 10, 1671, lying in and about the town of Bergen. Bayard was a brewer and a brother of Nicholas. He was appointed schepen in Bergen, Dec. 17, 1668, and March 17, 1664; represented Bergen in the first and second General Assembly of New Jersey, 1668. Shortly after this he became a resident of New York, where he was schepen under the Dutch (New Orange) in 1673, and alderman in 1691. Of the lands in Bergen the patentees held as joint-tenants. Varlet died before any division was made, whereupon Bayard took the land by right of survivorship.⁴

Tielman Van Vleck obtained by patent from Philip Carteret, dated March 25, 1670, a grant of sundry parcels of land near the town of Bergen. Van Vleck was a lawyer. He studied under a notary in Amsterdam, came to this country in 1658, and was admitted to practice the same year.⁵ He has the honor of having been the founder of Bergen, and was made the first schout and president of the court, Sept. 5, 1661.

Hans Diedrick was granted by Philip Carteret sundry parcels of land lying in and about the town of Bergen, May 12, 1668. Hans kept the second hotel in Bergen, licensed Feb. 13, 1671, and was appointed lieutenant of the Bergen militia, Sept. 4, 1673. He was one of the patentees of Aquacknonck, May 28, 1679, and died Sept. 30, 1698. He "probably left his land to his son *Wander*, who died intestate, Aug. 18, 1732. His children Johannes, Garret, Cornelius, Abraham, Antje, wife of Johannes Vreeland, and Margaret Van Rypen, widow, sold to their brother Daniel, Feb. 17, 1764, a lot called 'Smiths land,' seven morgans, also a lot of meadow, also the Steenhuyzen lot, and lot 114. They partitioned in 1755."⁶

Gerrit Gerritse was granted by Philip Carteret a patent for sundry parcels of land lying in and about the town of Bergen, May 12, 1668. "This patentee was the ancestor of the Van Wagenen family. By his will, dated Oct. 13, 1708, he gave all the land included in this patent, and a preceding patent, to his eldest son Johannes. By the will of Johannes, dated July 24, 1752, proved Nov. 8, 1759, he gave all his lands in Bergen to his son Johannes, who was the owner in 1764."

The Secaucus patent was granted by Petrus Stuyvesant to Nicholas Varlet and Nicholas Bayard, Dec. 10, 1663, and confirmed by Philip Carteret, Oct. 30, 1667. In the deed of Carteret it is recited: "The said plantation or parcel of land is esteemed and valued, according to the survey and agreement made, to contain both of upland and meadow, the sum of two thousand acres English measure." It comprised all the land between Penhorn's Creek and the Cromackill on the east and the Hackensack on the west. The Indians, in 1674, claimed that their right to this land was not included in their deed to Stuyvesant of 1658, that the said deed included only "Espatingh and its dependencies," and that they were, therefore, still owners of Secaucus. The Dutch Council at Fort William Hendrick settled the controversy with them by making them a present of an "anker of rum." Nicholas Varlet died while the tract was in the possession of the patentees, and his administrators, Samuel Edsall and Peter Stoutenburgh, joined Bayard in selling it to Edward Earle, Jr., of Maryland, April 24, 1676. Earle sold to Judge William Pinhorne, March 26, 1679, for five hundred pounds,

¹ Winfield's Land Titles, 91.

² Brodhead, i. 729.—Land Titles, 91.

³ Col. Hist. N. Y., ii. 721.—Land Titles, 95.

⁴ Land Titles, 109.

⁵ N. Y. Col. MSS., viii. 932.—Note to Land Titles, 114.

⁶ Land Titles, 118.

one individual half of the tract, also one-half of all the stock, "Christian and negro servants." The following schedule of property was annexed to the deed: "One dwelling house, containing two lower rooms and a lean-to below stairs, and a loft above; five tobacco houses; one horse, one mare and two colts, eight oxen, ten cows, one bull, four yearlings, and seven calves; between thirty and forty hogs, four negro men, five Christian servants." This was the Pinhorne plantation referred to by George Scott in his "Model of the Government of East Jersey."¹

In 1668 Capt. William Sandford obtained of the Indians a deed for New Barbadoes Neck, extending northward seven miles and containing fifteen thousand three hundred and eight acres of upland and meadow. A considerable portion of this land Capt. Sandford devised in his will to his wife Sarah, who on the 7th of December, 1709, gave by deed about five hundred acres, including one hundred and fifty acres of meadow on the Passaic, to her "dear friend Katherine Van Emburg." A part of Sandford's tract, soon after his purchase from the Indians, was bought by Nathaniel Kingsland, who had been an officer in the island of Barbadoes, and from this circumstance it received the name of New Barbadoes.

Capt. William Sandford was presiding judge of the Bergen courts in 1676, and a member of the first Council of East Jersey, under Governor Rudyard, in 1682.

Isaac Kingsland, son of Nathaniel, of New Barbadoes, was a member of Governor Neill Campbell's Council in 1686.

Capt. John Berry's Patent.—In 1669, Capt. John Berry and associates obtained a grant for lands lying northward of Sandford's, "six miles in the country." This grant extended from the Hackensack River to what is now Saddle River, and probably included the site of the present village of Hackensack. In the same year a grant was made to Capt. Berry of land lying between Hackensack River and Overpeck (now English) Creek, bounded on the south by lands of William Pardons, and running north, containing about two thousand acres. This must have included a large portion of what are now Ridgefield, Englewood, and Palisade townships,—that portion of them, at least, lying between the creek and the Hackensack River.

John Berry was a large land-owner. He resided at Bergen, where he also owned six meadow-lots and six upland lots, besides two lots in the town purchased of Philip Carteret, July 20, 1669. Most of this land was in the Newkirk family in 1764, when the lands were surveyed by the commissioners. John Berry was presiding judge of the courts at Bergen, and one of the magistrates before whom Thomas Rudyard, the Deputy-Governor of East Jersey under Barclay, was sworn into office, Dec. 20, 1682. His house in Bergen, on the 19th of July, 1673, was made the "prison for

ye province" until a house could be built for that purpose, and Adrian Post, constable, was made keeper.²

The oldest deed on record in the county clerk's office at Hackensack is one from John Berry to Zuarian Westervelt, dated Jan. 13, 1687, conveying a portion of his estate in the old township of Hackensack. March 26, 1687, he conveyed another piece of land to Walling Jacobs, of the county of Essex.

Demarest Patent.—Another early patent was one for three thousand acres of land in the old township of Hackensack, extending along the easterly side of the river from New Bridge to a point beyond Old Bridge, and easterly as far as the line of the Northern Railroad. This was granted to David Demarias (Deemeretz) and others, by Philip Carteret, June 8, 1677.³ The patentee was a Huguenot, and came from France to this country with his three sons, David, John, and Samuel, about the year 1676. He was the ancestor of the numerous family of Demarests in this country. It is said that, as far back as 1820, one interested in the family found by search seven thousand names connected with it,—branches of the original stalk.⁴

According to tradition, Mr. Demarias first settled at Manhattan Island, where he purchased the whole of Harlem; but he soon afterwards disposed of that property and removed to the Hackensack, where he made the purchase above mentioned, his design being to establish a colony of some thirty or forty families, to be transported from Europe. It was probably in view of this declared purpose that the patent was granted him; for it must have been known by the Governor or the land-office that the grant was already covered, in large part at least, by the prior patent of two thousand acres given to John Berry. It is stated that Mr. Demarias and his associates were so harassed by the claims of different persons during half a century that the land was purchased by them no less than four times. Berry, however, at the request of the Governor, waived his claim for a time in view of the prospective settlement, and, in case of its failure, was promised a like grant in some other locality. On the 1st of July, 1709, Demarias having failed to fulfill his stipulation in regard to the settlement, Berry petitioned the "Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of New Jersey and New York, etc., to listen to a demonstration of the invalidity of a pretense of John Demarest & Company to three thousand acres of land which they received from the Indians."⁵ The

¹ Book 3 of Deeds, 93, Trenton.

² Deed on record at Perth Amboy.

³ Rev. T. B. Romeyn's Historical Discourse.

⁴ Purchasers of proprietary lands at that time, and earlier, had to extinguish the Indian claims for themselves on the best terms they could make. Sometimes they did it in advance by buying of the Indians first and then getting their Indian deeds confirmed, and sometimes by getting their deeds first of the government and extinguishing the Indian claim afterwards. Those shrewd in the business could usually do it for a very small trifle, especially if mixed well with the inevitable strong beer or brandy. In no case was an Indian deed held valid unless confirmed by the government.

¹ Land Titles, 130.

Governor subsequently withdrew the grant from the sons of David Demarest, according to Berry's representation, and gave them a smaller grant, which included a part of the two thousand acres of Berry.¹ This latter grant was known as the French Patent, probably because the Demarests came from France.

Willock's and Johnston's Patent.—George Willocks and Andrew Johnston were the patentees of a large tract of land in what are now Ridgewood and Franklin townships. It extended from the Big Rock at Small Lots (now called Glen Rock) northward to the Ramapo River, about one mile in width, and has been known as the "Wilcox and Johnson Patent," both names, however, being erroneously spelled.

George Willocks was born in Scotland, and came to this country in 1684. He is said to have been a brother of Dr. James Willocks, of Kennery, Scotland, from whom he inherited a large estate. He was the agent of the East Jersey proprietors for the collection of the quit rents, and obtained various grants of land from them. Upon the issuing of the writ of *quo warranto* by James II., with the view to vacating the proprietary government of New Jersey and placing the whole North American colonies under one governor-general, in 1686, Willocks and Lewis Morris took strong ground in favor of the proprietors. Throughout that memorable contest between the proprietors and the king, which was not finally settled till 1702, when the proprietors surrendered their claim to the civil jurisdiction of the province to Queen Anne, Willocks and Morris were staunch adherents to the rights of the proprietors. In 1699, Willocks was their representative in the Assembly, and was dismissed from that body by the famous act of the opposition excluding from the Assembly "any proprietor or representative of one." The people of Amboy elected Lewis Morris in his stead, and the historians tell us there were "serious apprehensions of an insurrection under the leadership of Willocks and Morris." Willocks never settled on his patent in this county; he resided chiefly at Perth Amboy, where he died in 1729.

Andrew Johnson (Jonstone), the other patentee, was born Dec. 20, 1694. When a young man he was a merchant in New York. He subsequently became associated with the proprietors of East Jersey, and was chosen president of the Proprietary Board. He was also a member of the Provincial Assembly, and for several years Speaker of the House; and was one of the commissioners for running the Lawrence line between East and West Jersey in 1743. For some time he was treasurer of the College of New Jersey. He died at Perth Amboy, June 24, 1762.²

The lands south of this tract on the Passaic, including a portion of the site of Paterson, were purchased of the Indians in 1709 by George Ryerson and Urie Westervelt. The original deed was in the possession of the late John J. Zabriskie, of Hohokus,

and is among the papers left in the hands of his widow, now living in Paterson. In this deed an exception is made of Sicomac, which was an Indian burying-ground.³

"Frenchman's Garden."—In a note relating to lot No. 18 in Winfield's "Land Titles" we find the following:

* Lot No. 18 forms part of the present Macpelah Cemetery, and was a part of the 'Frenchman's Garden.' Concerning this garden I have met with the following poetic and somewhat anorous accounts.

"In a wild and romantic situation on Bergen Creek, nearly opposite the city of New York, thirty acres of land were purchased for a garden and fruitery by the unfortunate Louis XVI., who as proprietor became a naturalized citizen by act of the Legislature."—*Warden's History of the United States*, II. 53. This statement of Warden seems to have been based on a notice relating to this garden in the *New Jersey Journal*, June 27, 1787, in which it is said: 'Part of this space is at present inclosed with a stone wall, and a universal collection of exotic, as well as domestic plants, trees, and flowers are already begun to be introduced to this elegant spot, which in time must rival if not excel the most celebrated gardens of Europe. The situation is naturally wild and romantic, between two considerable rivers, in view of the main ocean, the city of New York, the heights of Staten Island, and a vast extent of distant mountains on the western side of the landscape.' As 'tall oaks from little acorns grow,' so these exaggerated statements had their origin in the following simple fact. On March 3, 1786, Andre Michaux, in his petition to the Legislature of this State, set forth that the king of France had commissioned him as the botanist to travel through the United States, that he had power to import from France any tree, plant, or vegetable, that might be wanting in this country, that he wished to establish near Bergen a botanical garden of about thirty acres, to experiment in agriculture and gardening, and which he intended to stock with French and American plants, as also plants from all over the world. The Legislature granted his petition, and permitted him, as an alien, to hold not exceeding two hundred acres of land in this State.

"He came to this country fortified with a flattering letter of introduction, dated at Vienna, Sept. 3, 1785, from the Marquis de Lafayette to Washington."—*Correspondence of the American Revolution*, IV. 116. 'He was attached to the *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris. He brought with him the gardener, Paul Saunier, who took the title to the ground bought for the garden. The place was stocked with many plants and trees, among which was the Lombardy poplar. From this garden this once celebrated tree was spread abroad through the country, and pronounced an exotic of priceless value.'—*Old New York*, 23."

The above garden-lot was part of the common land of the Secaucus Patent, not partitioned with the other common lands of the township of Bergen, but surveyed and divided under a "Supplementary Act" in 1785. The commissioners were Abraham Clark, Azariah Dunham, Silas Condit, John Carle, and Daniel Marsh. In the field-book containing the survey and allotment of these lands, page 6, the commissioners say, "We then caused an actual survey to be taken of the commons, after which we proceeded to consider the claim put in by the Agent of Forfeited Estates for the County of Bergen to all the common lands allotted to the Patent of Secaucus as formerly claimed and forfeited to the State by William Bayard; the same William Bayard having claimed the same as heir-at-law to Nicholas Bayard, one of the original patentees of Secaucus and survivor to Nicholas Varlet, the other patentee." These patentees having sold to Edward Earle, and the latter to Judge Pinhorne and others, the claim of the agent of the county was not sustained. Bayard, however, was a loyalist during the Revolution, and left the country.

¹ Land Papers, New York.

² Whitehead's New Jersey under the Proprietors.

³ Historical Discourse by Rev. W. B. Van Benschoten.

CHAPTER IX.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLLANDERS—
NOMENCLATURE.

THE Dutch settlers were generally persons of deep religious feeling, honest and conscientious, and adding to these qualities those of industry and frugality, they generally became prosperous. The style of their buildings they doubtless brought with them from Holland, their fatherland. They were built with one story, with low ceiling, with nothing more than the heavy and thick boards that constituted the upper floor laid on monstrous broad and heavy beams, on which they stored their grain, the loft being used for a granary and for the spinning of wool; sometimes parts of it would be divided into sleeping apartments. Their fireplaces were usually very large, extending generally without jambs, and sufficient to accommodate a whole family with a comfortable seat around the fire.¹ The chimneys were so large as to admit of having their meat hung up and smoked within them, which was their usual practice. When jambs were added, they were often set around with earthen glazed tiles imported from Holland, ornamented with Scripture scenes, which furnished the children and others with amusement and instruction. Such tiled jambs and mantles are now seen in the old Zabriskie residence (now the Mansion House) in Hackensack, and in other buildings of the more wealthy Hollanders in Bergen County. But they were generally the product of a date ranging from fifty to a hundred years after the first settlements.

Domestic and Social Habits.—Their early style of building corresponded well with their habits, which were simple, unaffected, and economical, contributing materially to their independence and solid comfort. They brought their children up to habits of industry. Almost every son was taught some mechanical art, and every daughter was required to become well acquainted with all knowledge necessary to housekeeping. The farmers burnt their own lime, tanned their own leather, often made their own shoes and boots, and did much of their own carpentering, wheelwrighting, etc. The spinning and woolen wheels were set in motion in

proper season, and all materials for clothing the family, white as well as colored, were manufactured at home. No female was considered a suitable candidate for matrimony who could not show some stores of domestic linen and other evidences of industry and economy. So economical were the females of their time that they frequently took their spinning-wheels with them when they went to spend a social afternoon with a neighbor. They often helped the men in the field in times of planting, harvesting, and in other busy seasons. Such a thing as a carpet was not known among the rural inhabitants. The floors of their houses were scrubbed and scoured, and kept as clean as their tables, which were used without cloths. Their floors were sanded with sand brought from the beach for that purpose and put in regular heaps on the floors, and becoming dry, it would be swept with a broom in waves, or so as to represent other beautiful figures. Frugality, industry, and economy characterized all their actions. They lived chiefly within themselves, and knew but little of the dangers and diseases incident to luxury and indolence. As to religion and education, Rev. Dr. Taylor says, "They paid early attention to the public worship of God, and when their numbers warranted they organized and established churches, modeled after those of the fatherland. The Calvinistic religion of Holland was thus transplanted to the New Netherlands. The settlers soon sought the aid of the Dutch West India Company in procuring ministers. Their cause on this behalf was furthered by the reverend clergy of the Classis of Amsterdam, and ministers were sent forth by that judicature under advice from the Synod of North Holland. This mode of obtaining ministers seems to have continued in full operation until 1664, when the British became possessed of the colony of New Amsterdam.

"During this period churches were established at New Amsterdam (New York), Albany, Esopus (Kingston), and Flatbush, L. I. And in 1660, Rev. Henry Selyus, in a letter addressed to the Classis of Amsterdam, says, "Besides me there are in New Netherland the Dominies Joannes Megapolensis and Samuel Drisius in New Amsterdam, Gideon Schaats at Fort Orange, and Joannes Polhemus at Middlewout and New Amersfort, and Hermanus Blom at the Esopus,—in all six."

"In 1662 the inhabitants of Bergen taxed themselves for the erection of a church, and four hundred and seventeen guilders were thus raised for that purpose. Until 1664 the religion of the Reformed Dutch Church was the established religion of the country. It ceased to be such with the change which then took place in political affairs. Yet, at the surrender, and afterwards by a treaty of peace in 1676, 'Rights of conscience with regard to worship and discipline were secured to the Dutch inhabitants.' It was, however, for years the most respectable denomination in the colony. This period extended from 1664 to 1693,

¹ Ordinarily this might be true, but there were some families which would need a very wide fireplace for their accommodation. We take the following from the record of births in Bergen County:

Casparus Cadmus.....	12 children.	Daniel Van Clief.....	8 children.
Joris Cadmus.....	11 "	Helmigh Van Houton..	11 "
Mattheus Cornelis.....	12 "	Derrick Van Rypen....	11 "
William Coultier.....	13 "	Cornelius Van Vorst..	19 "
Jacob Coblurly.....	8 "	(three wives.)	
William Day.....	7 "	Abraham Van Winkle..	10 "
Michaël Demak.....	7 "	Hendrick Van Winkle..	11 "
Johannis Deadrick.....	8 "	Jacob Jacobse Van	
Mattheus Everse.....	11 "	Winkle.....	10 "
Rev. Wm. Jackson.....	10 "	Joris Vruiland.....	10 "
Josiah Hornblower.....	8 "	Michael Vruiland.....	25 "
Mercelle Merselle.....	10 "	(three wives.)	
Gerrit Newkirk.....	12 "	Joseph Waldron.....	18 "
Adrian Post.....	12 "	(four wives.)	
Helmigh Raelofse.....	10 "	John Welsh.....	9 "
Peter Stuyvesant.....	9 "	Martin Winne.....	15 "
John Van Clief.....	8 "	(four wives.)	

when an act was passed by the Assembly of the colony of New York, whereby the Protestant Episcopal Church became the religion known to the law, and from 1696 to 1776, besides supporting their own ministers, all non-Episcopal inhabitants were forced to contribute to the support of the Episcopal Church."

Dr. Taylor, speaking of the character of the early Dutch settlers, says, "They were reluctant to form acquaintance with strangers, lest they should be imposed upon. But when such acquaintance was formed and appreciated, it was not easily terminated. Whatever may have been their family broils, when any one of the community was wrongfully involved in trouble, especially in litigation, they were as one man. When such occasions occurred it was no uncommon thing for almost all the men to resort to the county town, and support and encourage their assailed neighbor."

Learned Clergy.—The ministers sent out from Holland were a learned body of men, and mixing largely with the people, who had reverence for their learning, piety, and example, they exerted a very powerful influence in moulding and shaping the early society. To what extent the minds of the people were enlightened and the ruder manners and customs modified by the influence of these learned clergy it is impossible to say, but doubtless to a very great extent. They were the earliest, and for a long time the only, learned and professional class within the limits of Bergen County, and, to an extent, in New Netherlands. It strikes one as peculiarly illustrative of the spirit of the times in which the country was colonized that religion, particularly theology, was placed in the forefront in the early settlements. The cast of mind of the clergy was peculiarly theological. While the great controversies in Holland had been settled, and the decretals of the Reformed Church formulated by the Synod of Dordrecht, the discussion of these doctrines formed the staple at the theological schools. Ministers came with their minds fully imbued with them to this country, and here theological discussion constituted a very large part of the pulpit efforts of ministers. This is said not disparagingly, but as an illustration of the spirit of the times. The ministers, both in Holland and in this country, were full of zeal to spread the doctrines of the Reformed Church. The fact is noticed in the journal of Count Zinzendorf that in 1742 the young minister, Jan Casparus Fryenmoet, late from the Classis of Amsterdam, and settled in Walpack, on the Delaware, sought to draw him into theological discussion during the interval between two sermons on Sunday. The count says, "to avoid which I went into the woods and read Josephus."

Some of the great controversies which engaged the attention of ministers of the Reformed Church at a later period grew out of their relations to the Classis of Amsterdam, which for a long time insisted upon their exclusive right and privilege of ordaining ministers for the American churches. Another fruit-

ful source of controversy which divided the church in the early part of the present century was the introduction of doctrines believed to be at variance with the standard of orthodoxy set up by the Reformed Church of Holland. These matters will be found alluded to more fully in the histories of the old church at Hackensack and Scraalenburg.

Dutch Nomenclature.—In connection with the many names of Holland origin to be found in this work, it may be well to offer a few remarks on the custom of Hollanders and their descendants in this country with respect to nomenclature, showing the difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of tracing the genealogy of Dutch families in the absence of a complete and continuous record. Hon. Henry C. Murphy, United States minister at the Hague, contributed an able article on this subject to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, from which we quote. Speaking of the difficulties imposed upon the genealogist by the system of names adopted in Holland and continued in this country, Mr. Murphy remarks,—

"The first of these, in point of time, was *patronymic* (father-name), by which a child took, besides his baptismal name, that of his father, with the addition of *soon* or *sen*, meaning son. To illustrate: If a child were baptized Hendrick, and the baptismal name of his father was Jan, the child would be called Hendrick Jansen. His son, if baptized Teunis, would be called Teunis Hendrickson; the son of the latter might be William, and would have the name of William Teunisen. And so we might have the succeeding generations called successively Garret Willensoon, Marten Garretson, Adrian Martensen, and so on through the whole catalogue of Christian names; or, as more frequently happened, there would be a repetition in the second, third, or fourth generation of the name of the first, and thus, as these names were common to the whole people, there was in the same community *different lineages of identically the same names*

"This custom, which had prevailed in Holland for centuries, was in full vogue at the time of the settlement of New Netherland. In writing the termination *sen*, it was frequently contracted into *ss*, *s*, or *a*. To give an example both of the *patronymic* and the contraction of the name: the father of Garret Martense, the founder of a family of that name in Flatbush, L. I., was Marten Adriense, and his father was Adriac Ryerse, who came from Amsterdam. The inconveniences of this practice, the confusion to which it gave rise, and the difficulties of tracing families led ultimately to its abandonment, both in Holland and in this country. In doing so the *patronymic* which the person originating the family bore was adopted as the surname. Most of the families thus formed and existing among us may be said to be of American origin, as they were first fixed in America, though the same names were adopted by others in Holland. Hence we have names of such families of Dutch descent among us as Jansen (*Anglice* Johnson), Garretson, Cornelison, Simoesen or Simonson, Tyson (son of Mathias), Areesen (son of Arend), Hanson, Lambertsen, or Lambutson, Paulsen, Remsen, Ryerson, Everts, Phillips, Lefferts, and others. To trace connection between these families and persons would be impossible, for the reason just stated, without a regular record.

"Another mode of nomenclature, intended to obviate the difficulty of an identity of names for the time being, but which rendered the confusion worse confounded for the future genealogist, was to add to the *patronymic* name the occupation or some other personal characteristic of the individual. Thus Laurens Jansen, the inventor of the art of printing, as the Dutch claim, had affixed to his name that of Coster, that is, sexton, an office of which he was in the possession of the emoluments. But the same addition was not transmitted to his son; and thus the son of Hendrick Jansen Coster might be called Tunis Hendrickson Brouwer (brewer), and his grandson might be William Tunison Bleeker (bleacher.) Upon the abandonment of the old system of names this custom went with it; but it often happened that while one brother took the father's *patronymic* as a family name, another took that of his occupation or personal designation. Thus originated such families as Coster, Brouwer, Schoonmaker, Stryker, Schuyler, Cryger, Snediker, Hagemen, Hoffman,

Dykeman, Bleekman, Wortman, and Tieman. Like others, they are not ancient family names, and are not all to be traced to Holland as the place where they first became fixed. . . .

"A third practice, evidently designed, like that referred to, to obviate the confusions of the first, was to append the name of the place where the person resided, not often of a large city, but of a particular limited locality, and frequently of a particular or natural object. This custom is denoted in all the family names which have the prefix of *Van*, *Vander*, *Ver* (which is a contraction of *Vander*), and *Ten*, meaning respectively *of*, *of the*, and *at the*. From towns in Holland we have the families of Van Cleef, Van Wyck, Van Shaack, Van Bergen, and others; from Gelderland, those of Van Lindern, Van Dyk, and Van Buren; from Utrecht, Van Winkle; from Friesland, Van Ness; from Zeeland, Van Duyn. Sometimes the *Van* has been dropped, as in the name of Boerum, of the Province of Friesland; Covert, of North Brabant; Westervelt, of Drenthe; Brevoort and Wessels, in Gelderland. The prefixes *Vander* or *Ver* and *Ten* were adopted when the name was derived from a particular spot, thus: Vanderveer (of the ferry), Vanderburg (of the hill), Vanderbilt (of the bildt,—i.e., of certain elevations, of ground in Gelderland and New Utrecht), Vanderbeck (of the brook), Vanderhoff (of the court), Verplanck (of the plank), Verhulst (of the holly), Verkerk (of the church), Ten Eyck (at the oak), Ten Broeck (at the marsh). Some were derived, as we have observed, from particular farms, thus Van Cowenhoven (cold farms). The founder of that family in America, Walphat Gebiesen Van Cowenhoven, came from Amersfoot, in the Province of Utrecht, and settled at what is now called Flatlands, in Kings County, N. Y., called by him New Amersfoot.

"Some names in the classification I have attempted have undergone a slight change in their transfer to America. Barculo is from Borelio, a town in Gelderland; Van Anden is from Andeln, in the province of Groningen, *Snediker* should be *Snediger*, Bonten, if of Dutch origin, should be Bonten (son of Bondwign, or Baldwin), otherwise it is French. Van Cott was probably Van Catt, of South Holland. The *Catti* were the original inhabitants of the country, and hence the name. There are a few names derived from relative situations to a place, thus Voorhis is simply *before* or in front of *Hess*, a town in Gelderland; Onderdonk is *below Dunt*, which is in Brabant. There are a few names more arbitrary, such as Middagh (midday), Conrad (cold counsel), Hagedorn (hawthorn), Bogaart (orchard), Blauvelt (blue field), Rosevelt (rose field), Struyvesant (quick sand), Wyckoff (parish court), Hoogland (high land), Dorland (arid land), Opdyke (on the dyke), Hasbrouck (hare's marsh), and afford a more ready means of identification of relationship. . . .

"Some names are disguised in a Latin dress. The practice prevailed at the time of the emigration to this country of changing the names of those who had gone through the university and received a degree from plain Dutch to sonorous Roman. The names of all our early ministers were thus altered. Johannes or Jan Mecklenburg became Johannes Megapolensis; Evert Willemsz Bogart became Everadus Bogardus; Jan Doris Palbeen became Johannes Theodorus Palemus. It may be set down as a general rule that the names of Dutch families ending in *us* have thus been Latinized."

CHAPTER X.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE FRENCH—THE SCHUYLERS.

In 1708, Cols. Vetch and Nicholson obtained the authority of Queen Anne to fit out an expedition for the reduction of Canada. This authority was accompanied by a small force from England, and instructions to the several Governors of the colonies to assist the enterprise all they could. Cols. Vetch and Nicholson came to America in the spring of 1709, with the promise of a fleet of ships soon to follow them. In this expedition against the French it was proposed to employ the Indians of this part of New Jersey under Col. Peter Schuyler. We find the following record of transactions at Amboy relating to this matter. "The Cols. Nicholson and Vetch both appearing at a coun-

cil held at Amboy, the 30th of May, 1709, it was concluded that George Riscarricks should be forthwith sent to Weequehald, the Indian sachem, to acquaint him that the Lieutenant-Governor Ingoldsby expected his attendance on that board forthwith, and that Capt. Arent Schuyler should forthwith send for Machcontuinist, Cohcowickick, Ohtosolonoppe, Meskakow, and Teetee, sachems of the Minisink and Shawhona Indians, who appearing soon afterwards joined in the undertaking; and Ingoldsby, Governor of New Jersey, G. Saltonsall, Governor of Connecticut, and C. Gookin, Governor of Pennsylvania, jointly commissioned Col. Peter Schuyler, the 23d of May, 1709, to be over these and other Indians on this expedition; and soon afterwards the said three Governors joined in a petition to Nicholson that he would take upon him the chief command of the expedition, after which he bore the name of Gen. Nicholson."

The expedition was finally gotten up, consisting of thirty-six sail, one regiment of English marines, and three regiments from New England. New Jersey paid £3000 towards the expenses. Nova Scotia was captured, and Col. Vetch made Governor of that province. The design against Canada was abandoned on account of a change of ministry in England. While this expedition was being raised Col. Schuyler went to England with some of his Indians, who were a great curiosity, and were feted and dined by the queen and nobles, and received many presents and attentions.¹

Capt. Arent Schuyler and Col. Peter Schuyler were at this time residents of Bergen County. Capt. Schuyler was the father of the colonel, and was the sixth son of the celebrated Pietersen Van Schuyler, who came from Holland in 1650, and married Margaret Van Slechtenhorst. "There are few names on the pages of American history around which cluster more of the associations of bravery, romance, and heroism than belong to those of Philip and Margaret Schuyler and some of their descendants." The Schuylers of Holland are represented as having been wealthy merchants engaged in the West India trade. They had a country-seat near Dordrecht. Pieces of silver plate, with the family coat of arms, are yet in the possession of some of the descendants of Philip Pietersen Schuyler. Philip is represented as a spirited young gentleman, who defended his brother-in-law, young Van Slechtenhorst, single-handed against a furious mob. Schuyler and Margaret were married in 1650, in the presence of all the dignitaries of Fort Orange, now Albany. Margaret was twenty-two at the time of her marriage; she had ten children, and survived her husband more than twenty-five years. Among the excellent things attributed to her was that she taught her sons to treat the Indian as a brother, and never to deceive him in word or deed. On more than one occasion in public life she displayed a bravery amounting to

¹ Smith's New Jersey, 362-66; Hutchinson's Hist. Mass., 397.

heroism. Such was the great-grandmother of Gen. Philip Schuyler, the companion of the brave Montgomery, whom Washington regarded as one of "the main supports of the Continental army, and upon whose success depended the salvation of our bleeding country." Philip Schuyler married Kitty Van Rensselaer, and wrote in the Bible, under the record of that marriage, "May we live in peace and to the glory of God."

The precise date of the settlement of Capt. Arent Schuyler in this county is not known. Rev. Mr. Van Benschoten says he lived in 1697 upon the property owned by the late Dr. William Colfax and W. W. Colfax. Smith, in his "History of New Jersey," says Col. Peter Schuyler was born in Bergen County. "In this county," he says, "are the Schuyler mines;" and again, "the Schuylers have here two large parks for deer." We find the names of both Arent and Peter Schuyler on the record of county officials in 1755. The following account of the discovery of the mines is given by a correspondent of one of the Newark daily papers:

"Arent Schuyler, though owning a large tract of land and several slaves, was comparatively poor. About the year 1710 a negro, while plowing, found a stone that was so heavy that it excited his curiosity to such a degree that he carried it to his master. It was sent to England to be examined, and found to contain about eighty per cent. of pure copper. Mr. Schuyler, wishing to reward his servant for this valuable discovery, gave him his freedom and told him to make three wishes, which should be granted. The negro's first wish was that he might remain with his master as long as he lived and have all the tobacco he could smoke. The second was for a dressing-gown like his master's, with big brass buttons. These being granted, he was at a loss to make a third selection. After studying for some time he scratched his head and said, 'Well, massa, guess I take a little more tobacco!'

"These mines for many years yielded abundant treasures of ore. Arent Schuyler was twice married. By his first marriage he had two sons, Philip and Casparus; by the second three sons and two daughters. The sons were John, Peter, and Adonijah. John was employed to take charge of the mines. For some time the ore was sent to England for smelting. The first steam-engine ever brought to America was brought by John Schuyler to these mines. He built the house known as the old Schuyler mansion, on the banks of the Passaic, below Belleville bridge. This house was more than once visited and violated by the British during the Revolution."

Peter Schuyler commanded a New Jersey regiment in an expedition to Canada in 1746. In June, 1755, he was appointed colonel by Governor Belcher. He was appointed to command a battalion of five hundred New Jersey troops in the expedition to Crown Point. History tells us that his popularity was such that the battalion was soon filled, and more men offered than were wanted. Col. Schuyler and his battalion were transferred to Oswego in the summer of 1756, and he was captured with half his men. They were held as prisoners for several months, and were released upon parole. He afterwards marched to the North with his regiment, and in September, 1760, he entered Montreal as a victor. The war with the French then terminated, peace being declared upon the surrender of Canada to the English, and confirmed by the treaty of 1763. Col. Schuyler died in 1762.

Smith says of him in his history,—

"By the best judges of military merit he was allowed to rank high in that character. He had qualities besides that greatly recommended him to his acquaintance, being of a frank, open behavior, of an extensive generosity and humanity, and unwearied in his endeavors to accomplish whatever appeared of service to his country. He was taken at Oswego when that post was given up to the French, and long detained a prisoner in Canada, where, having letters of credit, he kept open house for the relief of his fellow-sufferers, and advanced large sums of money to the Indians in the French interest for the redemption of captives, many of whom he afterwards, at his own expense, maintained whilst there and provided for their return, trusting to their abilities and honor for repayment; and lost considerable in that way, but seemed to think it well bestowed. As to person, he was of a tall, hardy make, rather rough at first view, yet a little acquaintance discovered a bottom of sincerity, and that he was ready to every kind office in his power. In conversation he was above artifice or the common traffic of forms, yet seemed to enjoy friendship with its true relish; and in all relations what he seemed to be he was."—*Mass. vii. 20.*

CHAPTER XI.

BERGEN AND PASSAIC COUNTIES IN THE REVOLUTION.

The Preliminary Stage of the War.—The causes which led to the outbreak of the war for independence produced much the same feeling and action in this portion of New Jersey as were manifested simultaneously throughout all the colonies, and which had agitated the American people for at least a decade before the actual conflict of arms. The acts of British oppression, which for many years had been earnestly protested against, culminated in the unwarranted closing of the port of Boston in the spring of 1774. From this time till the firing of the first gun at Concord was a period of passing resolutions at town and county meetings, and of appointing Committees of Safety and Correspondence.

Bergen County Resolutions.—At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of Bergen County, held at the court-house in Hackensack on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1774, Peter Zabriskie, Esq., chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"This meeting being deeply affected with the calamitous condition of the inhabitants of Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in consequence of the late Act of Parliament for blocking up the port of Boston, and considering the alarming tendency of the Act of the British Parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue in America,

"Do *Resolved*, 1st, That they think it their greatest happiness to live under the government of the illustrious House of Hanover, and that they will steadfastly and uniformly bear true and faithful allegiance to His Majesty King George the Third under the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and privileges.

"2d, That we conceive it to be our indubitable privilege to be taxed only by our own consent, given by ourselves or by our representatives; and that we consider the Acts of Parliament declarative of their right to impose internal taxes on the subjects of America as manifest encroachments on our national rights and privileges as British subjects, and as inconsistent with the idea of an American Assembly or House of Representatives.

"3d, That we will heartily unite with this Colony in choosing delegates to attend at a general congress from the several provinces of America in order to consult and determine some effectual method to be pursued for obtaining a repeal of the said Acts of Parliament, which appear to us evidently calculated to destroy that mutual harmony and dependence

between Great Britain and her colonies which are the basis and support of both.

"And we do appoint Theunis Day, John Demarest, Peter Zabriskie, Cornelius Van Vorst, and John Zabriskie, Jr., Esquires, to be a committee for corresponding with the committees of the other counties in this Province, and particularly to meet with the other county committees at New Brunswick, or such other place as shall be agreed upon, in order to elect delegates to attend the general congress of delegates of the American Colonies for the purpose aforesaid."

These resolutions were signed by three hundred and twenty-eight citizens of Bergen County, and a local Committee of Safety was organized, of which John Fell was chairman.¹ Little, however, is known of the operations of the committee or of local affairs in Bergen County till the spring of 1776.

Preparations to Resist the British.—Early in 1776, intelligence having been received that Lord Howe had left Boston for New York, an attempt was made by Lord Stirling, then in command of the militia in this vicinity, to fortify the eastern border of the county along the Hudson and at Bergen Point, opposite Staten Island. The Provincial Congress, then in session at Burlington,—

"Ordered, that all officers who have enlisted men, properly armed, under the late ordinance for raising three thousand three hundred men in this Colony, proceed immediately with such number as they have collected or can collect to New York, assigning a due proportion of officers to the men, that they may be ready, and leaving other officers as occasion may require to collect the remainder. All officers, paymasters, and others are required to be diligent in their respective stations, and all the friends of liberty throughout the Colony are most earnestly entreated now to exert themselves for the preservation of their country, their lives, liberties, and property.

"This Congress do likewise earnestly desire all persons to lend arms or other necessities on the present occasion, and they may rest assured of the public faith to make amends for any loss or danger they may incur.

"Ordered, that Cornelius Van Vorst be Lieutenant-colonel, Richard Dey, first major, and John Martinus Goetschius, second major of the battalion of foot militia in the county of Bergen."

A regiment of light-horse was also raised, and Jacobus Post was appointed major. He resigned his commission Feb. 3, 1776.

¹ John Fell was a devoted patriot. He resided at Paramus, where he was well acquainted with the Tory Col. Van Buskirk, before the defection of the latter from the American cause. In 1777, Judge Fell was arrested at his home and taken to Paulus Hook as a prisoner. He was recognized by the Tory colonel, when the following conversation ensued:

"Times are altered since we last met," said the colonel.

"So I perceive," coolly replied the judge, looking at the colonel's uniform.

"Well, you are a prisoner, and going over to New York, where you will be presented to Gen. Robertson, with whom I have the honor to be acquainted. I will give you a letter of introduction," said the colonel.

The judge thanked him and accepted the letter, which he afterwards presented to Gen. Robertson. It so happened that the judge and Gen. Robertson had been friends at Pensacola after the old French war in 1763. The purport of Van Buskirk's letter of introduction was that *John Fell was a notorious rebel and rascal*; and advised that due care should be taken of him. Gen. Robertson handed the letter to the judge and said, "My old friend, John Fell, you must be a very altered man and a very great rascal indeed if you equal this Col. Van Buskirk." Notwithstanding this expression of friendship, Fell was treated with such severity that the Council of Safety of New Jersey, Nov. 17, 1777, ordered James Parker and Walter Rutherford to be confined in jail at Morristown until Fell and Wynant Van Zant should be discharged or released from confinement in New York.—*Minutes of Council of Safety*, 161.

Continental Congress having furnished the Provincial Congress with two tons of powder, it was distributed among the counties in the following order:

Bergen County.....	400 lbs.	Essex County.....	500 lbs.
Morris ".....	400 "	Middlesex ".....	500 "
Hunterdon ".....	400 "	Monmouth ".....	700 "
Somerset ".....	400 "	Burlington ".....	300 "

Lord Stirling immediately took measures to place Bergen in a condition of defense, and to open means of communication with the interior of the province. His plan, proposed as early as the 18th of March, contemplated the construction of two good roads,—one from Paulus Hook to Brown's, and the other from Weehawken to Hackensack Ferry,—and to set several hundred of the Bergen militia at work upon them. He devised forts at Paulus Hook and at Bergen Neck, the former to prevent approaches from the city of New York and the latter from Staten Island. Part of this comprehensive plan had been carried into effect before the arrival of Gen. Washington. The latter ordered the immediate construction of the work at Paulus Hook, which was soon completed and garrisoned; but before the work could be constructed at Bergen Point the British had arrived and occupied Staten Island. On the 29th of June the advance of Admiral Howe's fleet of forty sail appeared in sight, bearing the British forces under Gen. Howe; and "in two days thereafter other arrivals swelled the number of men-of-war and transports to one hundred and thirty. The troops landed on Staten Island, and the fleet cast anchor off the mouth of Kill von Kull."²

Development of Loyalty to the King.—Of course at this stage of the war there were many in the vicinity who needed only the presence of the British army to stimulate and encourage their loyalty to the king. Such hastened in large numbers to avow their allegiance, and many who had hitherto taken part with the patriots now looked upon the struggle of the colonies as hopeless and joined the British. A number of these accepted commissions in the British service, and were the vindictive and unscrupulous leaders of atrocious bands of marauding refugees, who infested the settlements and plundered or murdered their former neighbors with remorseless atrocity during a considerable portion of the war. In 1776 the following action for disarming such disaffected persons throughout the province was taken by Provincial Congress:

"WHEREAS, by a regulation of the late Congress, the several committees in this Colony were authorized and directed to disarm all the non-associators and persons notoriously disaffected within their bounds; And whereas, it appears that the said regulation hath not been carried into effect in some parts of the Colony; and it being absolutely necessary, in the present dangerous state of public affairs, when arms are much wanted for the public defense, that it should be instantly executed: It is therefore directed and resolved, That the several colonels in this Colony do, without delay, proceed to disarm all such persons within their districts whose religious principles will not allow them to bear arms; and likewise all such as have hitherto refused and still do refuse to bear arms; that the arms so taken be appraised by some indifferent

² Winfield's Hudson County, 138.

person or persons; that the said colonels give vouchers for the same, and that the appraisement and receipt be left in the hands of the persons disarmed."

Fearing an attack from Staten Island, Gen. Mercer, who had been sent to Paulus Hook to receive the Pennsylvania militia upon their arrival at that point, and who had his flying camp at Bergen, was ordered by Washington, on the 4th of July, 1776, to station a guard of five hundred men at Bergen Neck, and also to guard the ferries over the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, being promised that on the next day an engineer should be sent over from New York to erect works for the security of those places.¹ A fort, afterwards named Fort De Lancey, was erected at this time a short distance below the present canal at Bayonne, and Gen. Wadsworth's brigade was sent over to Bergen, where it was joined by a battalion of Jersey troops.

Among the precautions taken before the arrival of the British, as early as Feb. 3, 1776, was the removal of the records from Perth Amboy to Burlington for safe-keeping. John Demarest, of Bergen County, was the agent for their removal, as appears from the following minute of Provincial Congress, under the date above mentioned:

"Ordered, That Mr. Demarest do attend the papers, books, and records removed from the secretary's at Perth Amboy, and deliver the same to Charles Pettit, Esq., on Thursday next at Burlington; on delivery thereof he is hereby authorized to take Mr. Pettit's receipt, agreeably to an order of this Congress."

Still the British did not attack that portion of New Jersey, as they easily could have done with the force at their command in the immediate vicinity. It is estimated that at the time Gen. Mercer anticipated their crossing the Kills they were at least eight thousand strong on Staten Island; and yet they showed no disposition to cross, although menaced by inferior numbers on the Jersey side. Gen. Mercer, therefore, formed a plan for attacking them upon the island, which, though well conceived and prepared for, miscarried on account of bad weather, which prevented his forces from crossing the Kill von Kull.

On July 17, 1776, the committee of Newark presented a petition to Provincial Congress, requesting that this Congress would procure, or cause to be built, four gondolas or row-galleys, mounted with cannon, to ply between the mouths of Passaic and Hackensack Rivers and Perth Amboy. Robert Drummond and Lewis Ogden, of Essex; Jacob Quackenbush and Daniel I. Brown, of Bergen; and Dr. Moses Bloomfield, of Middlesex, were appointed a committee to consider the propriety of granting the petition. The matter was referred to Continental Congress, through Mr. Ogden, but was not acted upon in season to meet the exigency.

Active Movements Begun.—Meantime the enemy's forces had been augmented by arrivals, until,

in the harbor of New York and upon Staten Island, they numbered thirty thousand men.² The bay and river were alive with their vessels. As two of the British men-of-war—the "Phoenix," of forty guns, and the "Rose," carrying twenty guns—swept up the harbor on the afternoon of the 12th of July, taking advantage of both wind and tide, the first fire of patriot guns was opened upon them from the sand-hills of Paulus Hook, and was returned by a broadside as the vessels glided by the fort comparatively unharmed, their sides being protected by a wall of sand-bags. "On the same evening Lord Howe sailed up the harbor, greeted by the booming of cannon and the huzzas of the British."³

On the 15th of September the British captured New York. The only incident connected with Bergen County on that day was another attack upon the post at Paulus Hook by the British ships-of-war, the "Roebuck," "Phoenix," and "Factor." The garrison, however, was not surrendered, but remained in the possession of the Americans for a short time under command of Col. Durkie.⁴ "During this time Washington would occasionally leave his camp at Harlem, cross over to the Jersey shore, and, in company with Gen. Greene, who had succeeded Gen. Mercer in command on the Jersey shore, reconnoitre, sometimes as far down as Paulus Hook, to observe what was going on in the city and among the shipping."⁵ The account of the capture of Paulus Hook is furnished by the following report of Gen. Greene, written from Fort Constitution, afterwards called Fort Lee:

"CAMP FORT CONSTITUTION.

"Sept. 23, 1776.

"DEAR SIR,—The enemy are landed at Powley's Hook; they came up this afternoon and began a cannonade on the batteries, and after cannonading for half an hour or a little more they landed a party from the ships. Gen. Mercer had ordered off from the Hook all the troops except a small guard, who had orders to evacuate the place from the first approach of the enemy. Gen. Mercer mentions no troops but those landed from the ships, but Col. Bull and many others that were along the river upon the heights saw twenty boats go over from York to Powley's Hook. This movement must have happened since Gen. Mercer wrote. I purpose to visit Bergen to-night, as Gen. Mercer thinks of going to his post at Amboy to-morrow."⁶

In a later letter it is stated that "nothing fell into the enemy's hands but the guns, which had been rendered unfit for further service. Our army is posted at the town of Bergen, and our advanced party has possession of the mill just back of Powley's Hook."⁷

Bergen remained headquarters until the 5th of October, 1776, when Washington found it necessary to collect his forces preparatory to his retreat to the Delaware. A letter written on the 4th of October, says: "To-morrow we evacuate Bergen," and assigns the following reason for the act:

¹ Irving's Washington, ii. 300.

² Hist. Hudson County, 142.

³ Valentine's Manual, 1866.

⁴ Irving's Washington, ii. 367.

⁵ American Archives, 5th Series, ii. 494.

⁷ Jacob Elton's mill, near the Point of Rocks.—Winfield.

¹ American Archives, vi. 1263.

"Bergen is a narrow neck of land accessible on three sides by water, and exposed to a variety of attacks in different places at one and the same time. A large body of the enemy might infallibly take possession of the place whenever they pleased, unless we kept a stronger force than our numbers will allow. The spot itself is not an object of our arms: if they attack it would but cut off those who defended it and secure the grain and military stores. These have been removed, and when we are gone a naked spot is all they will find. . . . We go to Fort Constitution as soon as we have seen the troops marched off. We shall leave a guard of observation behind us: this may prevent the enemy's discovering our removal for a day or two."¹

It appears from the authority above quoted that as outguards Gen. Greene had posted at Bergen, Hobuck, Bull's Ferry, Hackensack, and opposite Spyt-den-Duivel one hundred and sixty-eight officers and men.

When Fort Lee was evacuated on the 20th of November, 1776, the army retreated to Hackensack and thence to the Delaware. East Jersey was left to the enemy. They stationed a considerable body of troops at Paulus Hook, and strengthening the post, placed it in command of Lieut.-Col. Van Buskirk, of Saddle River, who had joined the British. The fort, also, on Bergen Neck, was occupied, principally by "refugees," and was named Fort De Lancey in honor of Oliver De Lancey, of Westchester, a noted adherent to the British cause.

The following account of the evacuation of Fort Lee was written by Thomas Paine, author of "The American Crisis:"

"As I was with the troops at Fort Lee, and marched with them to the edge of Pennsylvania, I am well acquainted with many circumstances which those who lived at a distance knew little or nothing of. Our situation there was exceedingly cramped, the place being on a narrow neck of land between the North River and Hackensack. Our force was inconsiderable, being not one-fourth as great as Howe could bring against us. We had no army at hand to have relieved the garrison had we shut ourselves up and stood on the defense. Our ammunition, light artillery, and the best part of our stores had been removed upon the apprehension that Howe would endeavor to penetrate the Jerseys, in which case Fort Lee could be of no use to us, for it must occur to every thinking man, whether in the army or not, that these kind of field-forts are only for temporary purposes, and last in use no longer than the enemy directs his force against the particular object which forts are raised to defend.

"Such was our situation and condition at Fort Lee on the morning of the 20th of November, when an officer arrived with information that the enemy, with two hundred boats, had landed about seven or eight miles above. Maj.-Gen. Greene, who commanded the garrison, immediately ordered them under arms, and sent an express to His Excellency Gen. Washington, at the town of Hackensack, distant by the way of the ferry six miles. Our first object was to secure the bridge over the Hackensack, which laid up the river, between the enemy and us,—about six miles from us and three from them. Gen. Washington arrived in about three-quarters of an hour, and marched at the head of his troops towards the bridge, at which place I expected we should have a brush. However, they did not choose to dispute it with us, and the greatest part of our troops went over the bridge, the rest over the ferry, except some which passed at a mill on a small creek between the bridge and the ferry, and made their way through some marshy ground up to the town of Hackensack, and there passed the river. We brought off as much baggage as the wagons could contain, the rest was lost. The simple object was to bring off the garrison and to march them on until they could be strengthened by the Pennsylvania or Jersey militia, so as to be enabled to make a stand. We stayed four days at Newark, collected in our outposts, with some of the Jersey militia, and marched out twice to meet the enemy on information of their being advancing, though our numbers were greatly inferior to theirs."

The above account is very accurate in the main, though it contains one expression calculated to mislead the reader. In speaking of the few troops who did not cross the river with the main body, the writer says they "made their way through some marshy ground up to the town of Hackensack, and there passed the river." It should have been down to the town, for they crossed at Old Bridge, about four miles above.

Washington in Hackensack.—Washington entered Hackensack with about three thousand men, having sent forward his baggage to Acquackmonck. An eye-witness has given the following statement:

"It was about dusk when the head of the troops entered Hackensack. The night was dark, cold, and rainy, but I had a fair view of them from the light of the windows as they passed on our side of the street.² They marched two abreast, looked ragged, some without a shoe to their feet, and most of them wrapped up in their blankets. Washington then, and for some time previous, had his headquarters at the residence of Mr. Peter Zabriskie, a private house, now called 'The Mansion House,' the supplies for the general's table being furnished by Mr. Archibald Campbell, the tavern-keeper. The next evening after the Americans had passed through the British encamped on the opposite side of the river. We could see their fires, about one hundred yards apart, gleaming brilliantly in the gloom of night, extending some distance below the town and more than a mile up towards New Bridge. Washington was still at his quarters, and had with him his suite, life-guard, a company of foot, a regiment of cavalry, and some soldiers from the rear of the army. In the morning, before the general left, he rode down to the dock, where the bridge now is, viewed the enemy's encampment about ten or fifteen minutes, and then returned to Mr. Campbell's door and called for some wine and water. After he had drank, and Mr. Campbell had taken the glass from him, the latter, with tears streaming down his face, said, 'General, what shall I do? I have a family of small children and a little property here; shall I leave them?' Washington kindly took his hand and replied, 'Mr. Campbell, stay by your family and keep neutral;' then bidding him good-by, rode off.

"About noon the next day the British took possession of the town, and in the afternoon the green was covered with Hessians, a horrid, frightful sight to the inhabitants. There were between three and four thousand, with their whiskers, brass caps, and kettle or bass drums. A part of these troops were taken prisoners two months after at Treton."³

Although this British force which had crossed the Hudson followed the retreat of the Americans to the Delaware, it was not long before other bodies of the enemy visited the village. "In December, 1776, it was reported that there were at Hackensack about one thousand of the enemy, and the suggestion of Huntington to Maj.-Gen. Heath was to intercept them in their foragings. The latter on the 14th expressed his purpose to sweep the village, which he did the next day. Making a forced march by the way of Tappan, he came upon the inhabitants by surprise; but the enemy had left. He says, "The enemy had left the town some days since, except five, whom we took, two of them being sick. We have taken about fifty of the disaffected, and about fifty or sixty muskets, the greater part of which had been taken from the Whigs, it is supposed, and stored. At the dock we found one sloop loaded with hay, house-furniture, and some spirits, etc., which we have this day unloaded,

¹ There were about three thousand men.

² Historical address by Rev. Theodore B. Romeyn.

³ Am. Arch., 5th Series, II. 867.

etc. A brig, loaded, ran down the river about seven miles and grounded. I am afraid we shall not be able to secure the effects. A schooner loaded with hay, furniture, etc., which had sailed from the dock, ran on the bank of the river, the wind being very fresh, and in the night overset, by which the goods are damaged, if not lost. Two or three companies have been raising here and in the vicinity, and field-officers appointed; one Van Buskirk, colonel. At his house we found fifty barrels of flour, a number of hog-heads of rum, and at one Brown's, who is lieutenant-colonel, about one thousand pounds of cheese. One Tenpenny is major. They are all gone to New York to have matters properly settled, get ammunition, arms, etc., and were to have returned yesterday. I believe we have luckily disconcerted them. Such inhabitants as are friendly received us with joy, but are almost afraid to speak their sentiments, and, indeed, little or no intelligence can be got from the inhabitants," etc.¹

Mr. Romeyn says, "The brigantine which grounded just below the village was subsequently boarded, but was retaken by the enemy. Among other articles taken from her was a large chest of plate, said to belong to a Mr. Yates, but it had been put in his possession for safety at Hackensack by Mr. William Wallace. It was worth about fifteen hundred pounds."²

CHAPTER XII.

BERGEN AND PASSAIC COUNTIES IN THE REVOLUTION—(Continued).

Exploit of Col. Aaron Burr.—It was during one of those raids of the British and Tories in the vicinity of Hackensack, in September, 1777, that Col. Aaron Burr gained his first military distinction. Hearing, at the point where his regiment was lying (in the Clove, near Suffren's), that the British had marched out of New York and were devastating the country, and were within thirty miles of him, he started to meet them with his small force. About ten o'clock in the evening, when within three miles of Hackensack, he received certain information that the most advanced of the enemy's pickets were only a mile distant. His men having marched thirty miles since breaking camp, and being extremely fatigued, he ordered them to lie down and keep silent until he returned. In a few moments they were all asleep. Meanwhile Col. Burr went forward alone to reconnoitre. Stealthily he felt his way towards the picket, and found them lying on the ground guarded by two sentinels. He was near enough to hear their watchword. He ascertained by making a wide detour that this picket was so far in advance of the main body as

to be out of hearing. In gaining this information so much time was spent that it was within an hour of daybreak before he returned to his regiment. Quietly and quickly waking his men, he informed them of his purpose to attack the enemy's picket, and ordered them to follow at a certain distance, and forbade any man to speak on pain of instant death. So accurately had the colonel noted the locality and calculated the position of the sentinels that he was able to lead his men between those two unsuspecting individuals at the moment when they were farthest apart, and he was almost upon the sleeping picket before a man of it began to stir. When at a distance of ten yards Burr was challenged by a sentinel, whom he immediately shot dead, and then gave the word of attack. One officer, a sergeant, a corporal, and twenty-seven privates fell into their hands on this occasion. Only one of the pickets besides the sentinel made any resistance, and he was overpowered after he had received two bayonet-wounds. He attempted to march away with his comrades, but after going a short distance was compelled to lie down exhausted and fainting from loss of blood.

"Go a little further, my good fellow," said Burr, 'and we will get a surgeon for you.' 'Ah,' gasped the dying veteran, 'all the doctors in America can do me no service, for I am a dying man; but it grieves me sore to the heart that I have served my king upwards of twenty years, and at length must die with a charged musket in my hand.'"³

Col. Burr immediately sent off an express to Paramus to order all the troops to move, and to rally the country. His exploit had so encouraged the inhabitants that they turned out with great alacrity and put themselves under his command. But the enemy, probably alarmed by these threatening appearances, retreated the next day, leaving behind them the greater part of the plunder which they had taken.⁴

Clinton's Raid.—In September, 1777, Sir Henry Clinton, then in command at New York, planned a raid into New Jersey. He divided his force into four columns. The general point of rendezvous was the New Bridge, above Hackensack. One column, under Gen. Campbell, entered New Jersey by the way of Elizabethtown; one, under Capt. Drummond, by way of Schuyler's Ferry; one, under Gen. Vaughn, by way of Fort Lee, and the other, under Lieut.-Col. Campbell, by way of Tappan. On the 12th the expedition set out. Clinton himself followed, passing up Newark Bay to Schuyler's Landing, on the Hackensack (Dow's Ferry). From this point he marched over the Belleville turnpike to Schuyler's house, where he found Capt. Drummond with two hundred and fifty men. During the night Gen. Campbell arrived with his detachment and the cattle he had collected *en route*. The different columns met as designed on

¹ American Archives, III. 123-4.

² Romeyn's Historical Discourse.

³ Romeyn, from Parton's Life of Aaron Burr, 101.

⁴ New Jersey Hist. Col., 84.

the 15th. On the following day Gen. Campbell marched his force from English Neighborhood to Bergen Point, whence he passed over to Staten Island. The result of the raid was the capture of four hundred cattle, four hundred sheep, and a few horses, taken from the people of Essex and Bergen. In exchange, they had eight men killed, eighteen wounded, ten missing, and five taken prisoners.

As an offset to this raid, we find the following account of an expedition by the opposite party over the same ground:

"A party of rebel light-horse came down as far as Bergen Point last Tuesday night (July 28th), and returned next morning towards Hackensack. They visited Hoebuck on their way and carried off a great number of cattle from the inhabitants."¹

The following interesting item is taken from Smythe's Diary, quoted by Winfield:

"This afternoon a party of our horse brought in two rebel privates from Powle's Hook. One of them is very intelligent and communicative, but the other is the most whimsical tony I ever have seen. Wherever he goes he carries with him a large gray cat, which he says came into the rebel camp on the night after the battle of Freehold Meeting-House, and which he first discovered lapping a spot of dry blood on his sleeve as he lay on his arms expecting another dash at the British. His affection for the cat is wonderful, as her's is for him, for they are inseparable. He says if we don't allow him extra rations for his cat he shall be obliged to allow them out of his own."

Maj. Lee's Gallant Attempt to Capture Paulus Hook.—The post at Paulus Hook was held with great tenacity by the British, and is said to have been for some time the only post held by them in New Jersey.² It was a convenient and safe point at which they could land their troops for incursions in various directions. Here, on the night of Feb. 24, 1779, landed portions of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments of British, under Lieut.-Col. Sterling, on their way to attempt the capture of Governor Livingston at Elizabethtown. They marched across the hill to Brown's Ferry, whence they were taken in boats sent from New York for that purpose around by the Kill von Kull.³ The papers of this period record many raids made from this point in various directions by the British and Tories.

The most interesting episode in this portion of our history is the attempt to capture the fort at Paulus Hook by Maj. Henry Lee. This gallant and dashing officer, who had frequently been employed by Washington as a scout along the west bank of the Hudson, had discovered that the British fort at Paulus Hook, although a strong place, was negligently guarded, and he conceived the idea of its capture by a night march and a sudden surprise. Not that it was deemed practical to hold the position in face of the British forces in New York, but the brilliant exploit would "give *éclat* to the Continental arms." Washington at first looked upon the project with disfavor, but finally yielded and gave orders for an

immediate preparation. Lee moved from his encampment at New Bridge about four o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 18, 1779, following what is known as the lower road which intersects the present Hackensack road, near the English Neighborhood church, having taken the precaution to send forward boats in charge of Capt. Peyton, with instructions to have them at Dow's Ferry at a certain hour of the night, for the purpose of taking his troops over the Hackensack; he also detached patrols of horse to watch the communications with North River, and posted Lord Stirling at New Bridge to cover his retreat, if necessary. The whole movement was conducted with such secrecy that they arrived at the fort without being discovered, notwithstanding the fact that, on account of the ignorance or the treachery of their guide, they were compelled to wander three hours in the woods between Union Hill and the fort, and the still more remarkable fact that they were in danger of encountering Col. Van Buskirk, who had left the fort at Paulus Hook about the time that Maj. Lee started, with a force of one hundred and thirty men on a raid to the English Neighborhood. That these two forces, one of them at least straggling and floundering upon a misdirected course through the wilderness and in the darkness of night, should entirely escape each other seems incredible. But such is the well-attested fact. Perhaps their getting lost and marching out of the direct course may have been the very means of their escape. Be this as it may, "Maj. Lee reached Prior's Mill at three o'clock on the morning of the 19th. The day was near at hand, and the tide that would fill the ditch and overflow the road between Warren and Grove Streets (Jersey City) was rising. Not a moment was to be lost. The punctilios of rank and honor were discarded, and the troops ordered to advance in the order which they then held. Lieut. Rudolph, who had been sent forward to reconnoitre the passage of the ditch, now reported to Maj. Lee that all was silent within the works, that he had fathomed the canal and found the passage possible. This intelligence was passed along the line, and the troops pushed forward with resolution, order, and coolness. Lieuts. McCallister and Rudolph led the forlorn hope, who marched with trailed arms in silence. They reached the ditch at the intersection of Newark Avenue and Warren Street at half-past three o'clock on Thursday morning. The guards were either asleep or took the approaching force to be Col. Van Buskirk's men returning from their raid. They were not undeceived until the advance had plunged into the ditch. Immediately a firing began. The block-house guards ran out to see what was the matter, and were seized. The forlorn hope, supported by Maj. Clarke, broke through all opposition, and soon became masters of the main work, with the cannon, etc. So rapid were they in their movements that the fort was gained before a piece of artillery was fired. The troops came pouring

¹ New York Mercury, Aug. 3, 1778.

² New Jersey Gazette, Oct. 28, 1778.

³ Hatfield's History of Elizabeth.

through the abatis, and in a few minutes were victorious. Unfortunately, in crossing the ditch the ammunition was destroyed, and thus their firearms were useless. As soon as Maj. Southerland, then in command of the fort, comprehended the situation, he threw himself into a small redoubt, with a captain, subaltern, and forty Hessians. Maj. Lee had no time to dislodge him or to remove or destroy property. Daylight was at hand, and he had some anxiety about the boats at Dow's Ferry. Besides this, the firing had aroused the British in New York, who could in a few minutes throw a large body of troops across the river. He therefore ordered an immediate retreat, and sent Capt. Forsyth to Prior's Mill to collect such men as were most fit for the action and take a position on Bergen Heights to cover the retreat. Maj. Clarke was in the advance with most of the prisoners; Lieuts. Armstrong and Reed formed the rear-guard. Lee now rode forward to look after the boats at the ferry. To his dismay not a boat was there to receive them. Capt. Peyton, owing to the lateness of the hour, had removed them to Newark. Lee immediately countermarched his troops to the Bergen road *en route* for New Bridge, communicated with Lord Stirling, and returned to the rear-guard at Prior's Mill. His prospects were now discouraging. With troops worn down, ammunition destroyed, encumbered with prisoners, fourteen miles of retreat before him on a route liable to be intercepted by troops from New York, with no way of escape to the left, he could only depend upon the invincible courage of his men. On reaching the heights opposite 'Weehock,' Capt. Handy moved on the main road to facilitate the retreat. Here Capt. Catlett came up with fifty men and good ammunition. One party was then detached in the rear of Maj. Clarke on the Bergen road, and one to move along the bank of the river. In this manner a sudden attack was prevented. At the Fort Lee road Col. Ball, who had been forwarded to Lee's assistance, met him with two hundred fresh men. Shortly afterwards a body of the enemy appeared upon the right and opened fire on the retreating Americans. Lieut. Reed immediately forced them, and Lieut. Rudolph threw himself into a store-house which commanded the road. This disposition checked the enemy and gave the force time to cross the English Neighborhood creek at the Liberty pole, now Englewood. Just at that moment Maj. Southerland, who had followed Lee, came up, but halted, and finally fell back without venturing an attack. Maj. Lee arrived safely at New Bridge about one o'clock in the afternoon. He had captured one hundred and fifty-nine of the garrison, including officers, and lost two killed and three wounded."

The report of this enterprise by Maj. Lee cannot be here quoted in full, but we cannot forbear to mention one item in it very creditable to his humanity and magnanimity as a soldier. "I intended," he says, "to have burnt the barracks; but on finding a

number of sick soldiers and women with young children in them, humanity forbade the execution of my intention."

This exploit of Maj. Lee was regarded with great admiration. Washington, in a letter to Congress, said, "The Major displayed a remarkable degree of prudence, address, and bravery upon this occasion, which does the highest honor to himself and to all the officers and men under his command. The situation of the fort rendered the attempt critical and the success brilliant."

James Duane, afterwards mayor of New York, wrote to Alexander Hamilton, Sept. 10, 1779,—

"One of the most daring and insolent assaults that is to be found in the records of chivalry,—an achievement so brilliant in itself, so romantic in the scale of British admiration, that none but a hero, inspired by the fortitude, instructed by the wisdom, and guided by the planet of Washington could, by the exploit at Paulus Hook, have furnished materials in the page of history to give it a parallel."¹

The principal actors concerned in the affair were honored by congratulatory resolutions passed by Congress, Sept. 24, 1779:

"Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to his Excellency Gen. Washington for ordering, with so much wisdom, the late attack on the enemy's fort at Powles Hook.

"Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to Maj.-Gen. Lord Stirling for the judicious measures taken by him to forward the enterprise and to secure the retreat of the party.

"Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to Maj. Lee for the remarkable prudence, address, and bravery displayed by him on the occasion; and that they approve the humanity shown in circumstances prompting to severity as honorable to the arms of the United States, and correspondent to the noble principles on which they were assumed.

"Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the discipline, fortitude, and spirit manifested by the officers and soldiers under the command of Maj. Lee in the march, action, and retreat; and while with singular satisfaction they acknowledge the merits of these gallant men, they feel an additional pleasure by considering them as part of an army in which very many brave officers and soldiers have proved, by their cheerful performance of every duty under every difficulty, that they ardently wish to give the truly glorious examples they now receive.

"Resolved, That Congress justly esteem the military caution, so happily combined with daring activity by Lieut. McCallister and Rudolph in leading on the forlorn hope.

"Resolved, That a medal of gold, emblematical of this affair, be struck under the direction of the Board of Treasury and presented to Maj. Lee.

"Resolved, That the brevet and the pay and subsistence of captain be given to Lieut. McCallister and Lieut. Rudolph respectively."²

Congress also placed in the hands of Maj. Lee fifteen thousand dollars to be distributed among the soldiers engaged in the attack.

Gen. Poor's Death.—In September, 1780, the American army lay at Kinderhamack, in what is now Washington township, Bergen Co. While here, on the 8th of September, occurred the death of Brig.-Gen. Enoch Poor. A military journal of the next day says,—

"We are now lamenting the loss of Brig.-Gen. Poor, who died last night of putrid fever. His funeral solemnities have been attended this afternoon. The corpse was brought this morning from Paramus, and left at a house about a mile from the burying-yard at Hackensack, whence it was attended to the place of interment by the following procession: A regiment of light infantry in uniform, with arms reversed; four field-

¹ Hamilton's Works, i. 86, 87, cited by Winfield, 161.

² Journal of Congress, v. 368.

places; Maj. Lee's regiment of light-horse; Gen. Hand and his brigade; the major on horseback; two chaplains; the horse of the deceased with his boots and spurs suspended from the saddle, led by a servant; the corpse, borne by four sergeants, and the pall supported by six general officers. The coffin was of mahogany, and a pair of pistols and two swords crossing each other were placed on the top. The corpse was followed by the officers of the New Hampshire brigade of light infantry which the deceased had lately commanded. Other officers fell in promiscuously, and were followed by his Excellency Gen. Washington and other general officers. Having arrived at the burying-yard, the troops opened to the right and left, resting on their arms reversed, and the procession passed to the grave, where a short eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Evans. A band of music, with a number of drums and fifes, played a funeral dirge; the drums were muffled with black crepe, and the officers in the procession wore crepe round the left arm. The regiment of light infantry were in handsome uniform, and wore in their caps long feathers of black and red. The elegant regiment of horse commanded by Maj. Lee, in complete uniform and well disciplined, exhibited a martial and noble appearance."¹

Gen. Poor's remains were interred in the burying-ground of the old Reformed Dutch Church, in Hackensack, where the following inscription will be found upon his tablet:

"In memory of the Hon. Brig.-Gen. Enoch Poor, of the State of New Hampshire, who departed this life on the 8th day of September, 1780, aged 44 years."

Washington, Lafayette, and a portion of the American army attended the funeral of Gen. Poor. In 1824 Lafayette revisited this grave, and turning away much affected, exclaimed, "Ah! that was one of my generals!"

Brig.-Gen. Enoch Poor was a native of New Hampshire. He was a colonel in the Continental army in the expedition against Canada in 1776, where he served with distinction. He was afterwards at Crown Point, and was one of the twenty-one inferior officers who signed a remonstrance against the decision of a council of officers there consisting of Genes. Gates, Schuyler, Sullivan, Arnold, and Woedtke, when it was resolved that the post was untenable, and that the army should retire to Fort Independence. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1777. He was in camp at Valley Forge and at the battle of Monmouth.²

Raid of Hessians and Refugees.—The Historical Collections of New Jersey contains the following:

"In the latter part of March, 1780, a party of about four hundred British Hessians and refugees passed through Hackensack on their way to attack some Pennsylvania troops at Paramus. It was about three o'clock in the night when they entered the lower part of the town. All was quiet. A small company of twenty or thirty militia, under Capt. John Outwater, had retired for the night to the barracks, barns, and outhouses, where those friendly to the American cause generally resorted to rest. One-half of the enemy marched quietly through. When the rear, consisting mostly of Hessians, arrived they broke open the doors and windows, robbed and plundered, and took prisoners a few peaceable inhabitants, among whom was Mr. Archibald Campbell. This gentleman, who had been for several weeks confined to his bed with the rheumatism, they forced into the street and compelled to follow them. Often in their rear, they threatened to shoot him if he did not hasten his pace. In the subsequent confusion he escaped and hid in the cellar of a house opposite the New Bridge. He lived until 1798, and never experienced a return of the rheumatism.

"The Hessians burnt two dwellings and the court-house. The latter

stood on the west side of the green,³ eight or ten rods from Campbell's tavern. Fortunately, the wind was from the west, and drove the flames and sparks over the green, and the tavern was saved by the family throwing water over the roof. At this time those in the outhouses were aroused, and the militia hastened across the fields, mounted horses, and alarmed the troops at Paramus. By the time the enemy had arrived at what is now Red Mills, four miles from Hackensack, they ascertained the Americans were on their way to meet them. Disappointed, they retraced their steps, and when near Hackensack turned off to the north, on the road leading to the New Bridge,⁴ to the left of which there is a range about half a mile distant from the road, the intervening ground being level. Here the Continentals and militia were hurrying over, kept, however, at a distance by large flanking parties of the enemy, who, on arriving at the bridge, were detained about two hours in replacing the plank torn up by the Americans. In the mean time their parties were skirmishing with our people. Having crossed over, they marched down the east side of the Hackensack through the English Neighborhood, being pursued twelve miles, to a considerable distance within their lines, down to Bergen Woods. They lost many killed and wounded. There were none killed on our side. A young man of the town was wounded by a spent ball, which cut his upper lip, knocked out four front teeth, and was caught in his mouth. Captain Outwater received a ball below the knee, which was never extracted. He carried it for many years, and it was buried with him."

Another of these raids is thus described:

"Northward from Hackensack a few miles some of the most serious depredations were made. Among these was a Tory raid of an hundred men, led by Col. Van Buskirk, who, on the 10th of May, 1779, entered by way of Closter, and carried off a number of inhabitants, firing buildings, outraging females, as well as destroying life. Another detachment swept desolation on the 17th, and not a house of a Whig escaped. In the first of these raids Cornelius Tallman, Samuel Demarest, Jacob Cole, George Buskirk were captured. Cornelius Demarest was killed, and Hendrick Demarest, Jeremiah Westervelt, and Dow Westervelt were wounded. The buildings of Peter Demarest, Matthew Bogert, Cornelius Huyler, and Samuel Demarest were burned. In the latter Abraham Allen and George Campbell were murdered. Jacob Zabriskie was stabbed in fifteen places, and two negro women were shot down."⁵

CHAPTER XIII.

BERGEN AND PASSAIC COUNTIES IN THE REVOLUTION—(Continued).⁶

The Massacre near Old Tappan.—The year 1778 of the Revolutionary period is not only memorable on account of the terrible sufferings of the Continental army at Valley Forge and the hot fight on the field of Monmouth, but for three brutal massacres perpetrated in three of the middle colonies.

On the 3d day of July a band of Tories and Indians murdered the inhabitants of the peaceful Valley of Wyoming, and committed such dreadful outrages upon Pennsylvania homes as to arouse the indignation and revenge of her citizens. On the 11th day of November a party of a similar character, headed by the notorious Joseph Brant, having killed the officer in command of the little fort at Cherry Valley, N. Y., massacred indiscriminately the men, women, and children of that little hamlet. The third instance we propose to narrate more in detail. It occurred on the

² See County Buildings, Courts, etc., in this work.

³ Old Bridge.

⁴ Rameyn's Discourse; Gordon's History of New Jersey.

⁵ By William S. Stryker, adjutant-general of New Jersey.

¹ Thatcher's Journal, 212.

² Moore's Diary of the Revolution, quoted by Rameyn.

28th day of September, on the soil of New Jersey, but near Tappan Village, N. Y., a place afterwards so noted for the confinement and execution of Maj. André.

The British commander, Sir Henry Clinton, having just returned from the Bedford expedition, resolved to send some of his force along the lower Jersey coast to capture, if possible, some of the American privateers, to retake some of the prizes, and to destroy the grain-mills and salt-works of that district.

To divert attention from this predatory expedition, as well as to procure fresh supplies of meat and forage for the army, Lord Cornwallis was ordered with five thousand men to pass over the Hudson River into Bergen County, N. J., that rich land of Dutch farmers so frequently pillaged by the British.

With Cornwallis was sent Maj.-Gen. Charles Grey, who before this had executed the orders of Clinton in stealing or destroying provisions, military and naval stores and vessels, and levying heavy contributions on the villages of Fairhaven, Bedford, and Martha's Vineyard. The German general, Knyphausen, was also ordered to march with three thousand men up to Dobb's Ferry, on the east bank of the Hudson River, and to collect a large number of boats there, so that within a few hours he could reinforce Cornwallis if it was found important, or Cornwallis could be brought over the river to his support if he found himself in danger.

Gen. Washington had at this time just left White Plains with his division of the American army, had crossed the river and had encamped at Fredericksburg, then a precinct of what is now a large portion of the county of Putnam. His quarters were at Paterson, in that county, a village almost due east from West Point.

It appeared to the American chieftain, by the movements of the two columns of the enemy, that an expedition up the Hudson River was intended, and he ordered Col. George Baylor with the Third Regiment Light Dragoons of Virginia to move from their station at Paramus, a small hamlet on Saddle River, about six miles northwest from Hackensack, and post themselves on the Hackensack River to watch the movements northward of the force under Lord Cornwallis. Col. Baylor had up to this time proved himself a very gallant officer. In the campaign of 1776 he had been a member of Washington's own military family, being his personal aide-de-camp. At the battle of Trenton he was the first to report the surrender of the routed Hessian force, and for his valor that day he had had the honor of being the bearer of the dispatches of Dec. 27, 1776, to Congress, then in session at Baltimore, and of presenting a captured Hessian standard to that body. Congress on receiving them voted him a horse properly caparisoned, and recommended him to be promoted to the command of a regiment of light-horse, which promotion had been conferred upon him.

It was just at twilight, Sept. 27, 1778, when Col. Baylor and his troopers came to the little stream of the Hackensack, somewhat over three miles southwest from Tappan Village. Here he learned that Brig.-Gen. Anthony Wayne was but a short distance north of Tappan with a body of militia. So, fearing, perhaps, the superior rank of Wayne, and not wishing to lose his detached authority, he halted his men on the Overkill Neighborhood road, and quartered his dragoons in the barns of the thrifty farmers. His force consisted of twelve officers and one hundred and four enlisted men. Col. Baylor, with his regimental staff-officers, knocked at the farm-house of Cornelius A. Haring, and his son Ralph, who had just been married, opened the door for them. They told Mr. Haring of their desire to spend the night there, and he received them willingly, although he informed them that he understood the British were lying at New Bridge and might at any time come upon them. Col. Baylor did not appear alarmed at this statement, but after seeing that his men were well provided for, and after posting a guard of a sergeant and twelve men at the bridge over the Hackensack, about half a mile south of Mr. Haring's house, with strict orders to keep a patrol of two men on each road to watch them a mile below and to be relieved every hour, he retired to sleep in fancied security.

This house was torn down about sixty years ago, but the property is still in possession of Cornelius R. Haring, a grandson of the Revolutionary owner. It is now within the bounds of the post-village of Rivervale, Washington township, Bergen Co.

Lord Cornwallis at this time had his division posted on the Hackensack River, at Liberty Pole and New Bridge, about three miles from Hackensack and nine miles from Col. Baylor's out-guards. Full particulars of Baylor's position at Paramus, of his movements to the Hackensack River, and now of his unsoldierly condition and insecure post had been given by some of the disaffected people in the neighborhood to Cornwallis, and he formed a plan to surprise and capture the regiment, as well as to make a simultaneous attack by Knyphausen's men upon Gen. Wayne and his militia force. There were two roads which led from the camp of Cornwallis to Overhill Neighborhood, one on each side of the Hackensack River.

As soon as Gen. Knyphausen at Dobb's Ferry had heard from Lord Cornwallis of Col. Baylor's position, he ordered a detachment under command of Lieut.-Col. Archibald Campbell, commanding officer of the Seventy-first or Highland Regiment, to cross the river immediately and attack Gen. Wayne's militia near Tappan. The boats were manned without delay, and the party began the passage of the river just below the Tappan Zee. To Maj.-Gen. Grey, the famous marauder, was assigned the duty of attacking the sleeping Baylor. He had acquired the name of "No-flint General," from his habit of ordering his troops

to take the flints from their guns, so as to make them depend solely on the use of the bayonet. He was just the man then for this bloody work.

The troops ordered on duty were the twelve companies of the Second Battalion Light Infantry to lead the column, with the Second Regiment of Grenadiers, the Thirty-third and Sixty-fourth Regiments of the British Line as a supporting force.

The troops just before midnight, September 27th, marched on the road on the west bank of the Hackensack River silently and in perfect order until they arrived within half a mile of the patrol on that road.

Here they halted, and, guided by some Tories who knew the ground, a party of picked men from six of the companies of the Second Battalion Light Infantry, under the command of the Hon. Maj. John Maitland, of the Seventy-first Regiment, made a detour to the left through the fields, and then passed to the rear of the sergeant's guard at the bridge and the patrol on the river road, and without the slightest difficulty made them prisoners. One at least, however, escaped. This being accomplished without any noise or alarm, the force under Gen. Grey pushed on towards Old Tappan. Maj. Turner Straubenzee, of the Seventeenth Regiment of Foot, but now detached in command of the other six companies of the Second Battalion Light Infantry, was in the advance, and it was this party which first arrived at Baylor's quarters and surrounded the house and barn of Cornelius Haring. It was, as stated in British accounts, between one and two o'clock in the morning of September 28th when they came up to the post of the sleeping American dragoons. The sentinel who had escaped from the sergeant's guard at the bridge awoke Ralph Haring, who aroused his father. Mr. Haring, half dressed and with a candle, came to the front door just as it was burst in, and under the orders of Gen. Grey to "show no quarter to the rebels," the brutal and profane soldiery rushed in to bayonet the inmates. Col. Baylor was aroused by the noise, and by the inquiries made for him, and he and Maj. Alexander Clough tried to conceal themselves up the large Dutch chimney in the house. Both, however, were soon discovered and brought down severely wounded, their blood running over the floor. Maj. Clough soon after died from the terrible bayonet-thrusts. Cornet Robert Morrow, adjutant of the troops, also received seven wounds, and after having surrendered begged for his life, but quarter was refused, and he was stabbed again and stripped of his clothing. Dr. Thomas Evans, the surgeon's mate, was also wounded, but carried off a prisoner. Leaving the house, they also burst open the door of the barn and freely used the bayonet there. Lieut. John Stith had his company in the barn, and he finding they were surrounded called out that they surrendered, but he was then inhumanly struck on the head with a sword which knocked him to the floor. Recovering himself, he made a desperate effort, and with some of his men escaped from

the barn, jumped the fence, and plunged into a dense thicket near by.

While this was being done, the supporting column of Gen. Grey's forces, Maj. Maitland's party having rejoined them, came up and also took part in the affair. Other houses and barns in the neighborhood, owned by the Blauvelts, the Demarests, Holdrums, Harings, and Bogarts, were visited and scenes of like character enacted. The cries for mercy of the defenseless soldiers were answered only by acts of savage cruelty. Thomas Talley, of the Sixth Troop, received six wounds in his breast and was stripped of his clothing. Private Beuson, of the Second Troop, had twelve bayonet-wounds inflicted under the distinct orders given by the British officer to "stab all and take no prisoners." Private Southward, of the Fifth Troop, although he himself escaped, saw five of his company bayoneted to death after they had surrendered. Private Cullency, of the First Troop, received twelve wounds and saw wounded men knocked in the head with guns. The dragoons, surprised, incapable of successful defense, with no prospect of inflicting injury on their foe, could only sue for pity. But the bayonet was still at its bloody work, and thrust after thrust was given whenever any sign of life appeared.

Lieut. William Barret succeeded in escaping; Capt. John Swan, Lieut. Robert Randolph, and three cornets were taken prisoners; Adj. Morrow, badly wounded, was left in a barn for dead, but next morning was carried away by Lieut. John Stith and a party of the escaped men from Baylor's regiment.

A part of Sir James Baird's company surrounded a barn in which sixteen dragoons were sleeping, who fired about a dozen pistols, killed an enlisted man of the British Second Battalion, and then struck at the foe with their broadswords. Nine of the dragoons were bayoneted and seven were taken prisoners.

The Fourth Troop of Baylor's regiment, although taken prisoners, were the only ones uninjured, because of the humane disobedience of orders by a British captain. The result of this slaughter was that out of the one hundred and sixteen men of the regiment, eleven were instantly bayoneted to death, seventeen left behind covered with bayonet-wounds and expected to die, and thirty-nine were taken prisoners, eight of whom were severely wounded. The rest of the troopers escaped in the darkness. All the arms and seventy horses were part of the booty captured.

Nothing can be said in defense of the conduct of Col. Baylor. He had been one of the party twenty-one months previous to prove to the Hessian Rahl that in war it is dangerous to undervalue your enemy; that it is unwise when in the vicinity of your foe to throw out a weak guard and leave the flanks unprotected. Forgetting the surprise and the fate of the German soldier, he acted himself in the same careless and unsoldierly manner, and came near paying the same penalty for his folly.

Gen. Grey's force remained in that vicinity until daylight, when they marched to Tappan with their prisoners, turning the old church there into a hospital and prison. While all this was going on Lieut.-Col. Campbell was marching from Sneden's Landing, on the Hudson River, by a direct road towards Tappan Village, having been delayed by the tedious passage of the river. But he found that Wayne's militia, having heard of his approach at the critical moment from a deserter, had quietly retreated, and his expedition was thus rendered fruitless.

A strong feeling of indignation spread over the country when this cruel massacre was announced. The army at Fredericksburg and at West Point were greatly exasperated, and plans of revenge were discussed, as appears from letters written to the camp. The affair, while it seemed so very brutal, was also certainly very impolitic, as the killing of a few defenseless men in the night would hardly reward the enemy for the bitter hatred engendered in the hearts and openly expressed in the homes of the patriots.

Congress, too, felt called upon to show their abhorrence of the act, which they did by a resolution, Oct. 6, 1778: "That Governor Livingston be requested to use his utmost diligence in obtaining the best information upon oath of the treatment of Lieut.-Col. Baylor and his party by the enemy."

Maj.-Gen. Lord Stirling directed Dr. David Griffith, of Col. George Weedon's Third Virginia Regiment, then on duty as surgeon and chaplain of Brig.-Gen. William Woodford's brigade, Continental Line, who attended Col. Baylor and his wounded men, and who was the same officer who appeared at Washington's quarters the night before the battle of Monmouth and, it is said, gave him such valuable secret information, to collect all the evidence in his power and aid Governor Livingston in the search for the truth of this barbarity. This was done, and the statement of the facts in the case was fully obtained and published to the world. The affair served to increase the bitterness felt by the Continental soldier at this brutal sacrifice of the lives of his comrades, and the massacre near Old Tappan added much to that feeling of hatred of the British foe which for at least two generations thereafter was felt by American patriots.

CHAPTER XIV.

BERGEN AND PASSAIC COUNTIES IN THE REVOLUTION—(Continued).

Gen. Wayne's Expedition.—The old block-house which stood on Block-House Point, above Bull's Ferry, is associated with Wayne's defeat and with the sarcastic poem entitled "The Cow Chase," written by Maj. André, the unfortunate British officer who was executed as a spy just beyond the border of this

county, near the village of Tappan. The block-house appears to have been built by the Tories as a retreat or shelter for themselves while engaged in getting off wood from the hill in that vicinity to supply the British in New York during the severely cold winter of 1779-80. They were pretty well fortified all along the Neck, having earthworks at Bergen, east of the town, the fort at Paulus Hook, besides Fort De Lancey. "At the latter place Capt. Tom Ward held command. His force consisted of negroes and vile characters of his own race. They became as notorious as himself. They were a band of plunderers, thieving and raiding by night over to Elizabethtown, Newark, New Barbadoes Neck, and along Bergen Hill as far up as Closter and New Bridge. Ward is represented as having been a horrible wretch. It is said that he once hired three negroes to kill a man in Bergen to whom he was indebted. 'Little Will,' owned by Van Ripen, was one of the three. Tom Cadmus, another Tory, was sergeant, and ordered the fire. The negroes were afterwards caught and hung in the swamp north of Brown's Ferry road, near the present Glendale House, and their bodies left hanging for weeks."

The block-house was located on the high point above the ravine which extends back from the river on the north side of Guttenberg. It was protected on two sides by perpendicular rocks which rise from the shore and the ravine, and surrounded on the other sides by abatis and stockades, with a ditch and parapet. The only entrance to the block-house was a covered way large enough to admit but a single person.¹ Col. Cuyler being temporarily absent from this post, Capt. Tom Ward was in command of the seventy men stationed there. Washington, then near Suffern's, having been informed that there were a number of cattle on Bergen Neck exposed to the enemy, sent Gen. Wayne to bring them off and to destroy the block-house at the same time. On the afternoon of July 20, 1780, the First and Second Pennsylvania Regiments, with four pieces of Proctor's artillery and Moylan's dragoons, in all about one thousand men, started from their camp on the expedition. They arrived at New Bridge about nine o'clock in the evening. Here they rested four or five hours, and then pushed on for Bull's Ferry. Maj. Lee, the hero of Paulus Hook, was sent to Bergen with his cavalry to bring off the cattle, while the remainder of the force marched against the block-house. Gen. Irvine, with a part of his brigade, proceeded along the summit of the ridge, and the First Brigade, under Col. Hampton, with the artillery of Moylan's horse, by the direct road. About ten o'clock on the morning of the 21st part of the First Brigade reached the post. Moylan's horse and part of the infantry remained at the forks of the road leading to Paulus Hook and Bergen, prepared to receive the enemy should he approach from that quar-

¹ *Pennsylvania Packet*, July 25, 1780.

ter. Gen. Irvine was posted so as to prevent the enemy's landing should he approach by vessel. Near Fort Lee two regiments were concealed, prepared for the enemy. One regiment was posted in a hollow way on the north side of the block-house, and another on the south side, with orders to keep up a constant fire into the port-holes to favor the advance of the artillery. When the field-pieces arrived they were placed sixty yards distant and a cannonade commenced, which continued from eleven o'clock till noon without intermission. Up to that time but little impression had been made on the block-house, and orders were given to retire. Just at that moment one regiment burst through the abatis and advanced to the stockades. They were received with such a galling fire from the Tories that they were compelled to withdraw. Tradition says that when the attacking party withdrew the Tories had but one round of ammunition left. Boats were now beginning to move up and down the river, but no attempt was made to land. The sloops and wood-boats at the landing were destroyed, and three or four prisoners taken. The cattle were driven off as originally intended, but the other part of the expedition was a failure. Gen. Wayne says that he lost fifteen killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy claimed that "the brave Capt. Ward pursued the rear upwards of four miles, retook twenty cattle, killed one rebel, and took two prisoners." The refugees admitted the loss of four killed and eight wounded.¹ Among the latter were George and Absalom Bull, residents of the immediate neighborhood.

Gen. Wayne was chagrined at his failure, and on witnessing the slaughter of his men shed tears. Washington deeply regretted the misfortune, and hastened to explain away the bad effect which the failure of the attack upon the block-house might have upon Congress. The following is a copy of his letter to His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq.:

"HEADQUARTERS, BERGEN CO., July 21, 1780.

"Sir,—Having received information that there were considerable numbers of cattle and horses in Bergen Neck, within reach of the enemy, and having reason to suspect that they meant shortly to draw all supplies of that kind within their lines, I detached Brig.-Gen. Wayne on the 20th, with the First and Second Pennsylvania Brigades, with four pieces of artillery attached to them, and Col. Moylan's regiment of dragoons, to bring them off. I had it also in contemplation to attempt at the same time the destruction of a block-house erected at Bull's Ferry, which served the purpose of covering the enemy's wood-cutters and giving security to a body of refugees by whom it was garrisoned, and who committed depredations upon the well-affected inhabitants for miles around.

"Gen. Wayne having disposed his troops in such a manner as to guard the different landing-places on the Bergen shore, upon which the enemy might throw over troops from New York Island to intercept his retreat, and having sent down the cavalry to execute the business of driving off the stock, proceeded with the First, Second, and Tenth Regiments and the artillery to the block-house, which was surrounded by an abatis and stockade. He for some time tried the effect of his field-pieces upon it, but though the fire was kept up for an hour, they were found too light to penetrate the logs of which it was constructed. The troops during this time being galled by a constant fire from the loop-holes of the house,

and seeing no chance of making a breach with cannon, those of the First and Second Regiments, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the officers to restrain them, rushed through the abatis to the foot of the stockade, with a view of forcing an entrance, which was found impracticable. This act of intemperate valor was the cause of the loss sustained, which amounted in the whole to three officers wounded, fifteen non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and forty-six non-commissioned officers and privates wounded. The wounded officers are Lieutenants Hammond and Crawford, of the First, and Lieutenant D'Hart, of the Second, since dead. I cannot but mention his death with regret, as he was a young gentleman of amiable qualities, and who promised fair to be serviceable to his country.

"The dragoons in the mean time drove off the stock which were found in the Neck; the sloops and wood-boats in the dock near the block-house were burnt, and the few people on board of them made prisoners.

"I have been thus particular lest the account of this affair should have reached Philadelphia much exaggerated, as is commonly the case upon such occasions.

"I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir,

"Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"To His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esq."

This expedition was greatly exulted over by the enemy. Sir Henry Clinton sent a complimentary dispatch to the refugees, and even King George the Third sent over from England a congratulatory message asking the commander-in-chief to assure "the survivors of the brave *Seventy* that their behavior is approved by their sovereign."

We give below the poem of Maj. André, with the introductory remarks, as we find them published in Winfield's "History of Hudson County":

"The expedition was very neatly caricatured in a mock-heroic poem written by Maj. André, on the model of *Cherry Chase*. The whole is in three cantos. The first was published in *Rivington's Gazette*, Aug. 16, 1780, the second August 30th, and the third September 23d. The last canto was sent to the paper the day before André left New York to meet Arnold, and published the very day he was captured at Tarrytown. Its composition may have been suggested by the fact that André had boarded with John Thompson, the wood-cutting agent at New York. It was written at headquarters, No. 1 Broadway, except the first canto, which was written at Elizabethtown. Its title was 'The Cow Chase, in three Cantos: Published on occasion of the Rebel General Wayne's attack of the Refugees' Block-house on Hudson's River, on Friday, the 21st of July, 1780.' The following is an exact copy of the poem as it appeared in the *Gazette*:

"ELIZABETH-TOWN, Aug. 1, 1780.

"THE COW CHASE.

By

MAJOR ANDRÉ.

"CANTO I.

"To drive the Kine one summer's morn,
The Tanner² took his way,
The Calf shall rue that is unborn,
The jumbling of that day.

"And Wayne descending Steers shall know,
And tauntingly deride,
And call to mind in every Low,
The tanning of his hide.

"Yet Rebel Cows shall ruminate
Unconscious in the stall,
What mighty means were used to get,
And lose them after all.

"For many Heroes bold and brave
From New Bridge and Tapaan
And those that drink Passaic's wave,
And those that eat Soupaan,³

² Gen. Wayne was of that occupation.

³ The Indian dish of mush and milk.

¹ Sparks' Washington, vii. 116.

"And sons of distant Delaware
And still remoter Shannou,¹
And Major Lee with horses rare,
And Proctor with his cannon.

"All wonderous proud in arms they came
What hero could refuse?
To tread the rugged path to fame
Who had a pair of shoes.

"At six the Host with sweating buff,
Arrived at Freedom's Pole,²
When Wayne who thought he'd time enough
Thus specified the whole.

"O ye whom glory doth unite,
Who Freedom's cause espouse,
Whether the wing that's doomed to flight
Or that to drive the Cows,

"Ere yet you tempt your further way
Or into action Come,
Hear soldiers what I have to say
And take a pint of Rum.

"Intemperate valor then will string
Each nervous arm the better,
So all the land shall I O sing
And read the Gen'ral's letter.³

"Know that some paltry Refugees
Whom I've a mind to fight,
Are playing H——I amongst the trees
That grow on yonder height.⁴

"Their Fort and Block-House we'll level,
And deal a horrid slaughter;
We'll drive the Scoundrels to the Devil,
And ravish wife and daughter.

"I under cover of th' attack
Whilst you are all at blows,
From English Neighborhood and Tinack
Will drive away the Cows.

"For well you know the latter is
The serious operation,
And fighting with the Refugees
Is only demonstration.

"His daring words from all the crowd
Such great applause did gain
That every man declared aloud
For serious work with Wayne.

"Then from the Cask of Rum once more
They took a heady jill,
When one and all they loudly swore
They'd fight upon the hill.

"But here—the Muse has not a strain
Befitting such great deeds,
Huzza they cried, huzza for Wayne,
And shouting—did their Needs.

"CANTO II.

"Near his meridian pomp, the Sun
Had journey'd from the horns,
When fierce the dusky tribe moved on
Of Heroes drunk as poison.

"The Sounds Confused of boasting Oaths,
Re-echoed through the Wood,
Some vowed to sleep in dead Men's Cloths,
And some to swim in blood.

"At Irvine's nod, 'twas fine to see
The left prepare to fight,
The while the Drovers, Wayne and Lee,
Drew off upon the Right.

"Which Irvine 'twas Fame don't relate,
Nor can the Muse assist her,
Whether 'twas he that cocks a Hat,⁵
Or he that gives a Glisten.

"For greatly one was signalized,
That fought at Chestnut-Hill,
And Canada immortalised
The Vender of the Pill.

"Yet the attendance upon Proctor,
They both might have to boast of;
For then there was business for the Doctor,
And hats to be disposed of.

"Let none uncandidly infer
That Stirling wanted Spunk,
The self-made Peer had sure been there,
But that the Peer was drunk.

"But turn we to the Hudson's Banks,
Where stood the modest Train,
With Purpose firm and slender Bank,
Nor cared a Pin for Wayne.

"For then the unrelenting Hand
Of rebel Fury drove,
And tore from every genial Band
Of Friendship and of Love.

"And some within a Dungeon's Gloom,
By mock Tribunals laid,
Had waited long a cruel Doom,
Impending o'er their heads.

"Here one bewails a Brother's Fate,
There one a Sire's demands,
Cut off alas! before their date
By ignominious Hand.

"And silvered Grandfathers here appeared,
In deep Distress serene,
Of reverend manners that declared
The better days they'd seen.

"Oh curs'd Rebellion these are thine,
Thine are these Tales of Woe,
Shall at thy dire insatiate Shrine
Blood never cease to flow?

"And now the Foe began to lead
His Forces to th' Attack;
Ball whistling unto balls succeed
And make the Block-House crack.

"No shot could pass, if you will take
The General's word for true;
But 'tis a d——ble Mistake,
For every shot went thro'.

"The firmer as the Rebels pressed,
The royal Heroes stand;
Virtue had nerved each honest Breast,
And Industry each Hand.

¹ Irish in the Pennsylvania Line.

² "Liberty Pole," where Englewood now stands.

³ Letter of Gen. Washington, referred to above.

⁴ It is said that the wood-cutters cleaned the whole hill from Bull's Ferry to Bergen Point, not leaving a stick large enough to make a whip-stock.

⁵ One of the Irvines was a hatter, the other a physician. Dr. William Irvine, after two years' captivity in Canada, now commanded the Second Pennsylvania.

"In Valor's Phrenzy,"¹ Hamilton
Rode like a Soldier Big,
And Secretary Harrison,
With Pen stuck in his Wig.

"But lest the Chieftain Washington
Should mourn them in the Mumps,²
The fate of Witherington³ to shun,
They fought behind the Stumps.'

"But ah, Thaddeus Posset, why
Should thy Poor Soul elope,
And why should Titus Hooper⁴ die,
Ah die—without a rope?

"Apostate Murphy, thou to whom
Fair Shela ne'er was cruel,
In death, shalt hear her mourn thy Doom,
Auch wou'd you die, my Jewell?

"Thee Nathan Pumpkin I lament,
Of melancholy Fate,
The Grey Goose stolen as he went,
In his Heart's Blood was wet.⁵

"Now as the Fight was further fought,
And Balls began to thicken,
The Fray assumed, the General thought,
The Color of a licking.

"Yet undismayed the Chiefs Command,
And to redeem the Day,
Cry, SOLDIERS CHANGE! they hear, they stand,
They turn and run away.

"CANTO III.

"Not all delights the bloody spear,
Or horrid din of battle,
There are, I'm sure, would like to hear
A word about the Cattle.

"The Chief whom we beheld of late,
Near Scheeleburg haranging,
At Yan Van Poop's unconscious sat
Of Irvine's hearty hanging;

"Whilst vallant Lee, with courage wild,
Most bravely did oppose
The tears of woman and of child,
Who begged he'd leave the Cows.

¹ "Col. Hamilton, mentioned in Lee's trial as flourishing his sword and being in a sort of 'phrensy of valor.' Harrison, mentioned in this verse, had met André at Amboy."—*Winsfeld*, 176.

² Mumps prevailed in the American lines.

³ "For Witherington must I wail,
As one in doleful dumps;
For when his legs were smitten off
He fought upon his stumps.'

"The battle of Chevy Chase, or Otterbourne, on the borders of Scotland, was fought Aug. 5, 1388, between the families of Percy and Douglas. The song was probably written much after that time, though long before 1588, as Hearne supposes. In the old copy of the ballad the lines run thus:

"For Withareyngton my harte was wo
That ever he slayne shulde be,
For when both his legges were hewyne in to
He knyled and fought upon his kne.'"—*Ibid.*

⁴ Titus Hopper, who lived above Aquackanonck, near Hopper's Mill, on the east side of the Passaic River. He was murdered by the Tories under John Van de Roder, a neighbor, who entered his house in the night, and after shooting him through the head, compelled his wife to hold a candle while they thrust nineteen bayonets into him.

⁵ "Against Sir Hugh Montgomery
So right the shaft he sett,
The grey goose wing that was thereon
In his heart's blood was wet."

"But Wayne, of sympathizing heart,
Required a relief
Not all the blessings could impart
Of battle or of beef;

"For now a prey to female charms,
His soul took more delight in
A lovely Hamadryad's⁶ arms,
Than Cow drivin or fighting:

"A nymph, the Refugee had drove
Far from her native tree,
Just happened to be on the move,
When up came Wayne and Lee.

"She in mad Anthony's fierce eye
The hero saw portrayed,
And all in tears she took him by—
The bridle of his Jade.

"Hear, said the nymph, O great Commander!
No human lamentations;
The trees you see them cutting yonder
Are all my near relations,

"And I, forlorn! implore thine aid,
To free the sacred grove;
So shall thy prowess be repaid
With an immortal love.

"Now come, to prove she was a Goddess,
Said this enchanting Fair,
Had late retired from the Bodice,⁷
In all the pomp of war;

"That drums and merry fife had played
To honor her retreat,
And Cunningham⁸ himself conveyed
The lady through the street.

"Great Wayne, by soft compassion swayed,
To no inquiry stoops,
But takes the fair, afflicted maid
Right into Yan Van Poop's.

"So Roman Anthony, they say,
Disgraced the imperial banner,
And for a gipsy lost a day,
Like Anthony the Tanner.

"The Hamadryad had but half
Received redress from Wayne,
When drums and colors, cow and calf,
Came down the road again.

"All in a cloud of dust were seen
The sheep, the horse, the goat,
The gentle heifer, ass obscene,
The yearling and the goat;

"The pack-horses with fowls came by,
Befathered on each side;
Like Pegasus, the horse that I
And other poets ride.

"Sublime upon his stirrups rose
The mighty Lee behind,
And drove the terror-smitten cows
Like chaff before the wind.

"But sudden see the woods above
Pour down another corps,
All helter-skelter in a drove,
Like that I sang before.

⁶ A deity of the woods.

⁷ A coat appellation of the corps which formed His Majesty's body-guard.

⁸ Cunningham was provost-marshal of New York under the British.

"Irvine and terror in the van,
Came flying all abroad,
And cannon, colors, horse and man
Ran tumbling to the road.

"Still as he fled, 'twas Irvine's cry,
And his example too,
Run on my merry men. For why?
'The shot will not go through,'¹

"As when two kennels in the street,
Swelled with a seasonal rain,
In gushing streams together meet
And seek the neighboring drain,

"So meet these dung-born tribes in one,
As swift in their career,
And so to New Bridge they run on,—
But all the cows got clear.

"Poor Parson Caldwell,² all in wonder,
Saw the returning train,
And mourned to Wayne the lack of plunder,
For them to steal again.

"For 'twas his right to seize the spoil, and
To share with each commander,
As he had done at Staten Island
With frost-bit Alexander.³

"In his dismay the frantic priest
Began to grow prophetic,
You had sworn, to see his laboring breast,
He had taken an emetic.

"I view a future day, said he,
Brighter than this day dark is,
And you shall see what you shall see,
Ha! ha! one pretty Marquis.⁴

"And he shall come to Passaic Hook
And great achievements think on,
And make a bow and take a look,
Like Satan over Lincoln.

"And all the land around shall glory
To see the Frenchman caper,
And pretty Susan tell the story
In the next Chatham paper.⁵

"This solemn prophecy, of course,
Gave all much consolation,
Except to Wayne, who lost his horse
Upon the great occasion.

"His horse that carried all his prey,
His military speeches,
His corn-stalk whiskey for his grog,
Blue stockings and brown breeches.

¹ "Five Refugees ('tis true) were found
Stiff on the block-house floor,
But then 'tis thought the shot went round
And in at the back door."

² Rev. James Caldwell, of New Jersey. His wife was shot by one of Knyphausen's men. When Knyphausen made his incursion to Springfield, Mr. Caldwell collected the hymn-books of his church for wadding. "Put a little Watts into them," said he to the soldiers. He was shot by James Morgan, at Elizabethtown Point, Nov. 24, 1781. Morgan was supposed to have been bribed to do the act. He was tried and executed in 1782.

³ Lord Stirling, who in a foray into Staten Island in January, 1780, had five hundred of his men frost-bitten.

⁴ Lafayette.

⁵ The *New Jersey Gazette* was published at Chatham during the war, and Susanna Livingston, sister of Governor Livingston, and afterwards third wife of John Cleves Symmes, wrote occasional articles for its columns.

"And now I've closed my epic strain,
I tremble as I show it,
Lest this same warrior-drover, Wayne,
Should ever catch the poet."

Alas, poor André! He was caught soon after, and although Washington would fain have spared him, and was anxious to exchange him for the traitor Arnold, yet he was obliged to execute him as a spy, in accordance with the laws of war. The place where Maj. André was executed is about a quarter of a mile west of the village of Tappan, within a few hundred yards of the New Jersey line. It is on an eminence overlooking to the east a romantic and fertile valley. A small heap of stones thrown carelessly together, with an upright stake for a centre, marked the place of his execution and grave.

The following account of the execution of André, which took place Oct. 2, 1780, is given by an eyewitness:

"I was at that time an artificer in Col. Jeduthun Baldwin's regiment, a part of which was stationed within a short distance of the spot where André suffered. One of our men (I believe his name was Armstrong), being one of the oldest and best workmen in the regiment, was selected to make his coffin, which he performed, and painted black, agreeably to the custom of those times.

"At this time André was confined in what was called a Dutch church, a small stone building with only one door, and closely guarded by six sentinels. When the hour appointed for his execution arrived, which I believe was two o'clock P.M., a guard of three hundred men was paraded at the place of his confinement. A kind of procession was formed by placing the guard in a single file on each side of the road. In front were a large number of American officers of high rank on horseback. These were followed by the wagon containing André's coffin, then a large number of officers on foot, with André in their midst. The procession moved slowly up a moderately-rising hill, I should think about a fourth of a mile to the west. On the top was a field without any inclosure. In this was a very high gallows, made by setting up two poles, or crotches, and laying a pole on the top. The wagon that contained the coffin was drawn directly under the gallows. In a short time André stepped into the hind part of the wagon, then on his coffin, took off his hat and laid it down, then placed his hands upon his hips, and walked very uprightly back and forth as far as the length of his coffin would permit, at the same time casting his eyes upon the pole over his head and the whole scenery by which he was surrounded. He was dressed in what I should call a complete British uniform: his coat was of the brightest scarlet, faced or trimmed with the most beautiful green. His underclothes, or vest and breeches, were bright buff, very similar to those worn by military officers in Connecticut at the present day. He had a long and beautiful head of hair, which, agreeably to the fashion, was wound with a black ribbon and hung down his back. All eyes were upon him, and it is not believed that any officer in the British army placed in his situation would have appeared better than this unfortunate man.

"Not many minutes after he took his stand upon the coffin the executioner stepped into the wagon with a halter in his hand, on one end of which was what the soldiers in those days called a hangman's knot, which he attempted to put over the head and around the neck of André, but by a sudden movement of his hand this was prevented. André took off the handkerchief from his neck, unbuttoned his shirt-collar, and deliberately took the end of the halter, put it over his head, and placed the knot directly under his right ear, and drew it very snugly to his neck. He then took from his coat-pocket a handkerchief and tied it over his eyes. This done, the officer that commanded (his name I have forgotten) spoke in rather a loud voice, and said that his arms must be tied. André at once pulled down the handkerchief he had just tied over his eyes, and drew from his pocket a second one, and gave it to the executioner, and then replaced his handkerchief. His arms were tied just above the elbows and behind the back. The rope was then made fast to the pole overhead. The wagon was very suddenly drawn from under the gallows, which, together with the length of the rope, gave him a most tremendous swing back and forth, but in a few moments he hung en-

tirely still. During the whole transaction he appeared as little daunted as Mr. John Rogers when he was about to be burnt at the stake, but his countenance was rather pale. He remained hanging, I should think, from twenty to thirty minutes, and during that time the chambers of death were never stiller than the multitude by which he was surrounded. Orders were given to cut the rope and take him down without letting him fall. This was done, and his body carefully laid on the ground. Shortly after the guard was withdrawn, and spectators were allowed to come forward and view the corpse, but the crowd was so great that it was some time before I could get an opportunity. When I was able to do this his coat, vest, and breeches were taken off, and his body laid in the coffin, covered by some underclothes. The top of the coffin was not put on. I viewed the corpse more carefully than I had ever done that of any human being before. His head was very much on one side, in consequence of the manner in which the halter drew upon his neck. His face appeared to be greatly swollen and very black, much resembling a high degree of mortification. It was indeed a shocking sight to behold. There were at this time standing at the foot of his coffin two young men of uncommon short stature, I should think not more than four feet high. Their dress was the most gaudy I ever beheld. One of them had the clothes just taken from André hanging on his arm. I took particular pains to learn who they were, and was informed that they were his servants, sent up from New York to take care of his clothes, but what other business I did not learn.

"I now turned to take a view of the executioner, who was still standing by one of the posts of the gallows. I walked nigh enough to him to have laid my hand upon his shoulder, and looked him directly in the face. He appeared to be about twenty-five years of age, his beard of two or three weeks' growth, and his whole face covered with what appeared to me to be a blacking taken from the outside of a greasy pot. A more frightful-looking being I never beheld; his whole countenance bespoke him to be a fit instrument for the business he had been doing. Wishing to see the closing of the whole business, I remained upon the spot until scarce twenty persons were left, but the coffin was still beside the grave, which had previously been dug. I now returned to my tent, with my mind deeply imbued with the shocking scene I had been called to witness."¹

In 1821 the remains of Maj. André were disinterred by order of the Duke of York and taken to Westminster Abbey, where they now rest. When Dean Stanley was in this country, in October, 1878, he and Mr. Cyrus W. Field, his host, visited the spot where André was executed and originally buried. The cedar-trees which originally marked the spot had been dug up and removed with the remains in 1821, and two wild-cherry trees, which are still standing, planted in their place. A curious fact in this connection is that a peach-tree which had sprung up on the grave was found to have wrapped its roots around Maj. André's skull. Mr. Grove, of *Macmillan's Magazine*, who accompanied Dean Stanley and Mr. Field, in recalling this incident, referred to Tennyson's well-known lines in one of the opening stanzas of "In Memoriam," and said that possibly they had been suggested by it. The lines are:

"Old yew, which graspeth at the stones
That name the underlying dead,
Thy fibres net the dreamless head,
Thy roots are wrapped about the bones."

In 1879, Mr. Cyrus W. Field purchased thirty acres, including the site of the execution and burial of André, and erected thereon a granite monument, which contains the following inscription, written by Dean Stanley:

"Here died, October 2, 1780,
MAJOR JOHN ANDRÉ of the British Army,
who, entering the American lines
on a secret mission to Benedict Arnold
for the surrender of West Point,
was taken prisoner, tried, and condemned as a spy.

His death,
though according to the stern code of war,
moved even his enemies to pity;
and both armies mourned the fate
of one so young and so brave.
In 1821 his remains were removed to Westminster
Abbey.

A hundred years after the execution
this stone is placed above the spot where he lays
by a citizen of the United States against
whom he fought,
not to perpetuate the record of strife,
but in token of those better feelings
which have since united two nations,
one in race, in language, and in religion,
with the hope that this friendly union
will never be broken."

Under the inscription is the name, "Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster."

CHAPTER XV.

BERGEN AND PASSAIC COUNTIES IN THE REVOLUTION—(Continued).

Miscellaneous Notes and Extracts.—In the minutes of the Board of Justices and Freeholders, July 4, 1775, the question was raised "whether the County Committee should have the right in case of emergency to take the county arms out of the courthouse." The board unanimously agreed that they had such right. It appears in March, 1776, that the Continental Congress had purchased part of the arms, for we find the following: "Ordered by the board that the remaining five guns, with the accoutrements belonging to four guns, shall be sold by Peter Zabriskie, Esq., at the same price that the Continental Congress allowed for the others, and that the money arising from the sale be paid into the hands of the County Collector."

Of the same date is a "Receipt from Joseph Meeker² for 79 Guns, Bayonets, and Belts, and 78 Cartridge Pouches and Belts, 425 Flints and 680 Belts, with an order from the Board of Justices and Freeholders to call on Messrs. Hendrick Fisher and Samuel Tucker for payment. The Board ordered that Mr. Job Smith call on Messrs. Fisher and Tucker for payment for the said arms and accoutrements, at the price the Congress allows, and also for the flints and balls at the usual prices for those articles, and that Mr. Smith, when he receives the said money, pay the same to the County Collector."

Fines for the non-service of the militia were collected in 1780. "The Board ordered that the Justices order any number of men to guard the Consta-

¹ New Jersey Hist. Col., pp. 77, 78.

² Maj. Joseph Meeker, of Sussex County.

ble in collecting the said Fines, and that 25 Dollars per Day be allowed to each man for their services."

During the war the tax levies upon the county were enormous. The records show that from April 1, 1780, to March 1, 1781, the total amount of tax collected in the county was £424,222 17s. 6d. This will give the readers some idea of what a financial burden the war was; yet, for the most part, it was borne cheerfully by the people. Had the whole county been united in support of the struggle for independence the burden would have been much lighter, but the county was divided on that question, as was more or less the case throughout the colonies. Too great honor cannot be accorded to those noble patriots, who not only pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to uphold the cause of free government, but who made that pledge good through peril, hardship, and suffering, and even at the cost of life itself. Perhaps the hardest trial which many of them had to endure was to see some of their own friends and neighbors turn their backs upon the cause of liberty and join the enemies of their country.

There was an Englishman by the name of John Berry, called "John the Regular," who was a terror to this section of the country during the Revolution. The government at one time offered a thousand pounds for his apprehension. During one of those frequent raids from the old block-house, some companies of militia under Capts. Blanch and Van Valen were sent out from their rendezvous at Tappan to interrupt a foraging-party of British and Refugees. They met the party near Liberty Pole, now Englewood, where an engagement took place. In this engagement Berry, who was with the enemy, was shot, and was discovered concealed under a fallen tree by Samuel Van Valen and James Blauvelt, who knew him to be Berry and raised their guns to fire upon him, whereupon he begged for his life and surrendered. He was then mortally wounded. He was brought in a wagon to Hackensack, and was buried near the present Kansas Street.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Council of Safety, 1777.—June 21, 1777, Peter Fell, of Bergen County, declined accepting the appointment of commissioner (to look after abandoned property), and Teunis Dey was appointed in his place, July 8, 1777.

A number of persons apprehended on suspicion of being disaffected and imprisoned were upon examination discharged or exchanged for prisoners taken by the British. Such was the case with Isaac and Cornelius Van Saan, of Bergen County, who had been some time in jail at Morristown. On June 24, 1777, these men were brought before the Council of Safety, and nothing being found against them were discharged. But Chief Justice Morris, happening to enter the Council at that moment, gave, probably upon rumor, such information as induced the Council to remand them again to jail.

On the 27th of June a "petition of sundry inhab-

itants of Bergen was read to the Council, setting forth that Isaac and Cornelius Van Saan, inhabitants of the county of Bergen, and now under confinement at Morristown, have not acted in opposition to the United States or aided the enemy otherwise than by compulsion, and praying that they may be released on certain terms therein specified." The motion was at that time laid on the table, but the Council afterwards agreed "that Isaac Van Saan and Cornelius Van Saan, now in confinement at Morristown, be exchanged for John and David Demarest, now in confinement in New York, and that Col. Boudinot, commissary-general of prisoners, negotiate the exchange."¹

Aug. 20, 1777 :

*Agreed, That Capt. Abraham Harring be directed and authorized to enlist a company of thirty-six men, and to choose one other commissioned officer, to serve as volunteers of the militia of the county of Bergen, to be employed for three months, unless sooner discharged, as a guard for the North and East frontier parts of said County; and that the said captain be authorized to purchase provisions for the said party when on actual service, or to appoint some proper person to purchase the same, and transmit proper accounts thereof to the Legislature, or in their recess to the Council of Safety, and that Mr. Camp do furnish Col. Teunis Dey with thirty-five pounds cash to purchase ammunition for said party, and that the said Camp do account for the expenditure of such ammunition when the said service is over."*²

Dec. 5, 1777 :

*"Agreed, That Maj. Mauritius Goetschius be authorized to raise a company of sixty men, with one lieutenant and an ensign, for the defense of the Northern parts of Bergen County, and to prevent the depredations of the enemy and disaffected persons, and the illicit trade and intercourse carried on between the county of Bergen and New York, and that they continue to serve during three months unless sooner discharged."*³

*"Agreed, That John Aker, John Blinkerhoof, John Smith, and John De Groot, who have gone over to the enemy, have permission to return to this State, upon condition of their bringing with them Peter Westervelt, Jacob Westervelt, John Westervelt, Henry Vervaller, and Jacob Fredon, now prisoners in New York."*⁴

Dec. 8, 1777 :

*"Jacob Bogert, Samuel Demarest, Henrick Zabriski, Cornelius Ackerman, Isaac Staggs, and John Ackerman having been apprehended for going into and returning out of the enemy's lines without the passport required by law, Agreed, that they have five days to consider whether they will enlist in one of our battalions during the war."*⁵

The following are extracts from letters published in the newspapers of the time :

Extract from a letter dated New Barbadoes, Bergen Co., April 22, 1779.

"Yesterday evening Capt. John Hopper, a brave and spirited officer of the militia of this county, was basely murdered by a party of ruffians from New York. He discovered them breaking open his stable-door, and hailed them, upon which they fired and wounded him. He returned to his house; they followed, burst open the door, and bayoneted him in upwards of twenty places. One of them had formerly been a neighbor of his."

Extract from a letter dated Closter, May 10, 1779.

"This day about one hundred of the enemy came by the way of New Dock, attacked this place, and carried off Cornelius Tallman, Samuel Demarest, Jacob Cole, and George Buskirk, killed Cornelius Demarest, wounded Hendrick Demarest, Jeremiah Westervelt, Dow Tallman, etc. They burnt the dwelling-houses of Peter Demarest, Matthias Bogert, and

¹ Minutes of the Council of Safety, June, 1777, p. 70.

² *Ibid.*, p. 132.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 169.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 169.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 170.

Cornelius Huyler, Samuel Demarest's house and barn, John Banta's house and barn, and Cornelius Bogert's and John Westervelt's barns. They attempted to burn every building they entered, but the fire was in some places extinguished. They destroyed all the furniture, etc., in many houses, and abused many of the women. In their retreat they were so closely pursued by the militia and a few Continental troops that they took off no cattle. They were of Buskirk's corps, some of our old Closter and Tappan neighbors, joined by a party of negroes. I should have mentioned the negroes first, in order to grace the British arms."

Extract from a letter dated New Barbadoes, July 22, 1779.

"On Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst., a party of Refugees and Tories, in number about twenty, under the command of Lieut. Waller (as it is said), landed at Closter Dock, and advanced to the neighborhood called Closter, from which they collected and drove off a considerable number of cattle and horses, in order to carry them on board a sloop which they had brought up for that purpose. They were pursued by Capt. Harring and Thomas Branch, Esq., at the head of a few of their neighbors, hastily collected, who recovered all the cattle except two and a calf, and all the horses save one and an old mare, which they had got on board previous to the arrival of Capt. Harring. The captain took two prisoners, seven stand of arms, and three suits of clothes, and obliged the enemy to cut their cable, conceal themselves below deck, and let their vessel drive with the tide, notwithstanding above twenty vessels in the river attempted to protect them by cannonading Capt. Harring."

The following miscellaneous items were printed in the newspapers in 1780:

"An inhabitant of Bergen named Van Wagener was taken by the Refugees on his return from the rebels. He had gone, after reconnoitring the Refugees' Post, to give intelligence of the situation. It is also said that the rebels have carried off Mr. John Phillips, a quiet inhabitant, on a suspicion of his having been friendly to our people."—*New York Gazette and Weekly Messenger*, Oct. 16, 1780.

"The rebels on Saturday burnt Col. William Bayard's new house and barn at Castile, on the north end of Hoebuck, and destroyed all the forage and timber to be found there to a very large amount."—*New York Mercury*, Aug. 28, 1780.

"Gen. Washington, Lafayette, Greene, and Wayne, with many other officers and large bodies of rebels, have been in the vicinity of Bergen for many days past. They have taken all the forage from the inhabitants of that place. Their officers were down to Prior's Mill last Friday, but did not seem inclined to make any attack."—*Same paper*.

"In one of these visits to Bergen, Washington and Lafayette dined under an apple-tree in the orchard back of Hartman Van Wagener's house, close by the Bergen Square. This was blown down by the great gale of Sept. 3, 1821. A pleasing reference was made to this incident when the marquis visited this country in 1824. On Thursday, the 23d of September in that year, he landed in Jersey City. At Lyon's Hotel he was introduced to Governor Williamson and others. Accompanied by a large retinue he moved on towards Newark. At the Five Corners the Bergen people had gathered in large numbers to do him honor. He was presented with a superb cane, made of the apple-tree under which he and his chief had dined, elegantly mounted with gold, with this inscription: 'Shaded the hero and his friend Washington in 1779; presented by the Corporation of Bergen in 1824.'" It was accompanied by the following address by Dominic Cornelison:

"GENERAL,—In behalf of my fellow-citizens, I bid you a hearty and cordial welcome to the town of Bergen, a place through which you traveled during our Revolutionary struggle for liberty and independence. Associated with our illustrious Washington, your example inspired courage and patriotism in the heart of every true American.

"You, sir, left your abode of ease, affluence, and happiness to endure the hardships and privations of the camp. To enumerate your martial deeds is at this time unnecessary, yet they awaken and call forth our

warmest gratitude. As a tribute of esteem and veneration, permit me, sir, to ask the favor of your acceptance of this small token of respect, taken from an apple-tree under which you once dined, and which once offered you a shelter from the piercing rays of noonday; and, although it possesses no healing virtue, may it still be a support. And may you, sir, after ending a life of usefulness and piety, be admitted into the regions of everlasting joy and felicity."—*Sentinel of Freedom*, Sept. 28, 1824.

"A party of rebels came to and plundered Bergen last Friday."—*New York Mercury*, April 2, 1781.

"Last Friday night a party went from Newark and captured two sloops lying near Refugee Post, on Bergen shore, out of which they took eight prisoners, who were sent to Morristown."—*New York Packet*, Aug. 30, 1781.

"Last Wednesday night a party of Ward's plunderers from Bergen Neck came to the neighborhood of Hackensack, where they collected a number of cattle, which the inhabitants retook, and killed and wounded several of the miscreants."—*New Jersey Journal*, Sept. 6, 1781.

"On Wednesday evening last a party of eleven men under Capt. William Harding went from Fort De Lancey, on Bergen Neck, to Closter and captured a rebel guard of six men and fifteen cattle, and took them safely to the fort."—*New York Mercury*, Sept. 17, 1781.

It was from Fort De Lancey, the stronghold of the Refugees on Bergen Neck, that the following address to Prince William Henry, the third son of George III., and afterwards William IV., emanated. In September, 1781, the prince arrived in New York as midshipman under Admiral Digby. The Refugees at Fort De Lancey availed themselves of the opportunity to display their obsequious loyalty, and on the 1st of October laid before His Royal Highness the address which we give below:

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY:

"We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Refugees stationed on Bergen Neck, beg leave to address your Royal Highness (through the channel of our commanding officer) on your safe arrival in America. It is impossible for us to express the satisfaction that is visible in the face of every individual belonging to our small party at so distinguished an honor paid to the loyal inhabitants of this continent by the arrival of so amiable and distinguished a character as the son of our royal sovereign.

"The measures pursued by a designing, base set of men early in this unnatural contest obliged us to leave our habitations and fly for safety to His Majesty's troops, since which we have let our persecutors (who meant our destruction) feel the effects of our resentment, and convinced them that we contended for that which every man, at the risk of his life, ought to defend.

"Therefore we flatter ourselves that your Royal Highness is convinced of our sincerity, of our attachment to their Majesties and the royal progeny (which we are always willing to give fresh proofs of), praying for that day when rebellion may be crushed and peace established throughout this continent, and His Majesty's standard displayed triumphant by land and sea. May Heaven protect your Royal Highness in time of danger, and permit you to return crowned with the laurels of victory to your royal parents.

"FORT DE LANCEY, ON BERGEN NECK, 1st October, 1781."

This address was presented to the prince by Maj. Thomas Ward and his officers. Through Admiral Digby the prince replied:

"COMMANDANT'S HOUSE,
NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1781.

"The humble address of His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Refugees stationed on Bergen Neck, has been received by His Royal Highness.

"His Royal Highness has seen with pleasure the loyal sentiments contained in the address, and Rear-Admiral Digby will take care to make them known to His Majesty.

ROBERT DIGBY.

"TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE LOYAL REFUGEES STATIONED AT BERGEN NECK."

About the 1st of September, 1782, Fort De Lancey was evacuated and burned. On Saturday, October

5th, Maj. Ward, with his despised and motley crew of Refugees, embarked for Nova Scotia, carrying with them implements of husbandry, one year's provisions, and the undying hatred of all Americans. The patriots who had suffered at their hands rejoiced at their exile, and in song sneered at their future home:

"Nova Scotia, that cold, barren land,
Where they live upon shell-fish and dig in the sand."¹

CHAPTER XVI.

CONFISCATED ESTATES IN BERGEN COUNTY.

AMONG the first acts passed by the Legislature of New Jersey were those relating to the security of the government and the punishment of treason. At the first session under the Constitution, held at Princeton, from the 27th of August to the 8th of October, 1776, an act was passed, on the 19th of September, repealing the old oath of loyalty to the king, and prescribing the new oath of allegiance to the government formed by authority of the people. The oath of abjuration of the kingly authority is in the words following, to wit:

"I, A. B., do sincerely profess and swear (or, if one of the people called Quakers, affirm) *That I do not hold myself bound to bear Allegiance to the King of Great Britain. So help me God.*"

The following is the oath of allegiance to the popular government:

"I, A. B., do sincerely profess and swear (or, if one of the people called Quakers, affirm) *That I do and will bear true Faith and Allegiance to the Government established in this State under the Authority of the People. So help me God.*"

In an "Act to punish traitors and disaffected persons," passed Oct. 4, 1776, it is provided in the fourth section—

"That any two Justices of the Peace shall and they hereby are empowered and directed to Convene by Summons or Warrant any Person whatsoever whom they shall suspect to be dangerous or disaffected to the present Government, and to tender and administer to him the Oaths of Abjuration and Allegiance set forth in an Act entitled 'An Act for the Security of the Government of New Jersey,' passed the nineteenth of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Six.² And if any person to whom the said Oath shall be tendered shall neglect or refuse to take the same, the said Justices shall bind him over with sufficient Sureties to appear at the next Court of General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, and to be in the meanwhile of good Behaviour; and in default of sufficient sureties, or on refusal to be bound, the said Justices are hereby empowered and directed to Commit such Offender to close Gaol, and Certify the same, with the cause of commitment, under their Hands and seals, to the next Court of Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, where, if such offender refuse to take the said Oaths, he shall continue bound to his good Behaviour, or be fined or imprisoned, as the said Court shall deem necessary."

In the early stage of the war many persons had been induced to leave their homes and their friends and join the army of the king of Great Britain. Others who had been guilty of treasonable practices against the State secreted themselves to escape punish-

ment. "In compassion for their unhappy situation," and desirous that every means should be employed to restore such to their allegiance and to the benefits of a free government, the Legislature of New Jersey, on the 5th of June, 1777, passed "An Act of free and general pardon, and for other purposes therein mentioned." This act provided that all such offenders who chose to return to their allegiance or join the cause of their country before the 5th day of August next ensuing should meet with amnesty on the part of the government, and upon taking the prescribed oath before the judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Court of Common, or any justice of the peace, should receive the following form of certificate:

"I, C. D. (one of the Justices, etc., as the case may be), do hereby Certify that A. B., being one of the Offenders described in an Act of the Legislature of New Jersey, made and passed the fifth day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven, intitled 'An Act of free and general Pardon, and for other Purposes therein mentioned,' having voluntarily appeared before me and claimed the Benefit of the said Act, hath this day taken and Subscribed the Oaths (or Affirmations, as the case may require) prescribed in the said Act. Given under my Hand and Seal the Day of Anno Domini 1777.

"C. D. {L.S.}"

On presenting this certificate to the clerk of the county of his residence, to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, the offender should be "freely and absolutely pardoned, released, and discharged from all Treasons and other offences specified in an Act of the Legislature of the State made and passed at Princeton on the fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, intitled 'An Act to punish Traitors and Disaffected Persons,'" and should be thereupon "restored to all the Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of other and good subjects of this State."³ If, on the contrary, they declined or refused to accept of the generous offer of the government within the time specified in the act, commissioners appointed by law were to take possession of their estates, real and personal, and under certain conditions lease or sell the same for the benefit of the State. That part of the act relating to this subject is as follows:

"That the commissioners for the respective counties hereinafter appointed, or any or either of them, shall and may, with all convenient speed after the publication of this act, make a true and perfect inventory of all the personal estate and effects of every such offender, and dispose of all the perishable part thereof; and in case they shall apprehend any danger of such personal estate or effects falling into the hands of the enemy, then to sell and dispose of the whole thereof, and keep in their hands the monies arising from such sale for the use of the owner, who shall as aforesaid appear and take said oaths on or before the said first day of August next, and the same to him pay, deducting therefrom for their trouble over and above all reasonable charges and expenses at the rate of five per cent.; and if such owner shall not appear and take the said oaths as aforesaid within the time aforesaid, then such commissioner or commissioners shall pay the same, deducting as aforesaid, to the treasurer, for the use of the State, whose receipt for the same shall be a sufficient discharge."

In case the personal estate and effects were not considered in danger of being taken or destroyed by the

¹ *New Jersey Journal*, Sept. 11, 1782.

² Chap. II., Acts of 1776.

³ Chap. V., Laws of 1776.

enemy, they were not to be sold, but kept safely for the owner, who should receive them, abating the cost and commission, upon his return and acceptance of the conditions of pardon by taking the prescribed oath of allegiance. But "in case the said owner shall not appear and take the benefit of the said Pardon, then such Personal Estate and Effects shall be and are hereby declared to be forfeited to this State, and shall be disposed of by some future Law of the Legislature."

The commissioners appointed for taking charge of the abandoned personal property in Bergen County were James Board, Hendrick Kuyper, and Peter Fell, appointed by the act of June 5, 1777. Under this act only personal property of fugitives was taken care of or sold, accordingly as it was found exposed to destruction by the enemy or otherwise. Considerable property of the latter sort was sold by the commissioners in Bergen County, on account of the more exposed condition of this section. But we have no records showing the amount and kind of such property sold.

On the 18th of April, 1778, the Legislature passed "An Act for taking Charge of and Leasing the Real Estate, and for Forfeiting the Personal Estates of certain Fugitives and Offenders, and for enlarging and continuing the Powers of Commissioners appointed to seize and dispose of such Personal Estates, and for ascertaining and discharging the lawful debts thereon."

This act empowered and authorized the commissioners, or any or either of them, to make returns to any justice of the peace in the county of the name and place of the late abode of each person whose personal estate or effects had been seized, and thereupon such justice was required to issue a written precept to any constable of the county to convene a jury of twenty-four freeholders, who should make inquisition into the matter before the said justice of the peace upon the evidence presented by the commissioners, and such other evidence as might be obtained in the premises. At least twelve of the jurors were required to agree in their verdict, which should be in writing under their hands and seals, and should be returned by the justice to the next Inferior Court of Common Pleas held in the county. The manner of proceeding in the Court of Common Pleas is set forth in the act as follows:

"2. And be it further enacted, That the inquisition certified as aforesaid shall be returned by the justice before whom it was taken to the next Inferior Court of Common Pleas holden in the county; and proclamation shall thereupon be made in open court that if the person against whom such inquisition hath been formed, or any person on his behalf, or who shall think himself interested in the premises, will appear and traverse the said inquisition, and put in security in the sum of one thousand pounds, or such other sum as the court may direct, by recognizance or bond, to the Governor or commander-in-chief of the State for the time being, and his successors, for the use of the State, with condition to prosecute the traverse to effect, and to pay all such costs as shall be awarded in case judgment shall be given against the person so traversing; then the said traverse shall be received and a trial thereon awarded; but if no person shall appear to traverse the effect of the said proclamation shall

be advertised by the commissioner or commissioners who applied for the precept as aforesaid in five of the most public places in the county, and also inserted in the *New Jersey Gazette*, if the same shall be then published, within thirty days after such court; and if the person against whom such inquisition shall have been found, or any person in his behalf, or who shall think himself interested in the premises, shall at the next court after the return of such inquisition appear and offer to traverse the same as aforesaid, and put in security as aforesaid, the said traverse shall then be received and a trial thereupon awarded; otherwise such inquisition shall be taken to be true, and final judgment shall be entered thereon in favor of the State. And all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, and other personal estate whatsoever of the offender against whom judgment is so entered shall be and are hereby declared to be forfeited to and for the use of the State; and the commissioners, or any or either of them, shall thereupon sell at public vendue all such of the goods, chattels, and personal estate of such offender as remain unsold, giving at least ten days' notice of the time and place of sale by advertisements set up in not less than five of the most public places within ten miles of the place of sale, therein describing the principal articles to be sold."

Real estates, left without legal or rightful occupants, and subject to great waste or damage by the enemy, were by the eighth section of the act of April 18, 1778, to be leased by the commissioners until the Legislature should take further action therein, and the tenants were made responsible for the rent and proper care of the premises. This was a wise provision, inasmuch as the property would otherwise have greatly depreciated in value before the time of sale, and the State thereby suffer considerable loss. It was, therefore, made lawful for the commissioners, immediately upon inquisition found, and without waiting for entry of final judgment, to take into their care, possession, and management all such hereditaments, real estates, lands, and tenements, and to let and lease them, as provided in the act, for a term not exceeding one year from the 21st of March, 1778. All sales made by the offenders after joining the enemy were declared void. Quartermasters of the army taking forfeited property were made accountable therefor.

High Treason.—The crime which worked the forfeiture and confiscation of real estates in New Jersey was that of high treason, and is thus defined in the act of Dec. 11, 1778, entitled "An act for forfeiting to and vesting in the State of New Jersey the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the mode of determining and satisfying the lawful debts and demands which may be due from or made against such fugitives and offenders, and for other purposes therein mentioned":

"Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That each and every Inhabitant of this State, seized or possessed of, interested in or entitled to any Estate, Real or Personal, within the same, who hath, since the nineteenth Day of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five, and before the fourth Day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, aided and assisted the enemies thereof, or of the United States, by joining their Armies within this State, or otherwise, or who hath voluntarily gone to, taken refuge or continued with, or endeavored to continue with the Enemy aforesaid, and aid them by Counsel or otherwise, and who hath not since returned and become a Subject in Allegiance to the present Government by taking the Oaths or Affirmations prescribed in the Act entitled 'An Act for the Security of the Government of New Jersey,' passed the nineteenth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, when required, each and every such Person is hereby declared to be guilty of High Treason against this State; and on Conviction thereof by Inquisition found, and

final Judgment thereon entered in favor of the State, as hereinafter declared, such Conviction shall amount to a full and absolute Forfeiture of such Person's Estate, both Real and Personal, whatsoever, within this State, to and for the Use and Benefit of the same: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That such Conviction shall not extend to affect the Person of any such Offender, but shall operate against his or her Estate only."¹

Under the provisions of the foregoing acts estates were confiscated and sold in New Jersey in 1778 and 1779. But the war still continuing, the poverty of the country and the depreciated state of the currency made it necessary to discontinue their sale to a more favorable time. Hence on the 26th of June, 1781, an act was passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, entitled "An act to suspend the sales of real estates which have or hereafter may become forfeited to and vested in this State." Under an act passed Dec. 20, 1781, Hendrick Kuyper was appointed agent to take charge of forfeited estates in Bergen County. Some of the confiscated estates disposed of in this county were sold by the commissioners, James Board, Garret Lyndecker, Hendrick Kuyper, Peter Fell, and others, previous to the act of suspension. After that they were sold by the agents, Hendrick Kuyper and Cornelius Haring, who executed the deeds to the purchasers, which are found recorded in the clerk's office of Bergen County. We have compiled from these deeds, as matters of public record, the following:

List of Confiscated Estates in the County of Bergen. *Sold by the Commissioners from June 10, 1779, to March 8, 1787.*—Estate of Albert Zabriskie, "late of Schraalenburgh, township of Hackensack, who joined the army of the King of Great Britain on or about Dec. 7, 1776," consisting of 143½ acres, bounded south by the land of David D. Demarest, east by the land of Seaba Banta, north by the land of Joost Zabriskie, and west by Hackensack River. Sold to Isaac Nicoll, of Orange County, N. Y., for £4784, June 10, 1779. Book D of Deeds, page 97.

Estate of John Merseles, "late of the township of Hackensack," consisting of 100 acres and appurtenances, in Schraalenburgh. Sold to Peter Wilson, for £3367, Nov. 3, 1779. Book D of Deeds, page 287.

Estate of Daniel I. Brown, of Hackensack, 8½ acres. Sold to Peter Wilson, for £204 16s., Sept. 6, 1780. Book D, page 817.

Estate of John Myers, New Barbadoes, 83½ acres, with tenements, in the township of New Barbadoes, aforesaid. Sold to Isaac Van Giessen, for £974 10s., June 3, 1779. Book D, page 320.

Estate of Daniel S. Demarest, of Hackensack township, 25 acres and buildings, lying south of the land of John S. Demarest. Sold to Beekman Van Bueren, for £1125. Book D, page 351.

Estate of Aaron Demarest, of the township of Hackensack, consisting of 108 acres, more or less. Sold to Weist Banta and John W. Christie, for £2178, Nov. 4, 1779. Book D of Deeds, page 354.

Estate of John F. Ryerson, of Saddle River, bounded

north by the Ramapo Patent, containing 262 acres. Sold to John Van Allen, for £9775 16s., Nov. 5, 1779. Book D of Deeds, page 389.

Estate of John F. Ryerson, aforesaid, containing 49 acres more or less, bounded south by the Passaic River, etc. Sold to John Van Allen, for £1825, Nov. 5, 1779. Book D of Deeds, page 398.

Estate of James Van Bueren, consisting of lots and tenements, south of Jacobus Bogert's. Sold to Adam Boyd, of New Barbadoes, for £2428 2s. 6d., Nov. 3, 1779. Book D of Deeds, page 425.

Estate of Daniel Jessup, of Hackensack township. Sold to Adam Boyd, for £234 7s., June 3, 1779. Book D of Deeds, page 433.

Estate of David Peck, of Schraalenburgh, adjoining Abraham Quackenbush's land on the west, running east to Owspeck Creek, 122½ acres. Sold to Henry Folks, for £1921 10s., June 3, 1779. Deed recorded in Book E, page 224.

Estate of Abraham Van Embergh, of New Barbadoes, 74½ acres, north of the land of Arent Schuyler, on the east side of Passaic River, with tenements, etc. Sold to William Clark, for £638 6s. 9d., June 3, 1779. Book E, page 349.

Estate of Hendrick Doremus, "late of Saddle River," containing "304 acres more or less," with buildings, etc., in Saddle River township. Sold to Adolphus Waldron, for £6575, Nov. 1, 1779. Book F, page 99.

Estate of Jacobus Fox, "late of Franklin township," containing 100 acres more or less, with tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, etc. Sold to Hendrick Bogert, for £1457 11s., Nov. 3, 1779. Book F, page 381.

Estate of Abraham and John Haring, "late of the township of Harington," containing 200 acres, with houses and tenements, lying on the Hackensack River, west side, and bounded south by the land of Cornelius Blauvelt. Sold to Henry Wisner, for £3778, Nov. 2, 1779. Book G, page 35.

Sold by James Board et al., Commissioners.

Estate of John Merseles, "late of the township of Hackensack," 100 acres, with buildings, etc., bounded east by the land of the Schraalenburgh parsonage, etc. Sold to Peter Wilson, for £3367, Nov. 3, 1779. Book D, page 287.

Estate of Hendrick Bush, "late of the precinct of New Barbadoes," containing 24 acres more or less, with buildings, etc. Sold to Peter Wilson, June 10, 1784, for £150. Book D, page 309.

Estate of John I. Ackerman, "fifty-six acres more or less," with buildings, etc., lying north of the land of Peter Van Blarcom. Sold to Cornelius Van Horne, for £2437 10s., Nov. 4, 1779. Book D, page 405.

Estate of John Lukins, 18 acres and appurtenances, in two lots of 6½ acres each, in New Barbadoes. Sold to Adam Boyd, for £726 10s., May 11, 1784. Book D of Deeds, page 429.

¹ Chap. cxxii., Acts of 1778.

Estate of Abraham A. Quackenbush, "late of the township of Hackensack, in said county of Bergen," lands and tenements situated on the Hackensack River, bounded west by the land of Isaac Blauvelt, south by the land of Cornelius Van Horne, etc. Sold to Samuel Sayer, for £1820 10s. 9d., Nov. 3, 1779. Book E, page 14.

Estate of Herman Van Blarkum, "late of Paramus," 155 acres, buildings, etc. Sold to Albert Hopper, for £3400, Oct. 10, 1779. Book P of Deeds, page 191.

Sold by Cornelius Haring, Agent.

Estate of John Spier and Jacob Demarest, lands and tenements, in Hackensack township, beginning at Hackensack River on the line of Peter Wilson; thence south eighty-eight and a half degrees fourteen chains, all along the land of said Wilson to the road; thence north fourteen and a half degrees, east seven chains and ten links to the land of said Van Bueren; thence north eighty degrees, west seven chains; thence north five and a half degrees, east nine chains to the Hackensack River; thence southerly along said river as it runs to the place of beginning. Containing 12 acres and three-quarters. Sold to Beekman Van Bueren, Aug. 25, 1784.

Estate of Thomas Outwater. Sold to Jacobus Pauelse, Oct. 15, 1785. Book D, 261.

Estate of William Bayard, 564 acres, in the township of Bergen, at Hoboken. Sold to John Stevens, Jr., July 26, 1784, for the sum of £18,860 lawful money of New Jersey. Deed recorded in Book D, page 437.

Estate of William Bayard, 125 acres, in the township of Bergen. Deeded to John Stevens, Aug. 25, 1784. Lib. D of Deeds, 440.

John F. Ryerson, Saddle River, 180 acres, formerly surveyed for John Fane Ryerson and Dick Ryerson. Bought by Benjamin Shotwell, Jan. 16, 1787. Lib. E, page 21 of Deeds.

John F. Ryerson, 93 acres, in the Ramapo Patent. Purchased by Benjamin Shotwell, Feb. 24, 1787. Lib. E, page 24.

John Zabriskie (see Book E of Deeds, pages 87, 88). Bought by Joseph Johnson.

John F. Ryerson, Saddle River, 40 $\frac{47}{100}$ acres. Sold to Isaac Nicoll for £1069. Book E of Deeds, page 94.

William Bayard, land on Norths River, adjoining Weehawken. Sold to Daniel Baldwin, Dec. 1, 1784, for £800 lawful money of New Jersey. Lib. E of Deeds, page 136.

William Bayard, 104 acres, adjoining Hoboken Creek. Sold to Jacobus J. Bogert, May 11, 1784. Lib. E, page 153, Deeds.

Michael Van Tuyl, township of Bergen, 20 acres at Bergen Point. Sold to Andrew Van Tuyl *et al.*, June 20, 1787.

John Richards, 100 acres and appurtenances, in the township of New Barbadoes, being a tract of land conveyed by Warner Richards and Mary, his wife,

to the said John Richards. Sold as confiscated property to James Thompson, Dec. 6, 1786, for £3100. Lib. E, page 239.

Garritt Lyndecker, township of Hackensack, 180 acres and tenements. Sold, Aug. 2, 1784, to Garritt Lyndecker, Esq., for £3712. Liber F, Deeds, page 55.

William Bayard, 23 acres, bounded west by north of lot No. 17, east by Jacobus Bogert, south by lot No. 19, township of Bergen. Sold to William Jackson for £502, May 1, 1744.

William Bayard, 25 acres, bounded northerly by the road or lot No. 10, east by lot No. 4, south by lot No. 12, township of Bergen. Sold to William Jackson, of the township of Bergen, for £550, May 10, 1784.

Christian Pullisfelt, of the township of Franklin, 100 acres, bounded southerly and westerly by lands belonging to the general proprietors of East Jersey, northerly by Jacobus Bogert, easterly by Jacobus Pullisfelt, township of Franklin aforesaid. Sold to Peter Ward, of Saddle River, for £800, July 2, 1784. Lib. F, Deeds, page 198.

John F. Ryerson, of Saddle River, 229 acres, in Saddle River township, lying on the southeast of High Mountain, adjoining a tract belonging to John Ryerson and Cornelius Garretson. Sold to John Stevens, Jr., Esq., for £300, March 8, 1787.

Albert Zabriskie, 5 acres on the Hackensack River, beginning at Doe's Creek, on the southerly corner of John Romeyer's meadow. Sold to Isaac Nicoll, for £48, May 1, 1785. Lib. G, Deeds, page 310.

Nicholas Hoffman, 535 acres, in township of Hackensack, "being the lands on the meadows formerly belonging to Mr. Abraham Gouvernor, of the city of New York," and "the other equal half-part being formerly granted by David Ogden, Esq., to Abraham Ogden, Esq." Sold to Martin Hoffman *et al.*, for £220, Dec. 1, 1786.

Robert Drummond, of Essex County, 63 acres, in Franklin township, bounded northerly by lands of Peter Van Zile, easterly by the land of Simeon Van Winkle, south by the said Van Winkle, west by the land of — Romine. Sold to Peter Ward, July 16, 1784, for £765 lawful money of New Jersey. Lib. H, page 43.

Edmund Simmons, "late of the precinct of Hackensack," 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, "beginning at a dock on Hackensack River, below New Bridge, so called, and near the house formerly occupied by Dr. Van Buskirk," etc. Sold by the agent to Capt. Gyles Mead, of Hackensack, for £400, July 1, 1784. Lib. K, Deeds, 128.

Nicholas Loshier, "late of the precinct of Hackensack," lands and tenements in Hackensack township. Sold to Arie Westervelt *et al.*, for £153 15s., Sept. 21, 1784. Lib. O, Deeds, page 231.

Peter P. Bogert, "late of the township of Harrington," lands and tenements in that township (148 acres, "strick measure"). Sold to John Stevens, Jr., for £1800, March 1, 1787.

William Bayard, "late of Hoboken," in the county of Bergen, lot containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, extending from Hudson River on the east to Secaucus Commons on the west. Sold to Cornelius Huyler, for £702, Aug. 25, 1784. Lib. E 2, page 67.

As a specimen of the deeds given by the agent, we copy the following :¹

"To all to whom these presents shall Come, or may Concern, Greeting: Whereas lately, that is to say, of the Term of January last, a Writ or Process, directed to me, Cornelius Haring, Agent of forfeited Estates in the County of Bergen, in the State of New Jersey, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas held at New Barbadoes, in and for the County of Bergen, setting forth that of the Term of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, in the Court of Common Pleas held at Pompton in and for the County aforesaid, before the Judges of the same Court final Judgment was had and entered in favor of the State of New Jersey, pursuant to the Laws, against Lewis Miltenberry for joining the army of the King of Great Britain, &c., and returned to the said Court: And thereupon I the said Agent was in and by the writ or process aforesaid commanded and required to sell and dispose of all and singular the lands, tenements, and hereditaments so held in fee or for term of life and personally all Estate Real of whatsoever kind belonging or lately belonging to the said Lewis Miltenberry within the said County of Bergen, as in and by the said Writ or Process, and the Record thereof in the Clerk's Office of the said County of Bergen, reference being thereunto had, these things will more fully and at large appear; and whereas the Premises hereinafter mentioned and described are or were reputed to be or lately to have been the property of the said Lewis Miltenberry, I the Agent aforesaid, pursuant to the Command and direction to me in the said Writ or Process specified and Contained; and also by force and virtue of Certain Acts of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, in such case made and provided, did Expose and Cause the said Premises to be sold at public sale or vendue to Albert Wilson, of Franklin aforesaid, the Seventeenth day of June, A.D. one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, then and there being the highest bidder for the sum of seventy-four pounds lawful money of the said State of New Jersey, first having duly advertised and published the sale thereof:

"Now Know YE that I the said Cornelius Haring, the Agent aforesaid, by virtue of the Writ or Process aforesaid to me directed and delivered, and by force and virtue of the laws in such case made and provided, and for and in Consideration of the sum of seventy-four Pounds to me well and truly in hand paid by the said Albert Wilson, the receipt whereof I hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, &c. . . to the said Albert Wilson, his heirs and assigns forever, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, either in law or equity, which the said Lewis Miltenberry hath or lately had, or ought to have had, of, in and to all that certain messuage, tenement house and piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Township of Franklin aforesaid, beginning at the road and at the line of Abraham Hopper; thence North seventy-three degrees, west five chains and fifteen links; thence South seventy-three degrees; East four chains to the road; thence all along the road to the place of beginning: Containing two acres be the same more or less, bounded northerly by Abraham Hopper, westerly by the lands formerly the property of J. M. Provost, and southerly by the same lands, and easterly by the road. . . To have and to hold, etc. . . In witness whereof the said Agent hath hereunto set his hand and seal this Second day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four."

CHAPTER XVII.

BERGEN COUNTY MEN IN THE REVOLUTION, ETC.

UNDER the act of Dec. 26, 1780, eight hundred and twenty men were ordered to be raised to serve till Jan. 1, 1782. The quota of Bergen County was one

hundred and twenty men. They were organized in two companies.

First Company.—John Outwater, captain; Joseph Catterline, lieutenant; Abraham Hoagland, ensign.

Second Company.—Thomas Blanch, captain; David Demarest, lieutenant; Jacobus Bogart, ensign.

Another call for troops was made Dec. 29, 1781, for service until Dec. 15, 1782. A force of four hundred and twenty-two men was organized and placed in command of Maj. Samuel Hayes. The officers of the Bergen company were Peter Ward, captain; Joseph Catterline, lieutenant; Samuel Verbryke, ensign.

Under the act of Aug. 16, 1775, Bergen County had one company of militia in the service and four companies of "Minute-men." These latter were "held in constant readiness, on the shortest notice, to march to any place where assistance might be required for the defense of this or any neighboring colony." They were to continue in the service four months, and they had precedence of rank over the "common militia" of the province. The companies from each county formed a battalion,—in all ten battalions.

In 1776 three companies from Bergen were joined in battalion with three from Essex and two from Burlington, under Col. Philip Van Cortland, Lieut.-Col. David Brearley, and Maj. Richard Dey. The regular militia of Bergen County was organized in one regiment, as follows:

Tennis Dey, colonel; John Zabriskie, lieutenant-colonel; Cornelius Van Voorst, lieutenant-colonel; Peter Fell, lieutenant-colonel; Richard Dey, captain, first major; John Mauritius Goechius, captain, second major; George Ryerson, adjutant; Abraham Van Boskirk, surgeon.

Captains.—Crynes Bartholf, Thomas Blanch, Joseph Board, James Christa, Samuel Demarest, Abraham Haring, Cornelius Haring, Abraham A. P. Haring, John Hopper, Jonathan Hopper (murdered by Tories at New Barbadoes, Bergen Co., April 21, 1779), Adam Huyler, John Huyler (twice a prisoner of war), Jacobus Jaraloman, Henricus Kuyper, David Marinus, Henry Obst (wounded near Hackensack, March 17, 1780), John Outwater (wounded March, 1780), Elias Romine, Jacob Terhune, Nicolaus Terhune, David Van Borsum, Corner Van Houten, John Vreeland, Peter Ward, John Willis.

Lieutenants.—Henry Bardau, Thomas Blair, David Duffe, William Deniston, David Doremus, John D. Haring, David Van Busee, Peter S. Van Order.

First Lieutenants.—Cornelius D. Blauvelt, George Brinkerhoff, Peter Sandford.

Second Lieutenants.—Gilliam Bogart, John Uriancy.

Sergeants.—Anthony Beam, — Cooms, John F. Haring, Carpenter Kelley, James Riker, Benjamin Romine, John Hasbrook, Cornelius P. Westervelt, Epon Van Winkle, Albert Wilson.

Corporals, etc.—Abram Vreeland; Abraham King, drummer; William Blair, drummer; Garrett Post, farrier, "Lee's Legion," Continental army; Jacob Vanderpool, bombardier, Continental army.

Privates.

Ackerman, Abraham.	Banta, Peter.
Ackerman, Johannes.	Banta, Samuel.
Arrainson, Garret.	Banta, Weirt.
Arrainson, John.	Bardan, Isaac.
Arrainson, Resolvent.	Barksdale, Henry.
Baker, William.	Beam, James.
Baldwin, Israel.	Beam, John.
Baldwin, Thomas.	Beagle, Thomas.
Banta, Daniel.	Bennett, Jeremiah.
Banta, Dirck.	Berdan, Henry.
Banta, Hendrick.	Bertolf, John S.
Banta, John.	Blair, Robert.

¹ Book D of Deeds, page 166.

Blareum, Henry.
 Blauvelt, Abraham.¹
 Blauvelt, Abram.
 Blauvelt, Abraham T.
 Blauvelt, Frederick.
 Blauvelt, Isaac.²
 Blauvelt, Harlan.
 Blauvelt, Jacob.
 Blauvelt, Jacobus.
 Blauvelt, James J.
 Blauvelt, James T.
 Blauvelt, Johannes.
 Blauvelt, John.
 Blauvelt, John A.
 Board, Cornelius D.
 Bogert, Casparus.
 Bogert, John.
 Bogert, Matthew.
 Bogert, Cornelius.
 Bogert, Nicholas.
 Bogert, James N.
 Brass, Herman.
 Brewer, Abram.
 Brewer, Abram J.
 Brinkerhoff, Cornelius.
 Brinkerhoff, Garret.
 Brinkerhoff, Henry.
 Brinkerhoff, Jacobus.
 Brinkerhoff, James.
 Brinkerhoff, Necause.
 Brocaw, John.
 Brower, Abram.
 Brower, David.
 Brower, Jacob.
 Brower, John.
 Brower, William.
 Brown, Anthony.
 Burdan, Henry.
 Burk, Thomas.
 Cadmus, Andreas.
 Camp, Nathaniel.
 Campbell, Archibald.
 Campbell, David.
 Campbell, Jacob.
 Campbell, John.
 Campbell, Samuel.
 Carr, Thomas.
 Cassade, John.
 Caton, John.
 Chappel, John.
 Chappel, Thomas.
 Charis, Peter.
 Christie, Daniel.
 Christie, John.
 Christie, John W.
 Christie, Peter D.
 Clark, William.
 Cogh, Casparus.
 Cogh, Elias.
 Cole, Henry.
 Cole, Samuel.
 Combs, Moses.
 Cooper, Derrick.
 Cornelison, John.³
 Cornelison, Michael.⁴
 Coneter, William.
 Crunel, Henry.
 Davids, David.

Davis, Richard.
 Day, Elias.
 Degraw, Walter.
 Degroft, Walter.
 Delamater, Abram.
 Demarest, Adam.
 Demarest, Benjamin.
 Demarest, Cornelius.
 Demarest, Daniel.
 Demarest, David.
 Demarest, Gilliam.
 Demarest, Hendrick.
 Demarest, Henry.
 Demarest, Jacob D.
 Demarest, Jacob P.
 Demarest, James.
 Demarest, John.
 Demarest, Joseph.
 Demarest, Peter.
 Demarest, Peter B. D.
 Demarest, Peter D.
 Demarest, Peter J.
 Demarest, Peter P.
 Demarest, Philip.
 Demarest, Roeliff S.
 Demarest, Simon.
 Demarest, William.
 Denny, Henry.
 Devoe, John.⁵
 Dey, Benjamin.
 Dey, David.
 Dey, John.
 Dey, Peter.
 Dickinson, Walter.
 Dood, Robert.
 Dood, Samuel N.
 Dogberry, Charles.
 Doremus, George.
 Dumar, Justin.
 Durham, Nathaniel.
 Eckerson, Cornelius.
 Eckerson, Thomas.
 Edwards, Jacob.
 Emburgh, Jonathan.
 Evers, ———.⁶
 Everson, Barnet.
 Ferdon, Abram.
 Ferdon, Jacob.
 Ferdon, Wilhelm.
 Ferdon, Andrew.
 Fisher, Isaac.
 Fisher, Peter.
 Folk, Henry.
 Freeland, Peter.
 Garland, John.
 Goble, Abraham.
 Green, John.
 Griffith, Benjamin.
 Griffith, David.
 Guillam, Michael.
 Haring, Abram.
 Haring, Abram J.
 Haring, David.
 Haring, David P.
 Haring, Frederick.
 Haring, Garret.
 Haring, Garret F.
 Haring, Gertje.

Haring, John J.
 Haring, Joseph A.
 Haring, Peter A.
 Haring, Peter G.
 Hennion, David.
 Hennion, John.
 Hessel, Frelick.
 Hoagland, Joseph C.
 Hogencamp, Evert.
 Hogencamp, John.
 Hogencamp, Martin.
 Hopper, Abram A.
 Hopper, Andrew.
 Hopper, John J.
 Hopper, Peter A.
 Hopper, Richard.
 Hopper, Rinard.
 Huysman, Jacobus.
 Jones, Stephen.
 Jones, Henry.
 Kair, Peter.
 Kennedy, Thomas.
 Kenny, William.
 Kent, James.
 Klipp, Amos.
 Klipp, Cornelius.
 Labach, Isaac.
 Lacy, William.⁷
 Leforce, Levi.⁸
 Lefoy, Abraham.⁹
 Losey, Abram.¹⁰
 Low, William.¹¹
 Lotzer, Peter.¹²
 Lynch, Daniel.
 Lyon, Samuel.
 Magdalen, Abraham.
 Marius, Sylvester.
 Marcellis, Edo.
 McDonald, Alexander.
 Mitchell, Joseph.
 Murray, Thomas.¹³
 Nangle, Barent.
 Nangle, Barent J.
 Nangle, Barent H.
 Nangle, David.
 Nangle, Isaac.
 Odel, Garret.
 Oliver, James.
 Parcell, Jacob.
 Pearson, Thomas.
 Pennington, Nathan.
 Perry, John.
 Pernal, Jacob.
 Picket, Francis.
 Pope, Christopher.
 Pope, Jeremiah.
 Post, Abraham.
 Post, Adrian.
 Post, Ansey.
 Post, John.
 Post, John C.
 Post, John H.
 Poules, Jacob.
 Pouleson, Martin.
 Powelson, Martin.

Powles, Powles.
 Powleson, James.
 Quackenbush, Cornelius.
 Quodoir, Peter.
 Riggs, Cyrenus.
 Robards, Ichabod.
 Rollins, Stephen.
 Romine, Nicholas.
 Ross, Isaac.¹⁴
 Rutan, John.¹⁵
 Ryerson, Martin G.
 Ryerson, Ryor.
 Sedam, Cornelius R.
 Simonson, Simeon.
 Slaco, Nathaniel.
 Slaco, Peter.
 Slaco, Peter J.
 Smith, Staats.
 Smith, Stadus.
 Spinage, Ebenezer.
 Springer, Jacob.
 Stagg, Cornelius.
 Stagg, John.
 Stagg, Powles.
 Stephens, John.
 Storms, John.
 Tant, Thomas.
 Tattler, John.
 Taylor, John.
 Terhune, John D.
 Tutler, John.
 Turse, Jacob.
 Turse, John.
 Valentine, Jacob.
 Van Duffee, John.¹⁶
 Van Buskirk, George.
 Van Bumsen, Philip.
 Van Dalsen, Henry.
 Van Dalsen, William.
 Vanderbeck, Abram.
 Vanderbeck, Barent.
 Vanderbeck, Jacob.
 Vanderbeck, Powles.
 Vandervoort, Cornelius.
 Vandervoort, Peter C.
 Van Emburgh, John.
 Van Gieson, Henry.
 Van Gieson, John.
 Van Houten, Adrian.
 Van Houten, Carinus.
 Van Houten, Hendrick.
 Van Houten, Jacob.
 Van Houten, Powles.
 Van Houten, Ralph.
 Van Houten, Roeliff.
 Van Norden, John.
 Van Norden, Peter.
 Van Norden, John.
 Van Pelt, Peter.
 Van Voorhees, Albert.
 Van Voorhees, Albert P.
 Van Voorhees, Peter.
 Van Voorhees, William.
 Van Winkle, Henry.
 Van Winkle, Luke.

¹ Wounded, 1781.

² Also Lieut.-Col. Fell's battalion State Troops.

³ Also Lieut.-Col. Fell's battalion State Troops.

⁴ Also Lieut.-Col. Fell's battalion State Troops.

⁵ Capt. Samuel Demarest's company; wounded and taken prisoner May 26, 1781; exchanged.

⁶ Capt. Outwater's company State Troops.

⁷ Also Maj. Goetschius' battalion.

⁸ Also Maj. Goetschius' battalion.

⁹ Also Lieut.-Col. Fell's battalion State troops.

¹⁰ Also Lieut.-Col. Fell's battalion; also Continental army.

¹¹ Also Lieut.-Col. Fell's battalion State troops.

¹² Also Lieut.-Col. Fell's battalion State troops.

¹³ Also Lieut.-Col. Fell's battalion State troops.

¹⁴ Also Maj. Goetschius' battalion State troops.

¹⁵ Also Capt. Samuel Demarest's company; wounded.

¹⁶ Wounded May 13, 1777.

Van Zyle, Albert.
 Varrick, Abrani.
 Varrick, John.
 Vercler, Samuel.
 Verbruyck, Samuel.
 Vervelen, Abram.
 Vervelen, John.
 Vervelen, Samuel.
 Vreeland, Peter.
 Walker, James.
 Ward, James.

Wendover, Hercules.
 Werts, William.
 Westervelt, Albert.
 Westervelt, Benjamin.
 Westervelt, Benjamin P.
 Westervelt, Casparus.
 Westervelt, Jeremiah.
 Westervelt, Johannes.
 Westervelt, John.
 Westervelt, Uriah.
 Young, William.

Incidents of the Revolution in Passaic County.

—"At the time of the Revolution Passaic County was almost exclusively agricultural. Only at three points were there any considerable hamlets,—at Acquackanonk Landing, where were the merchants and shippers, and at Pompton and Ringwood, where the iron works were. In 1775 some of the Acquackanonk people held a meeting to concert measures with those of Newark and other towns for the common defense against British aggression, but there were leading men who discouraged any such movement.

"Contrary to what might have been expected, considering his position as agent of the London Company, Robert Erskine took sides from the first with the colonies, and though he fully expected that the British king and ministry would recede from their insane policy before reconciliation should be too late, yet from the start he prepared for the worst, and so early as August, 1775, he fully equipped a company of Continental militia at the Ringwood works at his own expense, one of the very first companies organized in the State for war. The Provincial Congress warmly commended his zeal, and ordered that he be commissioned captain of the company. He did valuable service to the American cause in running the works during subsequent years, supplying cannon-balls and other necessities to the army. Moreover, his knowledge of the topography of the country was great, and Washington made him geographer and surveyor-general of the army, which position he doubtless held until his death in 1780. He is buried at Ringwood, not far from the ruins of the old Ringwood furnace, and near the road running from Ringwood to Long Pond. He was forty-five years of age when he died.

"Just here let us notice an old slander, which is sometimes repeated to this day. It is said that one of the Ryersons, who owned a furnace and forge at Pompton, made cannon-balls and secretly delivered them on board of British war-vessels at New York. The story really originated at the time of the war of 1812, and did not relate to transactions during the Revolution. In 1821 Mr. Ryerson traced the report to two well-known citizens, and compelled them to acknowledge over their own signatures in the public prints that they did not believe there was any foundation for the rumor.

"After the disastrous defeat at the battle of Long Island, the American army crossed the North River at Fort Lee and retreated through New Jersey, passing through Acquackanonk in November, 1776. It is

said that the British were in such close pursuit that a few shots were exchanged, and to check the progress of the invaders the Americans, after crossing the river, cut away the bridge. Edo Merselis, of Preakness, a lad of fourteen or sixteen, was driving a load of wood to market. The soldiers took his horses from the wagon, attached them to a caisson, and made him drive this strange load to New Brunswick, whence he made his way back with his team to his alarmed parents.

"The battle of Monmouth in 1778 caused the British to retreat hastily back through Jersey, and a detachment of them appear to have been chased all the way to Acquackanonk, where there was a little skirmish, and several were wounded on both sides.

"In December, 1778, Gen. Putnam's division of the Continental army marched through Paramus and Acquackanonk, the event being marked by no noticeable incident. Surgeon Thatcher, who belonged to the division, received a pleasing impression of the people and their surroundings.

Oct. 7, 1780, the American army, then at Newburgh, was ordered to Totowa, one column, under command of Lord Stirling, marching through Paramus, where the headquarters were established next day, and orders given to repair the road thence to 'Totoway bridge.' On the 9th the headquarters were established at Totowa, where they remained for six weeks. The main army was encamped at the foot of the Preakness Mountain, extending along for two or three miles, Gen. Washington being quartered in a fine brick house, still standing, a mile or two west of Paterson, in what was long known as the 'Hogencamp house,' although he occasionally passed a night with some of the Van Houtens, of Totowa. The grand parade was on the level plain used as a cricket-field a few years ago, near the Falls. Col. Mayland's regiment of cavalry was stationed near Little Falls, and Maj. Parr's rifle corps in a ravine near the Great Notch, both being enjoined to watch the roads through the Notch to Newark and Acquackanonk, to guard against surprises. Lafayette was stationed along the river at and below Wagraw, his headquarters being at Gaffel. When he revisited this part of the country in 1825 the spot where he had encamped in 1780 was conspicuously marked. The whole army was kept in a constant state of readiness for active operations, the advanced corps being placed under the command of Lafayette, the right wing (Pennsylvania and Connecticut brigades) under command of Lord Stirling, and the left wing (the four Massachusetts brigades) under Maj.-Gen. St. Clair. A flying hospital was established at Demund's, on the old Pompton road. On the 23d the light infantry were ordered to a new position, the better to command the Notch and Crantown Gap, and so protect the right wing. It is said that the bold hill on the east side of the Notch was a favorite lookout of Gen. Washington at this time, and that from this point he once detected a raiding-party

of British sallying out from Elizabethtown, and promptly dispatching a troop of cavalry behind the hills to Springfield, intercepted the foragers as they were making off with a fine lot of cattle and other booty.

"While the army was encamped at Totowa there was a great deal of straggling. Washington rebuked this in a general order, in which he stated that in a ride which he took the other day he found the soldiers as low as Acquackanonk bridge on both sides of the river, and, as far as he has ever yet gone around the environs of the camp, the roads and farm-houses are full of them.

"An incident is handed down by tradition that probably grew out of this habit of straggling. On one occasion a party of American soldiers were chased by a daring company of red-coats, even to the Passaic River, near the present Main Street bridge. The Americans got across safely, and partly cut down the old bridge. The impetuous British, bent on pursuit, dashed into the water, the officers mounted on the privates' shoulders, but ere they had got half-way across a hot fire from the troops encamped on the other side compelled them to beat a hasty retreat.

"A number of incidents are related of Washington's personal intercourse with the people during this brief sojourn of the army, but space forbids relating them here.

"On the morning of November 27th the army broke camp and marched, with two days' rations cooked. Part of the army went to the Hudson River, and part, including the Jersey Line and the Pennsylvania Line, went into winter quarters between Pompton and Morristown. The condition of the troops was deplorable, and to add to their misfortunes hundreds of the soldiers who had enlisted for only three years were being unjustly detained by their officers, while a bounty was paid to new men who entered the service. The Pennsylvania Line, two thousand strong, mutinied, and so far succeeded in their revolt as to get most of the concessions they demanded. On the night of Jan. 20, 1781, a part of the Jersey brigade, stationed at Pompton, arose in arms, made the same demands as their Pennsylvania brethren had successfully asserted, and marched to Chatham to incite the rest of the brigade to revolt. Washington was incensed at this, and immediately ordered Gen. Howe with a special detachment of five hundred New England troops to the scene of the mutiny, which they reached by forced marches in five days, passing through Ringwood on the way, where the officers were lodged by Mrs. Erskine. Says Surgeon Thacher,—

"We were entertained with an elegant supper and excellent wine. Mrs. Erskine is a sensible and accomplished woman who lives in a style of affluence and fashion; everything indicates wealth, taste, and splendor, and she takes pleasure in entertaining the friends of her late husband with generous hospitality."

"On the morning of January 27th the insurgents' camp was reached, and the mutineers, to the number of two or three hundred, were compelled to surrender.

Three of the ringleaders were taken out, tried by court-martial on the spot, and sentenced to be shot immediately by twelve of their comrades. Two were thus executed; the third was pardoned. The mutineers were buried where they fell, a mile or two north-east of Pompton, in a secluded, neglected spot among the hills, where a few stones rudely heaped together are the only monuments to two misguided men, who were about as much sinned against as sinning.

"On Aug. 21, 1781, an army passed through Acquackanonk for the last time. It was the American forces hurrying towards Virginia to attack Lord Cornwallis, whose surrender followed two months later.

"In addition to what has been related there were sundry minor incidents of the Revolutionary struggle occurring in Passaic County that cannot be dwelt upon here, but which throw much light upon the state of public sentiment at the time.

"The records of the county courts show that all the people were not patriots. Not a few were attainted of treason and their property confiscated to the State, and many more were sent within the British lines at New York for disaffection towards the American cause.

"The most prominent active British sympathizer in this part of the State, if not in New Jersey, was Robert Drummond, a wealthy ship-owner and merchant at Acquackanonk Landing, who had married Janet Vreeland. He was a member of the Provincial Congress in May, June, and August, 1775, and acquitted himself so satisfactorily to his constituents that they re-elected him in September, but when active hostilities began he placed his services at the disposal of his king, and organized the Second Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers, of which he was commissioned major. It is said that upwards of two hundred members of this battalion were his neighbors, who had been persuaded to enlist under his influence. This, however, is certainly an exaggeration; at least no such number of Acquackanonk men enlisted in the British army. . . . Most of his battalion fell victims to the climate in the Southern States or perished in battle. Maj. Drummond himself went to England after the war, with his wife, and died at Chelsea in 1789. As an instance of the division in families during those trying times, his brother David did valiant service in the patriot army, and after the war was rewarded with a tract of land in New York State, while Robert was given a farm in Nova Scotia and a pension by the British government."¹

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE OLD TOWNSHIP OF HACKENSACK.

We propose in this chapter to condense some facts respecting the old township of Hackensack, which ceased to exist in name in 1872. The histories of the

¹ Pamphlet History of Passaic County, by William Nelson.

newly-formed townships which at present cover its area on the map of the county are given in their appropriate places, but a more thorough treatment of the old township is needed than the necessarily brief allusions to it in those histories.

Original Boundaries and Extent of the Township.—In 1682 Bergen County embraced only the territory between the Hackensack and Hudson Rivers, from Constable's Hook up to the province line,—a narrow strip of land along the west side of the Hudson, at no place over five or six miles wide, and from twenty-five to thirty miles in length. The old township of Bergen, from the date of its charter, in 1658, comprised the southern portion of this strip of territory, as far up as the present northern boundary of Hudson County; and the settlements above that, being regarded as "outlying plantations," were attached to Bergen for judicial purposes, and so remained until 1693, when an act defining the boundaries of townships was passed by the General Assembly. That act recites as follows:

"That the Township of Hackensack¹ shall include all the land between Hackensack and Hudson's River that extends from the Corporation Town Bounds of Bergen to the Partition line of the Province."

It appears from this act that the township of Hackensack was bounded on the north by the province line of New York, on the east by Hudson River, on the south by the corporation line of Bergen, and on the west by the Hackensack River. It covered nearly the whole table-land of the Palisades Mountains, and the beautiful valley of the Hackensack on its eastern side from the New York State line to the northern boundary of Hudson County. The scenery of this region, including the Palisades and the views of the Hudson and its valley from their summits, is among the most picturesque and romantic in America. Here the Indians loved to roam before the advent of the white man, and their bark canoes glided down the smooth waters of the Hackensack to their summer resort on Staten Island. This was their avenue from Tapaan to the Kill van Kull, and out among the bays and inlets around New York.

Grants of Land.—Among the early purchasers of land from the Indians in this township were Casper and Alattys Jansen. We find the following allusion to them and their lands in 1684, in the records of the Governor and Council of East Jersey:

"The petition of Casper Jansen and Alattys Jansen, setting forth that about seven years since (1677) the petitioners obtained by gift from the Indians a parcel of Land lying at Hackinsack, on the north side of the creek, which gift was then also acknowledged by the said Indians before the late Governor Carteret, who promised the petitioners a Confirmation of the same, only delayed the full grant or patent till the adjoining lands should be purchased from the Indians and laid out into Lots, and that since one Jacques Le Row hath entered upon the said Lands and taken possession of the same without having any Indian deed of gift. The petitioners praying a warrant to lay out the same directed to the Surveyor-General in order for a patent, which being read and the petitioners called in, who brought with them two Indians that had formerly given the said land to the petitioners, and the Indians being examined con-

cerning the premises, Declared that they never made any deed to Jacques Le Row of the said land, but that the same did belong to the petitioners, whereupon it was ordered that both parties attend this board the 27th 9th next, that they bring with them the Indians concerned, and that Jacques La Row have notice thereof."

This extract from authentic records carries us back to 1677, when lands were purchased from the Indians by Casper and Alattys Jansen. They show that the Indians were still residents of the township, and were ordered brought before the Governor and Council at Elizabethtown. The "creek" referred to in the Indian grant, on "the north" of which lay the lands in dispute, was probably that of English Neighborhood. One Jacques La Row was then a settler in that vicinity, for he is complained of as having "taken possession without any grant or warrant" from the Indians.

The name of the township and that of the river which formed its western boundary had been derived from the Indians, who had lived along its banks and had fished in its waters from time immemorial.

Most of the early purchases of lands from the Indians and grants from the government within the bounds of the township are referred to in another portion of this work, and need not be repeated here. The early settlers were of the same class as those who colonized the township of Bergen and gradually extended themselves from the Neck northward between the two rivers.

Traditions of Van der Horst and Others.—There can be little doubt that the lands between the Hudson and the Hackensack were selected in the early days of New Netherland settlement as the manors of some wealthy patroon from Holland. Myndert Myndertsen Van der Horst, of Utrecht, was one of these, and in 1641 he had a plantation, purchased of the Indians, extending from Achter Kull, or Newark Bay, far up the valley of the Hackensack. It is said that he selected for his town site the beautiful situation on the Hackensack now known as Little Ferry, and that, in consequence of the introduction of strong drink among the Indians, he and his settlement were doomed to destruction. The house of Van der Horst was burned on the night of Sept. 17, 1643, and his plantation made desolate. This story is not wholly traditional; there are enough historical facts to warrant the conclusion that Van der Horst was an actual resident of the vicinity, although it is difficult to tell precisely where his house was located, or what his plans were with reference to the establishment of a town. On the oldest map of New Netherland, that of Vanderdonck, published in 1656, we find the colony of Van der Horst laid down. It is called the "Colonie van der Heer Neder Horst," and is situated on the Hackensack, as described above.

The Baron Van der Capellen also essayed to establish a colony in the old township of Hackensack. He had purchased Staten Island of the Indians, and founded a colony there, which was destroyed in 1655. He then, through his agent, "concluded a treaty with

¹ So spelled in the act.

the Indians, with submission to the courts of justice at Hospating, upon Wearkamus-Connie, near Hackensack." This was in 1657. The place "Hospating" ("Espatin," a hill) was on Union Hill, between the Hudson and the Hackensack, and on the boundary line between the old townships of Hackensack and Bergen. (See chapter on Early Courts in this work.) This attempt to establish a settlement and courts of justice was temporary. If it existed till the conquest of 1664, it was probably given up at that time. Traces of the foundations of buildings were known to exist in that locality not more than a century ago. A gentleman by the name of Earle, residing not far from there, now about ninety years of age, related to the writer¹ that ruins of old buildings were known to exist at or near the place indicated as "Espatin" when he was a small boy, and that the early settlers had no tradition as to their origin.

The Patent of John Demarest, located in this township, is thus referred to in the records of the Governor and Council of East Jersey, May 30, 1684, page 109:

"The petition of John De Maris for license to purchase 200 acres of land of the Indians at Kinderkamacke, at Hackensacke, above the mill, in order to patenting thereof. Ordered that he have license granted him to purchase, making use of such persons as the Governor shall appoint for Nicholas De Vow and others, who presented their petitions yesterday."

In the same records, on page 30, it appears that David De Maris presented a petition, and was asked by the Council

"what lands he had purchased of the Indians for the supply of his saw-mill, although the land is not patented to him and his sons. The land purchased is about two miles in breadth, and coming to a point, and six miles in length. Agreed that David De Maris have patents for the lands which is surveyed to him and his sons at two shillings an acre. But that we cannot see reason to grant liberty to cut the timber from the land he takes not up until further matters appear than what is yet manifested, and that our purpose is to view the same."

It is of record that Peter Fanconier purchased of William Davis 2424 acres of land on the east side of the Hackensack in 1709.

Civil Organization of the Township.—After 1693 the township had its local court for the trial of small causes. We find this several times referred to in different records, but in no instance in such a manner as to indicate where in the township the court was held. Probably English Neighborhood was the chief place, as that was one of the most important early settlements.

The minutes of the board of justices and freeholders from 1715 (the earliest extant in the clerk's office at Hackensack) to May 10, 1769, while they give the meetings and transactions of the board, do not indicate the representatives from the particular townships. At the meeting, May 10, 1769, Martin Rowleson appeared for Hackensack township, and was freeholder in 1770, '71, '72, '73, '75, and in the May meeting of 1776; Jacob Demott, 1769, '70, '71, '72, '73, and '75.

They were also freeholders in 1768, and Demott in 1767; John Benson in 1773, '74, '75, '76, and Yost Zabriskie in 1774.

There was no meeting of the board from May 15, 1776, to May 13, 1778. The last entry in 1776 is, "Ordered that this book be kept in the charge of William Serrell, clerk." Serrell had been clerk of the board from May 10, 1769. The stormy times of 1776 admonished them of the uncertainty of their next meeting, and so they made this order. When they met again a new order had superseded the old provincial system, and New Jersey had been nearly two years a State. Hence on the 18th day of May, 1778, when they assembled again, the first entry in the book, in round, bold letters, is,

"STATE OF NEW JERSEY."

Some of the members of the board just before and during the Revolution had suffered loss of property and life in maintaining the cause, which in 1778 was still one of doubt and uncertainty, although the campaign in New Jersey had ended in defeat to the British, and the authority of the latter had been superseded by a republican form of government.

From 1794 the following were freeholders of the township:

1794, 1800-2, John Demott; 1794, John Huyler; 1795-96, 1817, John G. Benson; 1796, Nicholas Westervelt; 1796-97, Dawes Westervelt; 1797-99, 1802-15, John P. Durie; 1798-99, Isaac Nicoll; 1800, Cornelius Banta; 1801, Cornelius Westervelt, James Westervelt; 1803, Henry Demott; 1804-5, Albert A. Westervelt; 1806-7, Geo. Brinkerhoff; 1806-15, Richard Powels; 1813, Isiah Johnson; 1816-18, John Westervelt, Jr., Peter C. Westervelt; 1817, B. Brinkerhoff; 1819, 1821-24, 1827-28, Peter C. Westervelt; 1819-24, 1827-28, John Westervelt, Jr.; 1820-26, 1829-33, William Ely; 1820, John Edmell; 1825-26, Richard Paulison; 1829-33, Jacob C. Terhune; 1834-36, John I. Demarest, Jr.; 1834-36, 1848-50, John R. Paulison; 1837-39, Peter C. Westervelt; 1837-38, Garret A. Westervelt; 1839-41, 1846, Abraham Ely; 1840-42, 1849-51, Jacob H. Brinkerhoff; 1842-44, Peter R. Bogert; 1843-45, John C. Westervelt; 1845-47, Jacob P. Westervelt; 1847-48, John W. Westervelt; 1851-53, James Ely; 1852-54, Thomas W. Demarest; 1854-56, John J. Bertholf; 1856, John A. V. Terhune; 1857-60, Paul R. Paulison; 1857-59, David I. Westervelt; 1860-63, Peter Bogert, Jr.; 1861-63, Samuel Degroot; 1863-64, 1866, George Huyler; 1864-66, Albert J. Bogert; 1867-68, Garret A. Lydecker; 1868-69, Peter P. Westervelt; 1869-70, Joseph Stagg; 1870, Samuel S. Demarest.

This old township during the Revolution was the theatre of some battles and of many exciting scenes and raids by the British and Tory refugees. At every accessible point along the Hudson from Weehawken to Tappan the British soldiery penetrated to the interior, driving off cattle, seizing and destroying the property of the settlers, burning buildings, and often slaughtering in cold blood men, women, and defenseless citizens, whose only crime was their patriotism and hatred of British oppression. The story of these tragic events is told in our chapters on the Revolution. In this township stood Fort Lee and the old block-house, so famous as the place of refuge for a band of the most unscrupulous Tories of the Revolution. We will only give one extract here from the records of that period. It is contained in a letter dated Closter, May 10, 1779:

¹ The historian of this work.

"This day about one hundred of the enemy came by the way of New Dock, attacked the place, and carried off Cornelius Tallman, Samuel Demarest, Jacob Cole, and George Buskirk; killed Cornelius Demarest; wounded Hendrick Demarest, Jeremiah Westervelt, Dow Tallman, etc. They burnt the houses of Cornelius Demarest, Matthias Bogert, Cornelius Huyler, Samuel Demarest's house and barn, John Banta's house and barn, and Cornelius Bogert's and John Westervelt's barns. They attempted to burn every building they entered, but the fire was in some places extinguished. They destroyed all the furniture, etc., in many houses and abused many of the women. In their retreat they were so closely pursued by the militia and a few Continental troops that they took off no cattle. They were of Buskirk's corps,—some of our Closter and old Tappan neighbors, joined by a party of negroes. I should have mentioned the negroes first, in order to grace the British arms."

Hendrick and Cornelius and Samuel Demarest were probably descendants of the old proprietor of Hackensack of that name. Their neighbors had turned Tories, and in that awful contest for their firesides and their homes, brother may have fought against brother and father against son.

Nearly four years before these calamities at Closter, New Jersey had declared herself independent of the British crown, and nearly three years before all the American colonies had joined in the same patriotic declaration. The burning dwellings and barns and the insults to their women only served to fire the hearts and nerve the arms of the people of Hackensack in defending their country.

The Township in 1840.—Ex-Judge Millard, who has furnished some of the material for the history of this township, thus speaks of it in 1840: "The township was then ten miles long and from three to five miles wide. It then largely supplied the New York markets with garden vegetables. Its annual sales of these products amounted to near \$42,000, a large township income at that day, more than doubling that of any other township in the county. Its four bridges crossed the Hackensack River, viz., at Hackensack Village, New Milford, Old Bridge, and New Bridge. At these places and at Schraalenburgh, Closter, and Mount Clinton were a few dwellings, scarcely enough even then to call any of them a hamlet. English Neighborhood, in the southern part of the township, was thickly settled, and had one Reformed and one Christian Church. The township then contained five stores, nine grist-mills, six saw-mills, six schools, and two hundred and eighty-one scholars. It had a population of 2631.

By the census of 1865 the old township of Hackensack had a population of 7112, and by the census of 1870, which was the last enumeration before the division and final cessation of the township, it had a population of 8039.

Early Schools.¹—Previous to the passage of the school act of 1846 the schools were supervised by township school committees, elected at the annual town-meetings. It is not remembered how many years this economy existed, but it is remembered that prior to 1842 the school committee of Hackensack, as well as other townships, never had reported to the board of trustees of the school fund, as the law required them to do. They passed over to their successors in office a bundle of papers, in which there was nothing of importance except a description of the school districts as they had been formed by themselves, and a loose copy of apportionments of the very meagre appropriations to the schools in their charge. The newly-appointed committee in Hackensack township, in conformity to a resolution adopted by the people assembled at town-meeting, were instructed to report at the ensuing town-meeting the condition of the public schools in the township. A reproduction of their report may not be uninteresting at this time, as it serves to exhibit the difference between their condition then and now. It was as follows, viz.:

"Report read at the Annual Town-Meeting, 10th April, 1843.

"The school committee chosen at the last annual town-meeting report as follows, viz.:

"That when they accepted their office, they did so with a mutual understanding that they would discharge their duties according to law. The reasons they would assign for coming to this determination are that no report had at any time preceding the last year been received by the trustees of the school fund from the township of Hackensack, that their predecessors had performed their duties in part only, and that it seemed to be the wish of many that information should be publicly communicated this day respecting the expenditure by the trustees of the different schools, of the interest of the surplus revenue which the people of the town had benevolently appropriated to the use of schools. The committee have mainly directed their attention towards acquiring the necessary information in this particular, so as to make it satisfactory to the public that the money has been judiciously expended.

"Section thirteen of the act to establish public schools in the State of New Jersey imposes upon one or more of the members of the school committee to visit and examine the schools in their respective townships at least once in every six months, and on or before the first Monday in March report their state and condition, the number of scholars taught, the terms of tuition, the length of time the schools have been kept open, the amount of money received of the collector, and the manner in which the same has been expended.

"In obedience to the mandate contained in this section, the school committee did visit a majority of the schools last fall. In the early part of February last they sent circulars to the trustees of all the schools, inclosing a blank form of a legal report, and requesting the trustees to complete the same, for which the committee would call on or before the first Monday in March.

"On the Friday preceding the first Monday in March the committee visited school No. 6, New Bridge, and No. 7, Schraalenburgh. The committee feel gratified in stating that in both of these schools they met the trustees, who with the teachers politely furnished the information asked. At the New Bridge the average number of scholars taught is thirty-four; terms of tuition, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00. The school has been kept open all the year; the amount of money received of the collector \$74.80, which has been expended for the education of poor children, and for the expenses of the school-house.

"The average number of children taught at Schraalenburgh is forty-seven; terms of tuition, \$1.50; school kept open the whole year; amount of money received of the collector \$83.60, all of which, except a balance of \$5.48, has been expended for the tuition of poor scholars, for extin-

¹ Centennial Hist. Schools in Bergen County, by Supt. Demarest.

guishing the debt on the school-house and paying the expenses of the school.

"Some time previously the committee visited school No. 4, at the Liberty Pole, on the day of the examination. This school is in good condition. The average number of scholars taught is forty-five; price of tuition, \$1.75; school kept open the whole year with the omission of a few days; received of the collector \$100.10, \$62.23 of which has been expended for the education of poor children; the surplus funds of last year, added to the remainder of this year, have been used for erecting a cupola on their school-house and the purchase of a bell, for keeping the school-house in repair and providing the necessary articles for the use of the school.

"No. 2, at Fort Lee, was visited on the first Monday in March. The school building appears to be the best, largest, and most commodious of any in the township. A becoming spirit animates all in the furtherance of popular education. The average number of scholars taught is fifty-two; the terms of tuition, \$1.50 and \$2.00; the school has been kept open the whole year; the amount of money received, \$92.44. Out of this sum was paid for interest due on the school-house debt, \$30; to paying teacher, \$30; for stove and fuel, \$24; leaving an unexpended balance of \$8.40. Poor children are admitted free of charge, the teacher being engaged by the year at a fixed compensation.

"No. 3, at the English Neighborhood, was next visited. The school at the time contained only eighteen scholars, whilst the number residing in the district is eighty. The principal cause of this discrepancy is that another school is taught in the district. It is the opinion of this committee that this could be made one of the best districts in the township if the inhabitants would take a more lively interest in the affairs of the school; price of tuition, \$2.00; school kept open eight months in the year past; received \$79.20, of which \$43.17 has been expended for school furniture, for cleaning and repairing school and paying the teacher. The reason assigned for so large a balance (?) \$36.03 remaining unexpended was that, the school not having been kept open more than eight months, the money was not required.

"School No. 5, at Teaneck, was next visited. There were about sixteen scholars present. The only report we have obtained from the trustees merely mentions the number of children in the district, which is fifty-six, and the number taught, which is twenty-eight, and the amount of money received, being \$49.50. Why the trustees failed to communicate to the committee the terms of tuition, the length of time the school had been kept open, and the manner in which the money received had been expended is unknown to us. When this committee submitted to the trustees of the different schools blank forms of reports, requesting them to complete the same, they were not prompted thereto by idle curiosity, but simply to comply with the requirements of section thirteen of the school law. How it is possible for this committee to make out their report conformably to this section when trustees fail to give the necessary information we are unable to determine.

"School No. 10, at Upper Teaneck, was next visited. The average number taught is thirty-eight; price of tuition, \$1.50; received of the collector \$68.40, which, according to the statement of the trustees, 'has been expended for the use and support of the school.' No vacancy the past year.

"The report received from part District No. 8, at the Flats, says that the number of scholars taught is twenty-three; price of tuition, \$1.50 and \$1.75; no vacancy the past year; \$31.99 money received; 75 cents of this has been expended for repairs, and the remainder equally divided among the children.

"The report of part District No. 9, Closter, merely gives the number of children of legal school age residing in the district, which is thirty-four, which barely enables them to receive their portion of the school money.

"Report of part District No. 1, at Bull's Ferry, gives the average number of scholars taught at sixteen; terms of tuition, \$2; received of collector \$17.60, which has been expended in repairing school-house and purchasing fuel.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

"JOHN VAN BRUNT."

Property destroyed by the British.—The following is an inventory of the goods and chattels destroyed by the British in the old township of Hackensack from 1776 to 1782, as valued by the awarding committee. The record from which it is taken is entitled "The

Book of the Precinct of Hackensack," and is No. 172 in the State library at Trenton.

This inventory was made in accordance with "an act to procure an estimate of the damages sustained by the inhabitants of this State from the waste and spoil committed by the troops in the service of the enemy and their adherents, by the Continental army, or by the militia of this or the neighboring States," passed Dec. 20, 1781. In pursuance of this act appraisers of damages were appointed in each county. Those for Bergen County were James Board, Henry Mead, and John Hogan, Jr.

	£	s.	d.
Petrus Bogert, Hackensack, June, 1780.....	49	10	0
Philip Marra, Hackensack, Sept. 1778.....	31	18	0
Cornelius Hoagland, 1776 to March, 1780.....	21	8	8
Mary Van Ouden, Hackensack, 1776, 1778.....	49	13	10
Johannes Demarest, Hackensack, Nov. 1776.....	60	5	0
Johannes Terhune, Hackensack, Nov. 1776 to Oct. 1778.....	109	14	11
David Demarest, Hackensack, Sept. 1776 to Sept. 1781.....	156	19	10
Albert Terhune, Hackensack, Nov. 1776 to Sept. 1778.....	185	9	6
Jacobus Blinkerhof, Hackensack, Nov. 1776 to Oct. 1778.....	234	15	9
Joel Zabriskie, Hackensack, 1776 to Sept. 1778.....	657	14	11
Eva Connover, Hackensack, 1776 to Oct. 1778.....	675	5	10
Peter Christie, Hackensack, 1776 to 1779.....	31	2	3
John D. Demarest, Hackensack, 1776 to 1778.....	89	8	7
Wielt D. Banta, 1776 to Sept. 1778.....	101	18	3
Abraham D. Demarest, Nov. 1776 to Nov. 1778.....	81	13	3
William Campbell, 1776 to Sept. 1778.....	400	9	1
John Hayes, 1776 to 1782.....	65	14	0
Charles Ury Westervelt, 1778, 1779.....	20	8	6
Mary Vandike, 1776.....	89	3	3
Henry Fredon, 1776 to 1782.....	81	3	0
John Campbell, Oct. 1778.....	71	4	11
Abraham Devoe, 1776 to 1781.....	347	9	0
James P. Demarest, 1776 to 1778.....	331	12	0
Isaac W. Kipp, 1776 to 1779.....	80	12	0
Samuel Banta, Nov. 1776.....	165	10	0
Niclaus Blinkerhof, 1776 to 1778.....	417	15	5
Henry Demarest, Nov. 1776 to 1782.....	141	3	4
Samuel Demarest, 1779, 1780.....	613	1	6
John Demarest, Nov. 1776 to Sept. 1778.....	407	19	6
Benjamin Demarest, Nov. 1776 to Sept. 1780.....	47	10	6
Elizabeth Moore, 1776 to 1778.....	65	7	6
Cornelius Lydecker, Nov. 1776 to Oct. 1778.....	336	14	0
Johannes Westervelt, Nov. 1776 to Oct. 1778.....	152	6	0
Johannes Bogert, Nov. 1776 to 1782.....	190	11	9
Jacob Bogert, Nov. 1776 to 1778.....	150	14	6
Leah Kipp, Nov. 1776 to 1779.....	101	16	0
Eva Banta, Nov. 1776 to 1778.....	146	6	6
Jane Demarest, Nov. 1776 to Oct. 1778.....	61	0	0
Benjamin Romine, Nov. 1776 to 1782.....	46	17	6
John Brower, 1777 to 1781.....	57	5	6
Roelof Bogert, Nov. 1776 to Nov. 1781.....	106	18	3
Samuel S. Demarest, Nov. 1776 to 1778.....	201	9	9
Abraham Lozier, Nov. 1776 to March, 1781.....	104	1	6
Hannah Romine, 1776 to 1778.....	140	18	6
David P. Demarest, Nov. 1776 to May, 1779.....	149	1	2
Samuel Demarest, Nov. 1776 to 1782.....	188	3	2
John Montanye, Nov. 1776.....	152	11	9
Daniel Christie, Nov. 1776 to Oct. 1778.....	122	17	4
John Nelson, Nov. 1776, 1777.....	262	10	6
Jacob W. Blauvelt, Nov. 1776 to April, 1779.....	294	12	2
John Westervelt, Nov. 1776 to Sept. 1778.....	19	7	6
Elias Romine, Nov. 1776 to June, 1779.....	157	2	2
John Christie, Nov. 1776 to 1778.....	29	11	3
John W. Christie, 1777, 1778, 1780.....	27	0	6
James Christie, Nov. 1776.....	26	7	0
Elias Day, Nov. 1776.....	160	16	0
Walter Van Ouden, 1776.....	14	0	0
Stephen Bogert, Nov. 1776.....	63	13	0
Elizabeth Banta, Nov. 1776 to 1780.....	163	9	6
James Blinkerhof, Nov. 1776, 1778.....	310	13	0
Dower Westervelt, 1777 to 1779.....	22	14	0
Jane Westervelt, 1777 to 1779.....	25	10	0
Peter Westervelt, 1776 to 1779.....	269	3	0
Albert Banta, 1776 to 1779.....	634	3	3
Mary Bogert, 1776 to 1779.....	461	8	6
Hendrick Bogert, 1776 to 1778.....	135	4	6
Eva Huyler, 1776, 1779.....	28	4	6
Henry Brinkerhof, 1777 to 1781.....	160	2	0
Albert C. Zabriskie, Nov. 1776 to 1779.....	384	0	6
Peter Demarest, 1778, 1779.....	19	0	3
John Jacob Banta, 1778.....	56	12	3
Jacob Nagel, 1776 to 1780.....	79	9	0
Mary Huyler, 1776 to 1780.....	90	11	2
John C. Westervelt, 1776 to 1779.....	316	4	6
Cornelius Bogert, 1776.....	409	13	4
David Van Ouden, Nov. 1776.....	106	13	6
Daniel S. Demarest, Nov. 1776 to Oct. 1778.....	108	11	6
Derrick Banta, 1776 to 1780.....	440	2	4
James Stagg, 1776.....	171	0	6
Mary Moore, 1776 to 1778.....	310	7	0

	£	s.	d.
John H. Banta, 1776 to 1779.....	457	4	3
Rev. D. Romeyn, 1776 to 1782.....	387	11	7
David B. Demarest, 1777 to 1780.....	549	4	3
Peter Bourdett, 1776 to 1781.....	209	7	6
Samuel Campbell, Nov. 1776 to Sept. 1778.....	146	14	9
William Christie, Nov. 1776 to 1780.....	790	3	8
John Manritius, Nov. 1776 to June, 1780.....	361	10	0
Garret Lydecker, Nov. 1776 to 1778.....	1064	12	0
John Benson, Nov. 1776 to 1780.....	154	16	6
Anne Banta (widow of David Banta).....	710	1	3
David Samuel Demarest, 1776 to 1780.....	721	17	0
Mary Day (widow), 1776 to 1779.....	233	12	8
Samuel Demarest, 1776 to 1782.....	74	11	4
Thomas Rickman, 1776.....	83	19	9
David Hammond, 1776.....	15	0	0
Jacob Fredon, Nov. 1776 to June, 1780.....	800	16	9
Abraham Montanye, Nov. 1776 to Aug. 1777.....	275	5	9
Peter Demarest, Sept. 1777 to Oct. 1778.....	213	0	6
Arie Westervelt, Nov. 1776 to 1779.....	230	9	6
William Hammond, Nov. 1776 to 1781.....	62	9	3
John Moore, 1776 to 1778.....	122	14	6
James Campbell, Nov. 1776 to 1778.....	54	15	0
Peter Westervelt, Nov. 1776 to 1782.....	44	10	6
Daniel N. Demarest, 1776 to 1782.....	145	16	9
John Hudson, 1776 to 1779.....	97	0	6
Rachel Allen, 1778.....	142	13	6
Heendrick Kuyper, Oct. 1776 to 1777.....	1644	3	0

The inventory of Mr. Kuyper is worth giving in full to show what a Bergen County farmer possessed in those times. The items are charged as follows:

	£	s.	d.
To two hundred bushels of wheat in Barn.....	65	0	0
" 35 Bushels of Barley.....	7	17	6
" two Tuns of hay.....	6	0	0
" 150 bushels of Indian Corn in field.....	28	2	6
" 100 bushels of potatoes.....	10	0	0
" five Waggon Loads of flax.....	17	10	0
" 35 Bushels of flax seed.....	13	2	6
" one wind mill to clean grain.....	4	10	0
" four Spinning Wheels.....	4	0	0
" two Wooling Wheels.....	0	16	0
" twelve bushels of malt.....	4	16	0
" one Petaunger 2 Cords Burden.....	40	0	0
" 800 pannel of fence one half new.....	54	0	0
" one Lome (loom) as good as new.....	3	4	0
" two Plows with the full sets of Gears.....	4	0	0
" one Iron Tuth (tooth) barrow.....	1	2	6
" two Spades, 5 hoes 1 bog hoe.....	2	4	0
" eight new barrils.....	1	12	0
" four Sitts with all their acutrements.....	2	8	0
" three Sitts to cut weed.....	2	5	0
" four beef Tubs and Ley Cask.....	2	0	0
" one pare handirons.....	1	10	0
" one Large Cubbert 2 Large Tables.....	8	0	0
" two Wood Sleays.....	1	10	0
" one Iron Shod Sley half worn.....	2	0	0
" one Lomse (loose) Corner Closet and one small Cubbert.....	5	0	0
" two young Cows.....	9	0	0
" on Hundred acres of Wood Land cut off.....	500	0	0
" three horses 1 of 4 years 14½ high 10-7 do 14½ 10-9 do 14.....	60	0	0
" on Waggon and Gears good.....	12	0	0
" two Negro Wenches, value £80 each.....	120	0	0
" three Negro Children one garril (girl) of 8 years one boy of three years one boy of 1 year and 8 months.....	68	0	0
" four milks Cows.....	19	0	0
" one mare and yearling Colt.....	30	0	0
" one Sute of broad cloth Close good.....	8	0	0
" one Waggon New.....	18	0	0
" one Sute of Soute half worn.....	3	0	0
" one Barcelona Handkerchief.....	0	8	0
" one pare of new Shoen an plated buckels.....	0	15	0
" one Shuger Box seven pound of Shuger.....	0	7	6
" twelve gallons of Westindia rum.....	2	14	0
" one Gammon of Bacon.....	0	7	6
" two Sheats one Callego Covered quilted.....	3	10	0
" one blanket and one great Coat.....	2	5	0
" one Docket Book wasted.....	0	6	0
" Hard Money Eight Dollars.....	3	0	0
" Continental Money one hundred pounds.....	2	10	0
" one pare Silver Sticks and pare Silver Buttons.....	0	7	6
" one pare Silver Shoe buckels cost £1 12.....	1	10	0
" one gallon of rum.....	0	4	0
" two Caster Hats one half worn.....	2	6	6
" one new black bonnet.....	0	13	0
" seven yards of linen.....	1	3	4
" two Check Aprons.....	0	10	0
" one puter beason.....	0	5	6
" four pare of trousers one check.....	1	7	6
" six beives with hunney.....	6	0	0
" six womens caps at 2 shillings each.....	0	12	0
" two Looking glasses, one cost £4 one £5.....	9	0	0
" an Armed Chair.....	0	7	6
" one gun sowing piece.....	3	10	0
" one new piggon net.....	1	2	6
" one Palm Book Silver Clasp.....	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
To two buckchin brickers half worn.....	1	10	0
" two Sets of Curtens almost new.....	10	0	0
" one Dutch Bible cost £4.....	4	0	0
" ten Shirts.....	6	0	0
" four table Cloths 4 Towels.....	2	6	0
" 8 Linnen Sheets.....	8	0	0
" 35 Eels of new Linnen.....	5	5	0
" one Callego Bed Spred.....	4	0	0
" one fether bed two Bolsters two pillows.....	10	0	0
" one House Clock.....	8	0	0
" one Tea Kittle and 1 Coffee Pot—copper.....	1	15	0
" one Large english Bible.....	1	10	0
" one Brass Kittle.....	2	5	0
" three Iron Pots.....	2	0	0
" one Gridiron, Trivit and Toaster.....	0	16	0
" one frying Pan.....	0	6	0
" one Side Saddle.....	5	0	0
" one Steer and one Heffer.....	9	0	0
" one Large Trunk.....	1	10	0
" one Negro man about 60 years old.....	90	0	0
" a Dwelling House 64 feet in front 25 in rear.....	150	0	0
" one Dwelling House 18 by 25 feet.....	50	0	0
" one Barn 48 feet long 45 wide Sader roof.....	80	0	0
" one out house 18 feet square.....	12	0	0
" one small Barn 30 by 20 feet Sader roof.....	15	0	0
" Cow house 28 by 12 feet Sader roof.....	10	0	0
" half of one Brew House 30 by 20 feet.....	15	0	0
" half of a Copper Brew Kittle, held 6 barrels.....	20	0	0
" half of the other Brewing Utensels.....	8	0	0
" one Bots 24 feet long 3 feet 6 inches wide.....	8	0	0
" half of one fish net near 100 fadam.....	15	0	0
Total.....	£1644	3	0

" Hendricus Kuyper being duly sworn and says the above Inventory is just and true, and that no Satisfaction or Restitution has been made for the same.

" HENDRICUS KUYPER.

" Sworn before me George Doremus, Nov. 20, 1782."

	£	s.	d.
To one Young Man's Companion.....	0	5	6

Inventory of William Campbell:

	£	s.	d.
To one Chany Bowl Containing three quarts.....	1	2	8
" one of two Ditto.....	0	15	0
" four of one Ditto.....	0	10	0
" twelve wine glasses.....	0	7	6
" two quart Tumblers.....	0	7	6
" four quart Decanters.....	0	15	0
" two large puter dishes.....	0	15	0
" Twenty-four Eels of New Linsay Woolly.....	4	0	0
" two good lanterns.....	0	7	0

Among Rev. Mr. Romeyn's books were:

	£	s.	d.
L. Elhard's History of England.....	2	0	0
C. Benbroglie's History of the Wars of Flanders.....	2	0	0
Cruden's Concordance.....	2	0	0
Ferguson's Lutors.....	1	12	0
Godfrey's Poems.....	0	8	0
Connie on the Catechism.....	0	12	0
Beddins on the Passion of Christ.....	1	0	0
Taynman on Job 2d Vol.....	1	4	0
Helenbrook on Isaiah 2d Vol.....	1	4	0
Cocceyus on the Ephesians.....	0	8	0
Maccovius System on Divinity.....	0	12	0
Driessen Sermons.....	0	10	0
Van Staveren on Exodus.....	1	0	0
Wingate's Arithmetick.....	0	8	0
Cole's Dictionary, Latin and English.....	0	16	0
Johnston's Do, 2d vol., English.....	1	4	0
Smith's Longinus.....	0	10	0
Evans Sermons, vol. 2.....	0	10	0
American Magazine.....	0	16	0
Wine's History of America, 2d Vol.....	0	12	0
Dr. Watts' Sermons, 2 vols. in one.....	0	12	0
English Psalm Book bound in Morocco.....	0	15	0
Edwards on the Will.....	0	13	0
Do. on Original Sin.....	0	12	0
Do. on Religious Affections.....	0	8	0
Do. on Moral Virtue, etc.....	0	6	0
Do. Life and Sermons.....	0	6	0
Perrier's Longinus, Latin and Greek.....	0	12	0
Six volumes of Swift's Works at 5s.....	1	10	0
Spectator, 8 vols., at 5s.....	2	0	0
Milton's Poetical Works, 2 vols.....	0	16	0
Milton's Paradise Lost in Prose.....	0	12	0
Three volumes of Prædix Remuneration, at 7s. 6d.....	1	2	6
Rollin's Belle Lettres, 4 vols., at 6s.....	1	4	0
Three volumes of Cato's Letters at 6s.....	0	18	0
McLaurin's Essays.....	0	8	0
Cambray on Eloquence.....	0	6	0
Duncan's Logic.....	0	8	0
Boston's Four Field State.....	0	7	0
Preceptor.....	0	8	0
Buchan's Family Physician.....	0	10	0

CHAPTER XIX.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY OF BERGEN.

In December, 1682, the Assembly of East Jersey passed an act dividing the province into four counties, viz.: Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Monmouth. Bergen included all the settlements between the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers, and extended to the northern boundary of the province. Bergen and its outlying plantations comprised about sixty thousand acres of land. In the act of Jan. 21, 1709, "for determining the bounds of the several counties," those of Bergen were extended, as follows: "Beginning at Constable's Hook, so up along the bay and Hudson's River to the partition point between New Jersey and the province of New York; along this line and the line between East and West Jersey² to the Pequaneck River; down the Pequaneck and Passaic Rivers to the Sound; and so following the Sound to Constable's Hook, the place of beginning."

In 1693 the counties were divided into townships. But those of Bergen County—viz., the townships of Bergen and Hackensack—had existed for many years and been organized municipalities, the former under the Dutch government of the New Netherlands,³ and the latter under the proprietary government of East Jersey. No court existed at Hackensack in 1682. Smith says, in his "History of New Jersey," under date of this year: "The plantations on both sides of the Neck, as also those at Hackensack, were under the jurisdiction of Bergen Town, situated about the middle of the Neck." The act of organization established the county courts at Bergen, where they remained until the enlargement of the county in 1709.

Bergen, in 1680, is thus described by George Scott, of Edinburgh, who published a book entitled "The Model of the Government of the Province of East Jersey in America:"

"Here is a Town Court held by *Select Men or Overseers*, who used to be four or more as they please to choose annually to try small causes, as in all the rest of the Towns; and two Courts of Sessions in the year, from which, if the cause exceed twenty pounds, they may appeal to the Governor and Council and Court of Deputies in their Assembly, who meet once a year. The town is compact, and hath been fortified against the Indians. There are not above seventy families in it. The acres taken up by the town may be about 10,000, and for the *Out Plantations*, 50,000, and the number of Inhabitants are computed to be 350, but many more abroad. The greatest part of the Inhabitants which are in this jurisdiction are Dutch, of which some have settled here upwards of forty years ago."

¹ In order to raise fifty pounds, the Legislature convened in 1683 laid assessments to be raised in the four counties as follows: Bergen, £11; Middlesex, £10; Essex, £14; Monmouth, £15.

In 1694 the sum of £79 12s. 9d. was assessed for Bergen County: Bergen, £7 9s. 4d., Hackensack, £3 18s. 9d.

² The line between East and West Jersey, here referred to, is not the line finally adopted and known as the Lawrence line, which was run by John Lawrence in September and October, 1743. It was the compromise line agreed upon between Governors Coxe and Barclay in 1682, which ran a little north of Morristown to the Passaic River; thence up the Pequaneck to forty-one degrees of north latitude; and thence by a straight line due east to the New York State line. This line being afterwards objected to by the East Jersey proprietors, the latter procured the running of the Lawrence line.

³ The Dutch government formed no counties in New Netherlands.

We have been particular to underscore a part of this quotation, inasmuch as we find it in some local histories misapplied to Hackensack Village, which latter place, it is well known, was in Essex County till 1709, and only upon the enlargement of Bergen County in that year was made the county-seat of the same. This was done because it was a thriving village, more centrally located than any other in the enlarged county.

County officials in the reign of George the Second had to subscribe to certain oaths which sound strange to their descendants of these days in republican America. We give a list found attached to an old parchment roll in the clerk's office, dated 1755, wherein the names are subscribed to the following oaths:

"ALLEGIANCE TO THE KING.

"I do heartily and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, in my conscience, before God and the world, that our sovereign lord, King George the Second, is lawful and rightful king of Great Britain and all other his Majesty's dominions and countries thereunto belonging; and I do solemnly and sincerely declare, and I do believe in my conscience, that the person pretending to be the Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James, or since his decease, pretending to assume to himself the title of King of England, by the name of James the Third, or James the Eighth, or the full title of the King of Great Britain, or by any right or title whatever to the crown of Great Britain, or any other dominions thereunto belonging; and I do renounce, refuse, and abjure any and all allegiance or obedience to him; and I do swear that I bear faithful and true allegiance to his Majesty King George the Second, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatsoever to be made against his person, crown, or dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavors to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his successors all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which I shall know to be against him or them; and I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power to uphold and defend the sacredness of the crown against him, the said James, under any title whatsoever; which succession, by an act entitled 'An act for the succession of the crown and the better securing the rights and liberties of the subjects,' is limited to the Princess Sophia, electress and duchess dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to the express words by me spoken, and according to the plain sense and understanding of the same, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, renunciation, and promise heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian.

"So help me God."

"ABJURATION OF THE PAPACY.

"I do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure as impious and heretical that damnable doctrine and position that princes excommunicated by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other Catholics; and I do promise that no foreign prince, person, prelate, or potentate shall or ought to take any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, either ecclesiastical or civil, within the realm of Great Britain.

"So help me God.

"William Kingsland, Arent Schnyler, Johannes Van Houten, Michael Vreelandt [his (M. V.) mark], John Cardan, Isaac Kingsland, Jos Van Buskirk, Wallingh Van Winkel, Johannes Bougart, Philip Schnyler, Jan Van Orden, Jacobus Wynkoop, Pieter Bogert, George Beyorae, Jr., Roeleff Van Der Linder, Theunis Day, Simon Vreeland, Albert Zabriskie, Jacobus Van Buskirk, Abraham Leydecker, Jacob Horne [his (X) mark], Theodore Vallou, Robert Van Houten, Helmege Van Horne, Jacob Van Nostrand, Jr. [his (C) mark], Luke Reyerse, Albert Berdan, Jacob Sitson, Ardsen Kernoris, Garret Hollenbeck, John Schnyler, William J. Kingsland, Jacob, his son, Isaac Kingsland, Jacob Van Buskirk, Helmege Van Houten, Abraham Gouventer, Isaac Schnyler, Jacobus Van Wulkel, Johannes Vreelandt [his (J. V.) mark], George Vreelandt, Jan Terhuyn, Hendrick Doremus, Johannes Reyerse, Johannes Bougart, Pieter Demarest,

Sorens Jan Van Buskirk, David Van Buskirk, Henry Van Dalinda, Cornelius Wynkoop, Roelof Van Bouten, Derick Cuyper, George Beyers, Johannes Post, Refoj Lyndaker, Abraham Ackerman, Michael Noorland [his (M.) mark], David Demarest, Timothy Ward, Henry Van De Linda, Jacoben Wyckoff, Pictor Post, David Terhuyn, Samuel Bogert, James Board, Peter Schuyler, John Berdan, Jacob Magel, Johannes Van Houten, Johannes Wagner [his (V. W.) mark], Roelof Westervelt, Hendrick Yeshopp, Abraham Dirick [his (A. D.) mark], Dirick Guyssen, Peter Marvetin, Jansen Post, Jacobus Buck, Reynier V. Glare, Timothy Moore, Jr., Jacob Mead, Johannes Beyers, Dirick Cuyper, Samuel Moore, Jacob Dobson, Cornelius Bogert, Houssens Van Buskirk, Casparus Schuyler, Simon Juland, William Van Emburgh, Johannes Demarest, Ephannus Van Horne, Wahigh Van Buskirk, Peter Bogert, Rydaley Jecken, Jacobus Jeter, Isaac Kingsland.

"Qualified as vendue master this 23d May, 1755, before me."

"JOHN SCHUYLER."

CHAPTER XX.

CIVIL LIST OF BERGEN COUNTY.

AT the head of this list we give the board of justices and freeholders from 1715—the date of the earliest records to be found—to 1794, when the justices ceased to act in the board with the freeholders, and the board from that time forward was composed only of the latter. The freeholders will be found named, so far as data could be obtained, in their respective town histories:

JUSTICES AND FREEHOLDERS.

- 1715.—*Justices*—Thomas Lawrence, George Ryerson, John Berdan, Martin Powlson. *Freeholders*—John Flagg, Ryer Ryerson, Rutt Van Horne, Cornelius Blinkerhof, Nicholas Laxier, John Bogart.
- 1716.—*Justices*—David Provost, Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Van Buskirk, George Ryerson, John Flagg, David Demarest. *Freeholders*—Hendrick Cooper, Cornelius Blinkerhof, Miholes Lastre, Jacob Blinkerhof, Ryer Ryerson, David Danjels, Peter Garretson, Cornelius Van Vorst, John Van Houte, John De Mott, John Huyler, Isaac Van Der Beck, Jr., Arent Schuyler, Jacob Berdan, Abraham Haring, Abraham G. Haring.
- 1717.—*Justices*—David Provost, Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Van Buskirk, George Ryerson, John Flagg. *Freeholders*—Andries Van Buskirk, Rutt Van Horne, Jacob Bantaw, Jacobus Blinkerhof, David Ackerman, Harp Garrebrantse, Peter Garretson, Thomas Garretson.
- 1720.—*Justices*—David Provost, Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Van Buskirk, George Ryerson, John Berdan. *Freeholders*—David Ackerman, Lucas Kinstud, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Rutt Van Horne, Roelof Bogert, Roelof Westervelt.
- 1721.—*Justices*—Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Van Buskirk, George Ryerson, John Berdan, John Flagg. *Freeholders*—Hendrick Cooper, Rutt Van Horne, Charles Laxier, David Demarest, Michael Van Winkle, David Ackerman, William Flagg, Arent Turce.
- 1722.—*Justices*—Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Van Buskirk, George Ryerson, John Flagg. *Freeholders*—Hendrick Cooper, Garret Turyance, David Demarest, Andriess Van Orden, Thomas Fredrickson, Johannes Nefie, Johannes Wallingson.
- 1723.—*Justices*—Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Van Buskirk, George Ryerson, John Berdan, John Flagg, Wander Deadrick. *Freeholders*—John Wright, Egbert Ackerson, Andriess Van Orden, William Dey, Cornelius Blinkerhof, David Danjelson, John Hopper, Peter Tebou.
- 1724.—*Justices*—Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Van Buskirk, John Berdan, Ryer Ryerson. *Freeholders*—Philip Schuyler, Garret Garretson, Martin Powlson, John Loats, Cornelius Blinkerhof, Johannes Garretson, Johannes Ackerman.
- 1725.—*Justices*—Thomas Van Buskirk, Isaac Van Geren, John Berdan. *Freeholders*—Philip Schuyler, Garret Garretson, Martin Powlson, John Loats, Cornelius Blinkerhof, Johannes Garretson, Johannes Ackerman.
- 1726.—*Justices*—Thomas Van Buskirk, Thomas Lawrence, Isaac Van Gessen, John Berdan, Thomas Oldwater. *Freeholders*—Cornelius Blinkerhof, Johannes Van Wagen, John Bogert, Jacobus Blinkerhof, Michael Van Winkle, Egbert Ackerman, Johannes Garretson.
- 1727.—*Justices*—Thomas Van Buskirk, John Berdan, George Ryerson. *Freeholders*—Henry Brookholst, Derrick Barentson, John Guest, Egbert Ackerman, Claas Laxier, John Bogert, Johannes Garretson, Cornelius Blinkerhof.
- 1728.—*Justices*—Thomas Van Buskirk, George Ryerson, Isaac Van Gessen, Ryer Ryerson. *Freeholders*—Philip Schuyler, Derrick Barentson, Abraham Ackerman, Tury Westervelt, Johannes Van Wagene, Claas Laxier, John Zabriskie.
- 1729.—*Justices*—Thomas Van Buskirk, Thomas Lawrence, Isaac Van Gessen. *Freeholders*—Mathias De Mott, Hendrick Cuyper, Johannes Van Wagene, John Zabriskie, Arie Banta, Hendrick Van Der Linde, Egbert Ackerman.
- 1730.—*Justices*—Thomas Van Buskirk, Isaac Van Gessen, Thomas Oldwater, George Ryerson, Roelof Van Houten. *Freeholders*—Hendrick K. Kuyfer, Cornelius Blinkerhof, Arie Banta, Derrick Van Houte, Derrick Blinkerhof, Hendrick Van Der Linde.
- 1731.—*Justices*—William Provost, George Ryerson, Isaac Van Gessen, Ryer Ryerson, John Flagg, Henry Van Der Linde, Derrick Kuyper, Mathias De Mott, Richard Edsall, Benjamin Demarest. *Freeholders*—Henry Van Der Linde, Hendrick Kuyper, Cornelius Blinkerhof, Arie Banta, Thomas Fredericks.
- 1732.—*Justices*—William Provost, Ryer Ryerson, Henry Van Der Linde, Benjamin Demarest, Derrick Kuyper. *Freeholders*—Egbert Ackerman, Hendrick Kuyper, Hendrick Van Winkle, Jacob Hendrickse Banta, John Christian.
- 1733.—*Justices*—William Provost, George Ryerson, Ryer Ryerson, Henry Van Der Linde, Derrick Kuyper, Benjamin Demarest, Mathias De Mott. *Freeholders*—John Romine, Reynier Van Gessen, Hendrick Kuyper, Martin Powlson, Jan Duryea, Hendrick Van Winkle, Johannes Garretse, Garret Garretse.
- 1734.—*Justices*—William Provost, David Provost, Isaac Van Gessen. *Freeholders*—Martin Powlson, Jacob Dey, John Romine, Reynier Van Gessen, Philip Schuyler, John Garretson, Henry Cooper, Henry Van Winkle.
- 1735.—*Justices*—William Provost, David Provost, Henry Van Der Linde, Poulus Van Der Beck. *Freeholders*—Martin Powlson, Yost Zabriskie, Derrick Dey, John Garretson, John Van Orden, John Van Horne, Henry Van Winkle, Garret Hopper.
- 1736.—*Justices*—William Provost, John Flagg, David Provost, Paul Van Der Beck. *Freeholders*—John Garretson, Yost Zabriskie, Jacob Day, John Van Horne, Henry Van Winkle, Derrick Dey.
- 1737.—*Justices*—William Provost, David Provost, Paul Van Der Beck, Henry Van Der Linde, James Duncan. *Freeholders*—John Garretson, Jacob Day, John Post, Garret Halenbeck, Eden Sipp, John Van Horne, Egbert Ackerman.
- 1738.—*Justices*—David Demarest, Paul Van Der Beck, Henry Van Der Linde, James Duncan, Benjamin Demarest, Garret Halenbeck. *Freeholders*—John Romine, Cornelius Wynkoop, Henry Klipp, Arie Stebe Banta, Jacobus Pick.
- 1741.—*Justices*—Paul Van Der Beck, John Berdan, Jacobus Bertholf. *Freeholders*—Michael Van Winkle, Jacob Day, Derrick Dey, Reynier Van Gessen, John Duryea, Derrick Van Gessen.
- 1742.—*Justices*—David Provost, Paul Van Der Beck, Henry Van Der Beck, Henry Van Der Linde. *Freeholders*—Cornelius Van Voss, Derrick Dey, Derrick Van Gessen, Cornelius Lydeker, Cornelius Wynkoop, Michael Vreeland, Jacobus Blinkerhof, John Duryea, Cornelius Van Vorst, John Van Horn, Derrick Van Gessen, Jacob Oldwater, Jacobus Bertholf, Reynier Van Gessen, Jacobus Bertholf.
- 1743.—*Justices*—Paul Van Der Beck, Henry Van Der Linde, John Berdan. *Freeholders*—Luke Ryerson, Garret Garretse, Jacobus Bertholf, Cornelius Van Vorst, Cornelius Wynkoop, Cornelius Leydeker.
- 1744.—*Justices*—David Demarest, Hendrick Van Der Linde, Cornelius Wynkoop. *Freeholders*—Jacobus Bertholf, Cornelius Leydeker, Jacobus Blinkerhof, Abraham Ackerman, Garret Garretson, Luke Ryerson, Cornelius Van Vorst, Derrick Cadmus.

¹ This probably refers to the last person named, Isaac Kingsland. The following note from the records will throw some light upon the office of "vendue master":

"It is ordered by the Board of Justices and Freeholders of the county of Bergen that Jacob Titshort shall be vendue master to sell arms and accoutrements, and to receive for his trouble 6 pence per pound.

"Oct. 4, 1763."

These were arms and accoutrements used in the French war. They were sold at the court-house in Hackensack on Monday, Oct. 17, 1763.

- 1745.—*Justices*—Hendrick Van Der Linde, Abraham Ackerman, Lawrence Van Buskirk. *Freeholders*—Jacobus Blinkerhof, John Berdan, Cornelius Leydeker, Derrick Dey, Garret Garretson, Derrick Cadmus, Cornelius Van Vorst.
- 1746.—*Justices*—Garret Halenbeck, John Van Norde, Derrick Leydeker, John Bogert. *Freeholders*—Derrick Cadmus, Cornelius Van Vorst, Jacobus Blinkerhof, Cornelius Leydeker, Derrick Dey, Garret Garretson, Jacobus Berthoff.
- 1747.—*Justices*—Derrick Kuyper, Garret Halenbeck, Jacob Oldwater. *Freeholders*—Derrick Dey, Jacobus Blinkerhof, Cornelius Van Vorst, John Van Horne, Cornelius Leydeker, Garret Garretson, Jacobus Berthoff, John Berdan.
- 1748.—*Justices*—Derrick Kuyper, Garret Halenbeck, Jacob Titsort. *Freeholders*—Jacobus Berthoff, Jacobus Blinkerhof, John Berdan, John Van Horn, Derrick Dey, Garret Garretson, Cornelius Van Vorst.
- 1749.—*Justices*—Jacobus Peck, Jacob Titsort, Garret Halenbeck.
- 1750.—*Justices*—George Ryerson, Derrick Kuyper, Garret Halenbeck, Jacobus Peck. *Freeholders*—John Van Horn, John Durie, Cornelius Van Vorst, Cornelius Leydecker, Derrick Geisen, Garret Van Wagene.
- 1751.—*Justices*—Derrick Kuyper, Reynier Van Geisen, Abraham Van Buskirk. *Freeholders*—John Van Horn, Cornelius Van Vorst, Cornelius Leydecker, John Darje (Duryea?), Derrick Van Geisen, Garret Van Wagene, Jacob Titsort, John Zabriskie.
- 1752.—*Justices*—Derrick Kuyper, Jacobus Peck, Jacob Titsort. *Freeholders*—Isaac Kingsland, Garret Garretse, Hendrick Van Winkle, Derrick Van Geisen, John Van Horn, Johannes Bogert, Lawrence Van Buskirk.
- 1753.—*Justices*—Jacobus Peck, Samuel Moore, Reynier Van Geisen. *Freeholders*—Garret Garretse, Derrick Van Geisen, Isaac Kingsland, Cornelius Leydecker, Barent Cool, Hendrick Van Winkle, John Van Horn.
- 1754.—*Justices*—Jacobus Peck, Jacob Titsort, Samuel Moore. *Freeholders*—Peter Zabriskie, Hendrick Van Geisen, Barent Cool, Cornelius Leydecker, John Van Horn, George Vreeland, Derrick Van Geisen.
- 1755.—*Justices*—Jacobus Peck, John Demarest, Jacob Titsort. *Freeholders*—Peter Zabriskie, Jacob Oldwater, John Van Horn, George Vreeland, Derrick Van Geisen, Turja Pieterse, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Johannes Bogert.
- 1756.—*Justices*—Lawrence Van Buskirk, Jacobus Peck, Johannes Demarest. *Freeholders*—John Van Horn, Hendrick Kuyper, Jacob Oldwater, Lawrence Ackerman, Barent Cool, Cornelius Leydecker, Turja Pieterse, Derrick Van Geisen.
- 1757.—*Justices*—Jacobus Peck, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Johannes Demarest. *Freeholders*—Cornelius Leydecker, Barent Cool, John Van Horn, Hendrick Kuyper, Lawrence Ackerman, Jacob Oldwater, Turja Pieterse, Derrick Van Geisen.
- 1758.—*Justices*—Jacobus Peck, Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence Van Buskirk. *Freeholders*—Jacob Oldwater, Lawrence Ackerman, Hendrick Kuyper, Cornelius Leydecker, Michael De Mott, Barent Cool, Teunis Dey, Derrick Van Geisen.
- 1759.—*Justices*—Reynier Van Geisen, Jacob Titsort, Johannes Demarest, Lawrence Van Buskirk. *Freeholders*—Cornelius Leydecker, Barent Cole, Hendrick Kuyper, Michael De Mott, Teunis Dey, Albertus Terhune, John Zabriskie.
- 1760.—*Justices*—Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Jacob Titsort. *Freeholders*—Cornelius Leydecker, Barent Cole, Teunis Dey, Derrick Van Geisen, Lawrence Ackerman.
- 1761.—*Justices*—Jacobus Peck, Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Jacob Titsort, Hartman Blinkerhof, Daniel Haring, Derrick Van Geisen, Roelof Westervelt, Cornelius Van Vorst, Hendrick Kuyper.
- 1762.—*Justices*—Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Jacob Titsort. *Freeholders*—Derrick Van Geisen, Roelof Westervelt, Peter Zabriskie, Lawrence Ackerman, Hartman Blinkerhof, Daniel Haring, Cornelius Van Vorst, Hendrick Kuyper.
- 1763.—*Justices*—Reynier Van Geisen, Roelof Westervelt, Jacob Titsort. *Freeholders*—Peter Zabriskie, Lawrence Ackerman, Jacobus Berio, Edo Marcellse, Michael De Mott, George Cadmus, Johannes Demarest, John Duryea.
- 1764.—*Justices*—Reynier Van Geisen, Jacob Titsort, John Berry. *Freeholders*—Peter Zabriskie, Lawrence Ackerman, Jacobus Berio, Edo Marcellse, Johannes Demarest, John Duryea, Michael De Mott, Tores Cadmus.
- 1765.—*Justices*—Lawrence Van Buskirk, Jacob Titsort, George Vreeland. *Freeholders*—Hendrick Blinkerhof, Cornelius Gerrebrante,

George Blinkerhof, Peter Zabriskie, John Zabriskie, Arent Schuyler, Edo Marcellse.

- 1766.—*Justices*—Reynier Van Geisen, Peter Zabriskie, Hendrick Kuyper. *Freeholders*—Cornelius Van Vorst, Cornelius Gerrebrante, Jr., Abraham Van Buskirk, Derrick Terhune, George Blinkerhof, John Demarest, Arent Schuyler, Edo Marcellse.
- 1767.—*Justices*—Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Jacob Titsort. *Freeholders*—Arent Schuyler, Edo Marcellse, Abraham Van Buskirk, John Terhune, Jacob De Mott, John Demarest, Hendrick Blinkerhof.
- 1768.—*Justices*—Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence L. Van Buskirk, Peter Zabriskie. *Freeholders*—John Demarest, Jacob De Mott, Hendrick Blinkerhof, Cornelius Gerrebrante, John Terhune, Edo Marcellse.
- 1769.—*Justices*—Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Peter Zabriskie. *Freeholders*—John Terhune, Isaac Van Der Beck, Idemus Marcellse, John Ryerson, Martin Paulson, Jacob De Mott, Helmer Van Houten, Abraham Prior.
- 1770.—*Justices*—Reynier Van Geisen, Peter Zabriskie, Lawrence Van Buskirk, Roelof Westervelt, Thomas Moore. *Freeholders*—John Terhune,¹ Samuel Berry,¹ Hendrick Van Houten,¹ Abraham Prior,² Jacob De Mott,³ Mathias Boulee,⁴ Edo Marcellse.⁴
- 1771.—*Justices*—Reynier Van Geisen, Lawrence Van Buskirk, John Tell, Roelof Westervelt, Thomas Moore. *Freeholders*—John Terhune, Samuel Berry, Abraham Prior, Hendrick Kuyper, Jacob De Mott, Mathias Boulee, Jacob Post, Edo Marcellse.
- 1772.—*Justices*—Reynier Van Geisen, Peter Zabriskie, Roelof Westervelt. *Freeholders*—Samuel Berry,¹ Hendricus Cooper,² Albert Banta,³ Mathias Boulee,⁴ Edo Marcellse,⁴ Hendrick Doremus.⁴
- 1773.—*Justices*—Lawrence Van Buskirk, Peter Zabriskie, Roelof Westervelt. *Freeholders*—George De Mott, Mathias Boulee,² John Benson,¹ Isaac Van Der Beck,¹ Nicause Terhune,¹ Edo Marcellse, Hendrick Doremus, Albert Ackerson,⁵ James Board.⁵
- 1774.—*Justices*—Lawrence Van Buskirk, Peter Zabriskie, Roelof Westervelt. *Freeholders*—Isaac Van Der Beck, Nicause Terhune, Hendrick Kuyper,² John Van Horne,² John Benson, Yost Zabriskie, Albert Ackerman, James Board, Edo Marcellse, Hendrick Doremus.
- 1775.—*Justices*—Lawrence Van Buskirk, Peter Zabriskie, Roelof Westervelt, Thomas Moore, Abraham Montanye. *Freeholders*—Hendrick Kuyper, John Van Horne, John Benson, Marten Boulee, Isaac Van Der Beck,¹ Nicause Terhune, Edo Marcellse, Hendrick Doremus, Jacobus Berthoff, Cornelius Lazier.
- 1776.—*Justices*—Peter Zabriskie, Thomas Moore, Stephen Baldwin, Abraham Montanye. *Freeholders*—Hartman Brinkerhoff, Job Smith, John Benson, Martin Boulee, John Richards, Cornelius Cooper, Hendrick Doremus, Gerrebrante Van Houten, Garret Hopper, David Board, John Van Buskirk,⁵ Jacob Cole.⁵

There is no meeting of the board recorded for 1777. The first meeting under the State of New Jersey was held at the house of Stephen Bogert, at Haring's Plain (Harrington township?), May 13, 1780. The members of the board were:

Justices—Roelof Westervelt, Jacob Ream, Abraham Ackerman. *Freeholders*—John Ryerson, Edo Marcellse, David Board, Lawrence Ackerman.

No business was transacted, except the appointment of Abraham Westervelt as county collector, in the place of Jacob J. Demarest.

The next meeting was on the 12th of September, 1778, at Garret Hopper's house in Paramus, the board being:

Justices—Roelof Westervelt, Hendrick Kuyper, Abraham Ackerman, Peter Haring. *Freeholders*—John Ryerson, Edo Marcellse, David Board, Lawrence Ackerman.

The former collector, Jacob J. Demarest, at this meeting rendered an account of £142 17s., being part of a tax raised in the county by order of the Conti-

¹ New Barbadoes. ² Bergen. ³ Hackensack. ⁴ Saddle River.

⁵ Franklin township, first represented in the board.

⁶ Harrington township first represented

mental Congress in 1776, and £357 8s. 9d., "received for the county arms sold out of the court-house at New Barbadoes." He also turned over the balance of the sinking fund in his hands, amounting to £95 11s. 9d.

Abraham Westervelt was ordered to take charge of the record-book of the board.

1779.—*Justices*—Hendrick Kuyper, Peter Haring, Garret Lyndaker, Abraham Ackerman, Jacob Terhune. *Freeholders*—William Christie, David Banta, David Terhune, Jacob Zabriskie, Edo Marceles, Adrian Post, David Board, Lawrence Ackerman, Daniel Haring.

1780.—*Justices*—Hendrick Kuyper, Peter Haring, Garret Leydacker, Isaac Van Der Beek, David B. Demarest, Jacob Terhune. *Freeholders*—William Christie, David Banta, David Terhune, Martin Ryerson, Daniel Haring, William Nagal, Jacob Zabriskie, Lawrence Ackerman.

1781.—*Justices*—Hendrick Kuyper, Abraham Ackerman, Henry Mead, David Demarest. *Freeholders*—Lawrence Ackerson, Andrew Hopper, Garret Van Houten, Peter Demarest, Jacob Demarest, John Kuyper, Albert Banta.

1782.—*Justices*—Abraham Ackerman, Peter Haring, Yost Beam, Henry Mead, David Demarest, John Benson. *Freeholders*—Garrebrant Van Houten, Edo Marceles, Lawrence Ackerman, Andrew Hopper, Peter Demarest, Thomas Blanch, Peter Bogert, Jacob Zabriskie, John Terhune, Samuel Demarest.

1783.—*Justices*—Abraham Ackerman, Peter Haring, Isaac Van Der Beek, Jacob Terhune, John Benson, David Demarest, Daniel Van Riper. *Freeholders*—Job Smith, M. Garabrant, Garret Leydacker, Jost Zabriskie, Jacob Zabriskie, Edo Marceles, Lawrence Ackerman, Thomas Blanch, Abraham Haring.

1784.—*Justices*—Peter Haring, Isaac Van Der Beek, Jacob Terhune. *Freeholders*—Job Smith, Nicholas Toers, Jost Zabriskie, Garret Leydacker, David Terhune, Eden Mersella, John Mead, Lawrence Ackerman, Abraham Haring.

1785.—*Justices*—Peter Haring, Jacob Beam, John Benson, Jacob Terhune, Isaac Van Der Beek, Daniel Van Reipen, Isaac Blanch, Isaac Van Der Beek, Jr. *Freeholders*—Nicholas Toers, Daniel Van Winkle, Jacob Zabriskie, John Berdan, Garret Leydacker, John Mauritius Goetschius, David Haring, Abraham Blauvelt.

1786.—*Justices*—Peter Haring, Jost Beam, John Benson, Isaac Van Der Beek, Isaac Blanch, Garret Leydacker, Albert Van Voorhis. *Freeholders*—Nicholas Toers, Garret Van Reipen, John Outwater, Abraham Huyman, Abraham Westervelt, Cornelius Haring, William Christie, J. Mauritius Goetschius.

1787.—*Justices*—Peter Haring, John Benson, Isaac Blanch, Garret Leydacker, Jacob Terhune, Isaac Van Der Beek, Henry Spier, Albert Van Voorhis. *Freeholders*—Job Smith, Cornelius Garrebrant, John Dey, Mauritius Goetschius, Cornelius Hinsman, Garret Duryea, Abraham T. Blauvelt.

1788.—*Justices*—Peter Haring, Isaac Van Der Beek, Isaac Blanch, Jacob Terhune. *Freeholders*—Job Smith, Cornelius Garrebrant, J. M. Goetschius, John Day, Peter Zabriskie, Nicausle Van Voorhis, Samuel Van Zaen, George Doremus, Abraham Westervelt, Peter Ward, Abraham T. Blauvelt, Albert Bogert.

1789.—*Justices*—Peter Haring, Garret Leydacker, Daniel Van Riper, Albert Van Voorhis, Henry Spier. *Freeholders*—Helmigh Van Houten, Garret Van Geisen, John Day, Albert C. Zabriskie, Samuel Van Zaen, George L. Ryerson, Garret Ackerman, John W. Hopper, Albert Bogert, Jacob Blauvelt.

1790.—*Justices*—Peter Haring, Jacob Terhune, Albert Van Voorhis. *Freeholders*—Garret Van Geisen, John Van Horn, Jr., Albert C. Zabriskie, Isaac Kipp, Nicausle Van Voorhis, Henry Kingland, Samuel Van Zaen, George L. Ryerson, John Haring, Jacob Blauvelt, John H. Camp.

1791.—*Justices*—Peter Haring, Jacob Terhune, John Outwater, Abraham Westervelt, Daniel Van Beype, Garret Leydacker, Garret Duryea. *Freeholders*—Garret Van Geisen, John Van Horne, Nicausle Van Voorhis, Henry Kingland, David Board, Albert Zabriskie, Isaac Kipp, Samuel Van Zaen, Jacob Blauvelt, John Hogan Camp.

1792.—*Justices*—John Benson, Jacob Terhune, Daniel Van Beype, Abraham Westervelt. *Freeholders*—Cornelius Van Vorst, John Van Houte, Isaac Nicoll, John I. Westervelt, Christian Zabriskie, Nicausle Van Voorhis, George L. Ryerson, Peter Day, Peter Ward, Abraham Demarest, David Duryea.

1793.—*Justices*—John Benson, Jacob Terhune, Abraham Westervelt, William Davis. *Freeholders*—Cornelius Van Vorst, John Van Houte, John Westervelt, Christian Zabriskie, George L. Ryerson, Peter Day, Peter Ward, John Hagan, Abraham Demarest, David Duryea.

1794.—*Justices*—Peter Haring, John Outwater, Jacob Terhune, Abraham Westervelt, Adam Boyd, William Davis, Peter Dey.

FREEHOLDERS OF BERGEN TOWNSHIP.⁴

1794, Cornelius Van Vorst; 1794-96, John Van Houte; 1796, Garret Van Geisen; 1796-1806, John Van Horne; 1796, Garret Van Reyland; 1797-1800, John Smith; 1797, Jasper Zabriskie; 1798-99, 1807, Garret Freeland; 1800, Cornelius Van Vorst, Jr.; 1801-2, 1806-8, 1808-9, Cornelius Doremus; 1801-4, Jacob Van Wagoner; 1803, Casparus Cadmus; 1804-13, Richard Cadmus; 1806-11, 1816, Peter Sipp; 1810-12, Thomas Dickerson; 1812, Elias Binger; 1813-14, Rynier Van Geisen; 1814-15, John Goodman; 1815, James Van Buskirk; 1816, Cornelius Van Riper; 1817-18, Casparus Prior; 1817-18, Adrian Post; 1819-20, 1822, Casparus Prior; 1819-20, Adrian Post; 1821-26, 1828-29, 1831, Peter Sipp; 1821, Stephen Freeland; 1822-26, 1831, Cornelius Van Winkle; 1823-25, 1827, 1833-35, 1839, Hartman Van Wagoner; 1827-28, 1830, 1832-34, Abel I. Smith; 1829, Cornelius Van Vorst; 1830, Jacob D. Van Winkle; 1832, Mersella Mersella; 1835, Garret Freeland; 1836, Asa Wright; 1836, Mitchell Saunier; 1837, Dudley S. Gregory; 1837-38, Garret Sipp; 1838-39, William C. Freeland.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Edmund W. Kingsland.....	1789	John Hopper.....	1812
Petrus Haring.....	1789	William Colfax.....	1812
Garret Lydecker.....	1789	Jacob C. Terhune.....	1813
Daniel Van Reyan.....	1790	Adam Boyd.....	1813
Petrus Haring.....	1791	Jacob Banter.....	1813
John Benson.....	1791	John Westervelt.....	1813
Jacob Terhune.....	1797	Lewis Moore.....	1814
William Colfax.....	1800	Jacob C. Terhune.....	1814
John Outwater.....	1800	Martin I. Ryerson.....	1814
Abraham Westervelt.....	1800	William Colfax.....	1814
William Davis.....	1800	John T. Banta.....	1815
Abraham Ryerson.....	1800	R. V. Haring.....	1815
Martin Ryerson.....	1800	Simon Mead.....	1815
John Hopper.....	1801	Garret Van Houten.....	1816
Daniel Van Ryan.....	1801	Garret Durie.....	1816
Adam Boyd.....	1803	John D. Haring.....	1817
Isaac Nicoll.....	1803	John Outwater.....	1817
Benjamin Blackledge.....	1803	Christian Zabriskie.....	1817
Henry Van Dalsom.....	1803	Elias Brevoort.....	1817
Lewis Moore.....	1804	John Al. Voorhis.....	1817
Jacob Terhune.....	1804	Dower Westervelt.....	1817
Garret Durie.....	1804	John Hopper.....	1817
Martin I. Ryerson.....	1805	Adam Boyd.....	1818
Abraham Westervelt.....	1805	Peter Sipp.....	1818
David P. Haring.....	1805	Cornelius Van Winkle.....	1819
Adam Boyd.....	1805	Cornelius Mersella.....	1819
Abraham Ryerson.....	1805	Henry W. Kingsland.....	1819
John Hopper.....	1806	Jacob Banta.....	1819
William Colfax.....	1806	William Colfax.....	1820
Daniel Van Reyan.....	1806	John T. Banta.....	1820
William Davis.....	1806	Garret Van Houten.....	1821
Samuel Beach.....	1807	John D. Haring.....	1821
Benjamin Blackledge.....	1808	Peter I. Terhune.....	1821
John Cassidy.....	1808	David I. Christie.....	1821
John Westervelt.....	1808	Dower Westervelt.....	1821
Peter Ward.....	1808	John Outwater.....	1821
Jacob C. Terhune.....	1809	Elias Brevoort.....	1821
Lewis Moore.....	1809	Cornelius Van Winkle.....	1821
Garret Durie.....	1809	Christian Zabriskie.....	1821
Martin I. Ryerson.....	1809	John Al. Voorhis.....	1821
John Outwater.....	1810	Henry B. Hagerman.....	1822
David P. Haring.....	1810	John A. Westervelt.....	1822
Abraham Westervelt.....	1810	Adam Boyd.....	1822
Garret Van Houten.....	1811	Charles Board.....	1822
John A. Berry.....	1811	John Cassidy.....	1823
Daniel Van Reyan.....	1811	Peter Sipp.....	1823
John D. Haring.....	1812	Jacob Banta.....	1823
Christian Zabriskie.....	1812	Henry W. Kingsland.....	1823
Elias Brevoort.....	1812	Garret P. Hopper.....	1824
Dower Westervelt.....	1812	David I. Christie.....	1824
Cornelius Mersella.....	1812	Garret Ackerson.....	1825
John Al. Voorhis.....	1812	Garret Van Houten.....	1825

⁴ This list contains the names and years of service of the chosen freeholders of Bergen township, which became the county of Hudson in 1840. They are given from the close of the above list (1794) until the township ceased to exist as such.

¹ Met this year at Pompton.

² Met in Paramus, at the house of Capt. John Ryerson.

³ Met at the house of Archibald Campbell, in New Barbadoes (village of Hackensack).

Marcus B. Douglas.....	1825
William Colfax.....	1826
Christian Zabriskie.....	1826
John D. Haring.....	1826
Peter I. Terhune.....	1826
Nathaniel Board.....	1826
John A. Voorhis.....	1826
Henry B. Hagerman.....	1827
Albert G. Doremus.....	1827
John De Groot.....	1827
Adam Boyd.....	1827
John A. Westervelt.....	1827
Cornelius Van Winkle.....	1827
J. Wells.....	1827
Charles Board.....	1827
Henry W. Kingland.....	1828
Peter I. Terhune.....	1828
John Cassidy.....	1828
John A. Berry.....	1828
Peter Sip.....	1828
Cornelius Van Winkle.....	1829
Henry B. Banta.....	1829
Richard Ackerman.....	1829
Garret P. Hopper.....	1829
John G. Ackerman.....	1830
Charles Kinsey.....	1830
Peter D. Westervelt.....	1830
Garret Van Houten.....	1830
Garret Ackerson.....	1830
Marcus B. Douglas.....	1830
James E. Mullany.....	1830
Cornelius Van Winkle.....	1830
William Colfax.....	1831
Perrigun Sanford.....	1831
Peter I. Terhune.....	1831
Nathaniel Board.....	1831
John A. Voorhis.....	1831
Adam Boyd.....	1832
Charles Board.....	1832
J. Wells.....	1832
Henry B. Hagerman.....	1833
William V. Rathbone.....	1833
Albert G. Doremus.....	1833
John De Groot.....	1833
John A. Westervelt.....	1833
Albert Van Beuren.....	1833
Samuel H. Berry.....	1833
John Cassidy.....	1833
C. B. Zabriskie.....	1833
Peter Sip.....	1833
Cornelius I. Westervelt.....	1833
John H. Hopper.....	1833
David H. Keel.....	1833
David D. Van Bussum.....	1833
Cornelius Van Winkle.....	1834
Garret P. Hopper.....	1834
John H. Hopper.....	1834
Joseph Post.....	1834
Thomas M. Gahagan.....	1834
William Jenner.....	1834
Henry I. Spear.....	1835
Jacob Berdan.....	1835
Cornelius Van Beypen.....	1835
Charles Kinsey.....	1835
Garret Ackerson.....	1835
Francis Price.....	1836
William Colfax.....	1836
Perrigun Sanford.....	1836
Peter I. Terhune.....	1837
Stephen H. Sutkus.....	1837
Peter I. Ackerman.....	1837
Abraham Westervelt.....	1837
Chandler Dayton.....	1837

SHERIFFS.

Adam Boyd.....	1789
William M. Bets.....	1791
Albert C. Zabriskie.....	1798
Lawrence Ackerman.....	1800
Casparus Bogert.....	1801
John T. Banta.....	1810
Samuel H. Berry.....	1813
James H. Brinkerhoff.....	1816
Samuel H. Berry.....	1819
Andrew P. Hopper.....	1821
Andrew H. Hopper.....	1824
John E. Blauvelt.....	1827
Garret Van Dien.....	1830
John G. Ackerson.....	1833
Jacob C. Terhune.....	1836

SURROGATES.

John A. Boyd.....	1803
David I. Christie.....	1828
Abraham O. Zabriskie.....	1838
Richard R. Paulson.....	1848

PROSECUTORS OF THE PEACE.

Lewis D. Hardenburgh.....	1836
Abraham O. Zabriskie.....	1842
Manning M. Knapp.....	1851
William S. Banta.....	1861

Andrew H. Hopper.....	1837
Martin Van Houten.....	1837
Henry W. Kingland.....	1837
John A. Berry.....	1837
David I. Christie.....	1838
John E. Blauvelt.....	1838
William P. Rathbone.....	1838
Henry B. Banta.....	1838
H. Southmayd.....	1838
Cornelius Van Winkle.....	1838
Peter Sip.....	1839
George C. De Kay.....	1839
Robert S. Gould.....	1840
Charles Kinsey.....	1840
Abraham Westervelt.....	1840
George Zabriskie.....	1841
Henry B. Hagerman.....	1841
Albert G. Doremus.....	1842
Andrew H. Hopper.....	1842
Abraham Westervelt.....	1843
John A. Blauvelt.....	1843
David I. Christie.....	1843
Abraham I. Ackerman.....	1843
Peter I. Ackerman.....	1843
Henry H. Banta.....	1843
Martin Van Houten, Jr.....	1843
Samuel H. Berry.....	1843
Abraham Carlock.....	1843
John G. Ackerman.....	1843
Peter D. Westervelt.....	1843
Garret Ackerson.....	1843
Isaac I. Haring.....	1843
Peter I. Terhune.....	1843
Abraham J. Terhune.....	1843
James Van Houten.....	1843
John H. Hopper.....	1843
David D. Van Bussum.....	1843
Garret P. Hopper.....	1843
Joseph Post.....	1843
Garret A. Zabriskie.....	1844
Christian De Baun.....	1844
John H. Zabriskie.....	1844
Stephen Berdan.....	1844
Garret S. Demarest.....	1846
James Rennie.....	1846
James P. Demarest.....	1846
Andrew H. Hopper.....	1847
Peter I. Ackerman.....	1848
Abraham J. Ackerman.....	1849
Garret S. Demarest.....	1850
Jacob I. Zabriskie.....	1851
Samuel H. Berry.....	1852
Albert J. Terhune.....	1853
Jacob J. Brinkerhoff.....	1854
Henry H. Voorhis.....	1857
Albert J. Terhune.....	1858
Peter I. Ackerman.....	1859
John H. Zabriskie.....	1862
Albert J. Terhune.....	1863
John R. Post.....	1864
Thomas Cumming.....	1867
William Grelg.....	1867
Richard R. Paulson.....	1868
Charles H. Voorhis.....	1868
John R. Post.....	1869
Ashbel Green.....	1869
William S. Banta.....	1872-77
Peter I. Ackerman.....	1872-77
Nehemiah Millard.....	1874-79
Garret G. Ackerson.....	1877-82
William E. Skinner.....	1878-83
William S. Banta.....	1879-84

George H. Brinkerhoff.....	1839
David D. Demarest.....	1841
Peter Van Emburgh.....	1844
John A. Hopper.....	1847
John V. H. Terhune.....	1850
Abraham B. Haring.....	1863
Cornelius L. Blauvelt.....	1865
James J. Brinkerhoff.....	1869
Henry A. Hopper.....	1862
John H. Banta.....	1865
Jacob C. Van Blarum.....	1868
David A. Pell.....	1871
Garret R. Hering.....	1874
David A. Pell.....	1878

CLERKS.

Peter Stoutenburgh.....	1728
Nehemiah Wade.....	1789
Henry Van Dalsem.....	1804
Abraham Westervelt.....	1811
Abraham Westervelt.....	1835
Samuel H. Berry.....	1835
John H. Berry.....	1840
Garret G. Ackerson.....	1845
Cornelius L. Blauvelt.....	1860
Thomas W. Demarest.....	1870
Thomas W. Demarest.....	1875
Samuel Taylor.....	1880

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Peter Haring.....	1792-96
John Outwater.....	1796-1807
Peter Ward.....	1807
Adrian Post.....	1815
John D. Haring.....	1816
Martin I. Ryerson.....	1817
Adrian Post.....	1818
John D. Haring.....	1819-22
Christian Zabriskie.....	1822-24
Charles Board.....	1824-27
Nathaniel Board.....	1827-30
Charles Board.....	1830
Jacob M. Ryerson.....	1831
Charles Board.....	1832-34
Christian Zabriskie.....	1834-36
Samuel E. Demarest.....	1836-38
Francis Price.....	1838
Albert G. Doremus.....	1840
John Cassidy.....	1841-43
John H. Zabriskie.....	1843-44

STATE SENATORS.

Richard R. Paulson.....	1844-47
Isaac I. Haring.....	1847-49
John Van Brunt.....	1849
John Van Brunt.....	1850-51
Abraham Hopper.....	1851
Daniel D. Depew.....	1853-56
Thomas H. Haring.....	1856-59
Ralph S. Demarest.....	1859-62
Daniel Holman.....	1862-65
John Y. Deter.....	1865-68
James J. Brinkerhoff.....	1868-71
Cornelius Lydecker.....	1871-74
George Dayton.....	1874-77
Cornelius S. Cooper.....	1877-80
Isaac Wortendyke.....	1880-83

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1792.—Henry Berry, Jacob Terhune, Peter Ward.
1793.—Peter Ward, Henry Berry, Adam Boyd.
1794.—Adam Boyd, Peter Ward, Benjamin Blackledge.
1795.—Adam Boyd, Benjamin Blackledge, John Haring.
1796.—John Haring, Henry Berry, William C. Kingland.
1797.—Thomas Blanch, Robert Campbell, Peter Ward.
1798.—Peter Ward, Robert Campbell, Benjamin Blackledge.
1799-1801.—Peter Ward, Thomas Blanch, John Dey.
1802.—Thomas Blanch, Peter Ward, Isaac Kipp.
1803.—Thomas Blanch, Isaac Kipp, Martin I. Ryerson.
1804-5.—Peter Ward, B. Thomasnach, Adrian Post.
1806.—Isaac Kipp, Adrian Post, William Colfax.
1807.—John Van Horn, Abraham Foreshee, William Colfax.
1809.—Adrian Post, William Colfax, John Hopper.
1815.—Martin Van Houten, John Outwater, William Colfax.
1816.—Peter Sip, Jacob Banta, Cornelius Merselis.
1817.—Albert C. Zabriskie, Cornelius Merselis, Jacob Banta.
1818.—Casperus Prior, Nathaniel Board, John Hopper.
1819.—Cornelius Van Winkle, Casparus Bogert, Seba Brinkerhoff.
1820.—Seba Brinkerhoff, Cornelius Van Winkle, Charles Board.
1821.—Peter Sip, John Westervelt, Jr., Charles Board.
1822.—Peter Sip, John Westervelt, Jr., David I. Christie.
1823.—Garret Ackerson, John Westervelt, Jr., David I. Christie.
1824.—Garret Ackerson, John Van Wagenen, Nathaniel Board.
1825.—Cornelius Van Winkle, Henry B. Hagerman, David I. Christie.
1826.—Cornelius Van Winkle, Charles Kinsey, David I. Christie.
1827.—David I. Christie, Peter I. Terhune, Cornelius D. Van Riper.
1829.—Cornelius Van Winkle, John Ward, Andrew P. Hopper.
1830.—Peter I. Terhune, Samuel R. Demarest, John Ward.
1831.—Garret Sip, Andrew H. Hopper, John R. Blauvelt.
1832-33.—John M. Cornellson, Samuel R. Demarest, Garret P. Hopper.
1834.—Abraham Lydecker, John H. Hopper, Peter I. Ackerman.
1835.—Abraham Lydecker, Michael Sannier, John H. Hopper.
1836.—Michael Sannier, Henry Doremus, Jeter B. Riggs.
1837-38.—John Cassidy, Albert G. Lydecker, David D. Van Bussum.
1840.—John G. Ackerson, Albert J. Terhune.
1841-42.—James I. Demarest, John H. Zabriskie.
1843-44.—William G. Hopper, Jacob C. Terhune.
1845-46.—John G. Banta, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff.
1847-48.—John Ackerman, Jr., Henry H. Voorhis, Jr.
1849-50.—John Huyler, John H. Hopper.
1851.—John Huyler, John H. Zabriskie.
1852-53.—Jacob I. Demarest, Abraham Van Horn.
1854-55.—Thomas W. Demarest, Ralph S. Demarest.
1856-57.—Daniel Holman, Aaron H. Westervelt.
1858.—Enoch Brinkerhoff, Andrew C. Cadmus.
1859.—Enoch Brinkerhoff, John H. Hopper.
1860.—Abraham Carlock, John R. Post.

1 To fill place of Isaac I. Haring, deceased.

2 To fill place of J. Van Brunt, resigned.

1861.—Thomas Ward, John B. Post.
 1863-65.—Thomas Dunn English, John Y. Dater.
 1864-65.—Isaac Demarest, Abraham B. Haring.
 1866.—Abraham Van Emburgh, Cornelius Christie.
 1867.—Cornelius Christie, Henry G. Hering.
 1868.—Eben Winton, Henry G. Hering.
 1869.—Henry A. Hopper, Eben Winton.
 1870.—Jacob G. Van Riper, Henry A. Hopper.
 1871.—Jacob G. Van Riper, George J. Hopper.
 1872.—George J. Hopper, John J. Anderson.
 1873-74.—Henry C. Hering, John W. Bogert.
 1875-76.—John H. Winant, Barney N. Fredon.
 1877.—M. Conson Gilliam, Southy S. Parramore.
 1878.—John A. Demarest, Southy S. Parramore.
 1879.—John A. Demarest, Oliver Drake Smith.
 1880-81.—John Van Bussum, Elias H. Sisson.

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF NEW JERSEY FROM BERGEN COUNTY.

June and August, 1775.—John Fell, John Demarest, Hendrick Kuyper, Abraham Van Boskirk, Edo Merveless.
 October, 1775.—John Demarest, Jacobus Post, Abraham Van Boskirk.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1776.—John Demarest, Jacobus Post, John Van Boskirk, Jacob Quackenbush, Daniel Isaac Brown.
 1844.—Abraham Westervelt, John Cassidy, of Bergen County, Elias B. D. Ogden, Andrew Parsons.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Hon. Adam Boyd, 1803-5; to fill vacancy, 1809, and in Twelfth Congress, 1811-13; Hon. John Huyler, 1857-59; Hon. William Walter Phelps, 1873-75; Hon. Charles H. Voorhis, 1879-81.

GOVERNOR.

Hon. Rodman M. Price, 1864-67.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Manning M. Knapp, 1875-82.

CHAPTER XXI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Roads.—The first road in the old county of Bergen was the one leading from Communipaw to the village of Bergen. It was probably laid out in the latter part of the year 1660. In 1679 it was described as "a fine broad wagon-road." The first commissioners of highways for Bergen County, and the first known to have been appointed in the State, were John Berry, Lawrence Andries (Van Boskirk), Enoch Michielsen (Vreeland), Hans Diedricks, Michael Smith, Hendrick Van Ostrum, and Claes Jansen Van Purmerendt. They were appointed by an act of the General Assembly, and it is doubtful if there exists anywhere a record of their proceedings. They appear to have held office a long time, for in 1694 Gerbrand Claesen was appointed in the place of Van Purmerendt.

By resolution of the General Assembly, adopted Sept. 9, 1704, the grand jury of each and every county was authorized to appoint yearly at the February and March terms of court, with the approval of the bench, two persons in each county, precinct, district, or township, to lay out all necessary cross-roads and by-roads, which were to be four rods wide, and also "to settle" what is proper to be allowed to those who shall be

appointed for their services in laying out the said roads.

On the 8d of June, 1718, a road was laid out from "Cromkill to Whehocken Ferry." Mr. Winfield is of the opinion that this was part of the present Hackensack turnpike. If so, it fixes the date of the laying out of at least a portion of this important public highway.

The road from Bergen to Bergen Point was among the important early thoroughfares, though the date of its construction is not known. On the 2d of November, 1743, James Alexander, of the Council, reported a bill "for continuing the king's highway which leads from Bergen Point to Bergen Town to some convenient place on Hudson's River, for crossing that river to New York." The bill "passed in the negative." On Oct. 10, 1764, a king's highway was laid out from Hendrick Sickles' barn to a point opposite the Dutch church on Staten Island, and the old road was vacated. The new road became part of the great stage-route from New York to Philadelphia.

The Bergen Turnpike Company was incorporated Nov. 30, 1802, for the purpose of constructing a road "from the town of Hackensack to Hoboken." It was constructed in 1804, and is known as the Hackensack turnpike.

One of the most important roads in early times was that from Paulus Hook to Newark over the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers. Commissioners were appointed to lay out this road and to erect ferries across the rivers by act of June 20, 1765. One of these commissioners was Thomas Brown, of Bergen, who owned the land on the east side of the Hackensack at the crossing of the road. He erected the ferry at that point, known as "Brown's Ferry." The road leading across this ferry from Paulus Hook to Newark was for nearly thirty years the only thoroughfare from the Hudson to Essex County and the country beyond. It was therefore a great object of the Americans to keep it open and to secure the safety of the ferries during the Revolution.

"On the 7th of August, 1776, Richard Stockton, a delegate in Congress from New Jersey, sent to the New Jersey State Convention, then in session at Burlington, certain resolutions of Congress requesting the convention to make such provisions for keeping open these ferries as would be effectual."

The convention on August 9th passed an ordinance for that purpose, putting the ferries into the hands of William Camp and Joseph Hedden, who were authorized to provide scows for each ferry, supply a sufficient number of hands, and stretch ropes across the rivers. The ferriage to soldiers was made one-third of the regular rates.¹ After the capture of New York the ferries were suspended, but were repaired at the close of the war, and remained in use till the bridges

¹ Am. Archives, 4th Series, vi. 1609.

upon the turnpike were built. Falling into disuse for a while, they were again repaired in 1805, and continued to be used until they were supplanted by the bridges built in connection with the plank-road across the meadows.

Bridges.—The bridges across the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers on the road from Jersey City to Newark were constructed in 1795 by Samuel Ogden and thirty-six other contractors, who obtained a lease of them for ninety-seven years from Nov. 24, 1792. On the 7th of March, 1797, they were incorporated as "The Proprietors of the Bridges over the Rivers Passaic and Hackensack," and under their charter claimed the exclusive right to erect bridges over these rivers.

May 12, 1819, the Board of Freeholders adopted the following:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to superintend the following bridges, viz., Old Bridge, New Bridge, and Hackensack Bridge.

"Resolved, That Messrs. P. C. Westervelt, J. A. Westervelt, and P. A. Terhune be said committee.

"Resolved, That the committee be and they are hereby authorized to prosecute all offenses that may be for the future committed against the act of the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, entitled 'An Act to prevent the Draws of certain Bridges in the County of Bergen being left open.'"

In 1828 an act was passed by the Legislature to enlarge the draws in the bridge over the Hackensack River. In pursuance of this a committee was appointed, consisting of Peter C. Westervelt, John A. Westervelt, and Henry W. Banta, to construct an enlarged draw in the bridge opposite Hackensack Village.

New Bridge was constructed in 1829. In that year we find the record of the sale of Old Bridge timber amounting to \$31.57.

A new bridge across the Passaic River, "opposite the house of Gerrebrand Van Riper, in Saddle River township," was built by subscription in 1819.¹

Ferries.—The ferries which connect the old portion of Bergen County with New York City are numerous. There are (1) the Communipaw, (2) the Weehawken, (3) the Jersey City, (4) the Hoboken, (5) the Pavonia. Besides these, which are still in operation, there were several others of an early date which have long since ceased to exist. These latter were Budd's Ferry, from Budd's Dock, in Harsimus Cove, to New York, established in 1802, and continued a few years; Bull's Ferry, at the upper line of the present county of Hudson, well known during the Revolution, which took its name from a family by the name of Bull residing there. Winfield gives the names of the lessees of this ferry as follows: Cornelius Huyler, 1788 to 1792; Theodore Brower, 1792 to 1805; Garret Neefie, 1805; Lewis Concklin, 1806; Abraham Huyler, 1808.

De Klyn's Ferry was started by John Towne and Barnet De Klyn, from the wharf (south and

north) of the State Prison to Hoboken, in 1796. No record is found of this ferry later than 1806.

For many years the farmers and others in the northern part of Bergen County reached New York by means of the Weehawken Ferry, established by Samuel Bayard about the year 1700. In the charter granted to Stephen Bayard by George II. in 1752, the limits of this ferry extend from the "Bergen north line along the shore half a mile below, or to the southward of a place called the Great Slough."

Incidentally connected with this portion of our territory is the ferry to Elizabethtown Point, of which we find the following in Winfield's "History of Hudson County":

"About the year 1808 it was purchased by Col. Aaron Ogden, and by him leased to John R. and Robert J. Livingston, who owned a monopoly of navigating New York waters by steam. They placed on the ferry the 'Baritan,' the first steamer between New York and Elizabethtown Point. It was not long, however, before Col. Ogden had built, by Cornelius Joralemon, of Belleville, a boat fourteen feet beam and seventy feet keel, in which Daniel Dodd, of Medham, put a twelve-horse engine. It was called the 'Sea Horse.' This boat the colonel placed on this ferry, but to avoid seizure under the New York navigation laws, ran her to Jersey City. On the 18th of May, 1813, she was advertised as 'an elegant steamboat, provided to run between Elizabethtown Point and Paulus Hook; fare, four shillings.' She made two trips a day. The fare was afterwards reduced to three shillings and sixpence. On the 21st of June, 1814, she was advertised to meet the steamboat 'Substitution' at Paulus Hook, which would carry the passengers to New York.

"The Bellona," owned by Gibbons, ran from Elizabethtown to Jersey City; fare, twelve and a half cents. In the advertisement was hung to the breeze a banner inscribed with the motto, 'New Jersey must be free!'—*Sentinel of Freedom*, July 31, 1821.

THE HOBOKEN FERRY was established to connect the Corporation Dock at the Bear Market in New York with Hoboken in 1774, and was leased to H. Tallman for £50 a year. It was advertised in May the following year as "the New Established Ferry from the remarkable pleasant and convenient situate place of William Bayard, Esq., at the 'King's Arms Inn'; from which place all gentlemen Travelers and others who have occasion to cross that ferry will be accommodated with the best of boats of every kind, suitable to the winds, weather, and tides, to convey them from thence to the New Market near the new Corporation Pier, at the North River opposite Vesey Street, in New York, at which place a suitable house will be kept for the reception of travelers passing to and from his house, and will have his boats in good order." The advertisement closes by saying, "The boats are to be distinguished by having the name 'The Hoobook Ferry' painted on the stern."

During the Revolution this ferry was subject to the control of the army occupying New York, and in 1776 the British placed a subaltern and twenty men to examine the passengers crossing going to and fro. In 1789 the ferry was owned by John Stevens, the proprietor of Hoboken, and after its comparatively unsuccessful management by several lessees, Mr. Stevens in 1810 proposed to place a steamboat upon the ferry, and completing his boat about the middle

¹ Freeholders' Records.

² Winfield's Hist. Hud. Co., 241.

of September, 1811, he shortly after "made the trial-trip of the first steam ferry-boat in the world." It was immediately put into use, and on the 23d of September, 1811, made sixteen trips, with an average of one hundred persons each trip."¹ Col. Stevens, however, soon abandoned the use of steamboats on the ferry, which were not again applied till the 22d of April, 1822, when he made a trial-trip with the "Hoboken," which thereafter made trips "every hour by St. Paul's church clock."²

THE PAVONIA FERRY.—Letters patent were granted for the establishment of this ferry by King George II., Jan. 17, 1733, to "Archibald Kennedy his heirs and assigns." Capt. Kennedy failed to fulfill the conditions of the charter, and for over one hundred years nothing was done save the offering now and then for the establishment of a ferry from "the west end of Pearl Street," or "from the foot of Chambers Street to Harsimus." Petitions of this sort were presented in 1753, in 1765, and in 1818, but nothing was done till the completion of the Bergen Tunnel by the Long Dock Company in 1861.

The Erie Railway Company, lessees of the Long Dock Company, revived the Pavonia Ferry.³ It began business May 1, 1861, with three old boats—"Niagara," "Onalaska," and "Onala"—from the Brooklyn ferries. The Erie Railway Company have since put upon the ferry the "Pavonia," built in 1861; "Susquehanna," built in 1864; "Delaware," built in 1865.

Dow's FERRY over the Hackensack, a little north of the present bridge of the New Jersey Railroad, was a noted place during the Revolution. Mr. Winfield thinks it was established "about the time that Col. John Schuyler constructed the Belleville turnpike, during the French war, and remained in operation until superseded by the bridge erected in 1794. It received its name from John Douw, a friend of Col. Schuyler." The ferry and Douw's tavern were on the west side of the Hackensack. It was at this ferry that boats had been provided on the night of Maj. Lee's attack on Paulus Hook to facilitate the retreat of his forces.

The ferry at Jersey City was established June 18, 1764.

The *New York Mercury* of July 2d of that year says, "The long-wished-for ferry is now established and kept across the North River, from the place called Powless's Hook to the city of New York; and boats properly constructed, as well for the conveniency of passengers as for the carrying over of horses and carriages, do now constantly ply from one shore to the other."

This ferry was established as a part of the new route from New York to Philadelphia via Bergen Point and Staten Island. Across the Kill van Kull,

between the two latter places, a ferry had been previously in operation, and in 1750 was kept by Jacob Corson, who that year petitioned the government of New York for letters patent, which were granted, for the purpose of erecting his ferry into a public ferry. The ferry at Jersey City was owned by Cornelius Van Vorst, the proprietor of the adjoining land, up to the 2d of February, 1804, when he sold the Hook and ferry to Anthony Dey, who leased the latter to Maj. David Hunt, who operated the ferry till the property was sold to the associates of the Jersey company.

In December, 1810, the *New York Evening Post* announced that arrangements had been made with Fulton for the construction of steamboats for this ferry. In May, 1811, two boats were being built by Charles Brown, and were eighty feet in length and thirty feet in width. "One peculiarity is, they never put about." On July 2, 1812, one of them, the "Jersey," was finished and put in operation, but owing to some needed alteration was taken off again for a few days. On Friday, July 17, 1812, it began its regular trips. A writer on the following day says, "I crossed the North River yesterday in a steamboat with my family in my carriage, without alighting therefrom, in fourteen minutes, with an immense crowd of passengers. I cannot express to you how much the public mind appeared to be gratified at finding so large and so safe a machine going so well. On both shores were thousands of people viewing this pleasing object."

This was a new era. It practically made New York and New Jersey one community, by overcoming a barrier which never till now was felt to be a pleasure to cross. Henceforth the passage of the Hudson was to be one of the most pleasurable experiences in going to and returning from the metropolis, especially in pleasant weather, when passengers could see the great variety of boats and vessels crowding the broad expanse of the river and harbor, and survey the scenes of busy activity on every hand; and in unpleasant weather the warm and capacious cabins of the boats would furnish a comfortable and agreeable shelter. The change for the few minutes required to cross the river by the steamboats would henceforth be only an agreeable alternation in the mode of conveyance in which the traveler would go to or come from the city, whether it should be by stage or carriage, as in the early days, or by railroad, as in more modern times. The application of steam to the ferry-boats of the Hudson and the construction of railroads in all directions from New York have enlarged the bounds of the city far beyond their possible limits in the absence of these inventions, extending her suburbs far out into the country, over the adjacent islands, and for many miles into New Jersey. Thousands of people from all these quarters, where they can live cheaper, and breathe the pure country air for at least twelve hours out of the twenty-four, now find pleasant and rapid transit to and from their places of business in the city.

¹ *Sentinel of Freedom*, Oct. 1, 1811; quoted by Winfield.

² See full list of boats on this line in Winfield, 268.

³ The Pavonia Ferry Company was incorporated Feb. 28, 1849.

The Hudson River front of old Bergen County was important territory in the early days, when the native tribes were wont to assemble here for the purpose of carrying their peltry over to Fort Amsterdam, and in modern times its situation has given it increasing commercial importance.

It is the eastern terminus of all the railroads and lines of transportation which leave New York for the West, and probably there is no place in the world which within the same number of miles contains so many well-devised facilities for landing the passengers and freights of so many miles of railway. Within the distance of a few miles, from Communipaw to Hoboken, are the depots, docks, warehouses, etc., of the great Pennsylvania, Bound Brook, New Jersey Central, Midland, Morris and Essex, New York and New Jersey, New York, Lake Erie and Western, and other lesser railroads, besides the canals which terminate here also. And all these by an admirable system of engineering are brought into immediate communication with the steamboats which connect them with the city of New York.

Railroads.—The first railroad in America was laid in old Bergen County. Mr. L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton, N. J., says in the *Springfield Republican*,—

"Reading the very interesting account of the Hooaac Tunnel in your paper of November 28th, I find a new illustration of the difficulty of obtaining correct historical data. The writer states that in 1826 Dr. Phelps presented the first proposition ever made for a railroad before any legislative body in the United States. This is a mistake. About April, 1811, Col. John Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., presented a memorial to the Legislature to authorize a railroad in New Jersey, and in February, 1815, a law was passed incorporating 'The New Jersey Railroad Company, authorizing a road from Trenton to New Brunswick.' This road was not built. In 1820 I saw at Hoboken Col. Stevens' short railroad, laid as an experiment. Locomotive steam-engines had not been perfected, and the best engineers did not suppose there would be sufficient traction in plain wheels to draw a heavy weight. The railway put up by Stevens was provided with a middle rail having teeth for a driving-track. This gentleman was father of the Messrs. Stevens who built the first railroad in New Jersey by virtue of the act of 1842. He entered into competition with Fulton to run the first steamboat on the waters of the Hudson, and thus obtain the monopoly granted by the law of New York, but falling a little behind in time, he sent his boat round to the Delaware, and I was carried by her in 1812. The family maintained a line of boats on the Delaware individually or by the company until their death."

THE PATERSON AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY was incorporated Jan. 21, 1831. The road went into operation between Paterson and Aquackanonk (now Passaic) June 22, 1832. The rolling-stock at that time consisted of "three splendid and commodious cars, each capable of accommodating thirty passengers," which were drawn by "fleet and gentle horses." It was thought to be a "rapid and delightful mode of traveling." The trial-trip over that part of the road was June 7, 1832. It connected with the New Jersey Railroad at West End. The road was leased to the Union Railroad Company Sept. 9, 1852. This lease was assigned to the Erie Railway Company, and the road is now part of the main line of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. The assignment and transfer of the road was confirmed by the Legislature March 14, 1853.

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY was chartered March 7, 1832. The road was constructed from Jersey City to Newark, and the first excursion was run over it Sept. 1, 1834, in the passenger-car "Washington." Regular trips began Sept. 15, 1834, the cars being drawn by horses. Eight trips were made daily, the cars stopping at the hotels to receive passengers. Previous to Jan. 1, 1838, when the Bergen Cut was completed, the cars were drawn over the hill. The first engine, the "Newark," passed over the road Dec. 2, 1835. This road was consolidated with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, under authority given by the Legislature, Feb. 27, 1867, and the consolidation was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1870.

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY was incorporated Jan. 29, 1835. At first this road was connected with the New Jersey Railroad at Newark, but was extended to Hoboken by the completion of the Newark and Hoboken Railroad, Nov. 19, 1862. It was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY was first recognized by the laws of New Jersey, March 14, 1853, as the New York and Erie Railroad Company, then as the Erie Railway Company. After leasing the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad and the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad, which two roads formed a direct line from Jersey City to Sufferns, Piermont was abandoned as a terminus, and the cars were run to the depot of the New Jersey Railroad Company in Jersey City until May, 1861. "The Long Dock Company," incorporated Feb. 26, 1856, in the interest of the Erie Railway Company, completed the Bergen Tunnel Jan. 28, 1861. The first passenger train passed through it May 1, 1861, at which date the Erie traffic was transferred to its present terminus at Long Dock. In 1865 the Erie Company constructed a telegraph line through the Bergen Tunnel, so that managers of signals at either end could be duly warned of approaching trains, and collision thus avoided. The interior of the Bergen Tunnel was arched over in 1867.

MIDLAND RAILROAD.—The New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company was incorporated Jan. 1, 1866. Construction began June 29, 1868. The first train ran over the western end of the road Nov. 5, 1869, and the first through train Aug. 18, 1873.

On Monday, Dec. 19, 1871, the first locomotive was put on the New Jersey Midland at Hawthorne, a station on the Erie, one mile from Paterson. The locomotive was built at the Rogers' Locomotive Works in the city of Paterson, and was named the "Passaic." Another locomotive put upon the road the following July was named "Bergen," this plan of naming the locomotives after the counties traversed by the road being adopted by the company.

The New Jersey Midland Company was incorporated March 18, 1867. March 18, 1870, it was announced

that \$75,000 had been subscribed by those interested in having the road go through Hackensack. Additional sums were subsequently raised, increasing the amount to \$100,000, the sum required to be raised by Hackensack and vicinity. Other liberal sums were contributed along the entire route. On Monday, March 18, 1872, the first passenger train ran through between Hackensack and Paterson, at 8.30 A.M., carrying about thirty passengers. After that trains ran regularly.

The opening of the road was signalized by a grand excursion to Ellenville, given to the citizens of Bergen by the president, Hon. C. A. Wortendyke. The day was not auspicious, but suitable provision had been made for a large number of excursionists at the hotels, so that, notwithstanding the rain which set in, the occasion passed off pleasantly. Many of the people of Bergen attended with their wives and daughters. Among the guests was the venerable centenarian, Richard Paulison, who had witnessed the changes of nearly a hundred years, and none of them probably had awakened in him stranger emotions than those in which he that day participated. He was truly the representative of a bygone generation. Among the other guests were A. Luther Smith, of Nyack, Sheriff Pell, of Bergen, and A. Brownson. Of the Midland, President Wortendyke, Vice-President Loomis, James N. Pronk, Cornelius Vreeland, and Hon. Isaac Demarest. Of Sussex County, Hon. Robert Hamilton and Hon. Thomas Kays.

At the dinner Mr. H. D. Winton, of the *Bergen Democrat*, being called upon for a toast, offered the following: "Hon. C. A. Wortendyke, projector of the New Jersey Midland Railway." This brought out Mr. Wortendyke with a happy response. Ex-Governor Price followed with a speech of considerable length and animation, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Wortendyke in securing the completion of the road. He said President Wortendyke had spent his time and money to accomplish a result of which every one should feel proud. James N. Pronk was then called upon. He represented the New York and Oswego Midland, and clasped hands with the Hon. C. A. Wortendyke, of the New Jersey Midland. The energy of the two had accomplished great results, and the county of Bergen should feel truly proud of the enterprise and genius of her son.

THE HACKENSACK AND NEW YORK RAILROAD COMPANY was incorporated March 14, 1866. Work was begun on the road in the spring of 1869. It was opened northward to Hillsdale, twenty-one miles from New York, and the first excursion train ran over it on Saturday, the 4th of March, 1870. The officers of the road at that time were D. P. Patterson, president; G. S. Demarest, vice-president; H. G. Herring, secretary; and J. D. Demarest, treasurer. The extension of the road to Grassy Point, about two miles above Haverstraw, on the Hudson, was chartered by the

New York Legislature in the spring of 1870, and during the fall was put under contract to Messrs. Ward & Lary for construction. From a report made in January, 1872, we learn that through the untiring exertions of Mr. J. A. Bogert, of Nanuet, \$90,000 had been subscribed, over \$40,000 of which had been paid in. Subscriptions also to the amount of \$230,000 had been secured by Mr. Patterson, the president of the company, and of this sum \$130,000 had been paid in. At the northern terminus at Grassy Point the company received a donation of two thousand five hundred feet of river frontage from Mr. David Munro. The eastern terminus of this road is in the Erie depot, at Long Dock, and it is under the same management as the Erie.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY was chartered Feb. 9, 1854, and the road was completed Oct. 1, 1859. In 1869 it was leased to the Erie Railway Company. This road passes through the eastern part of Bergen County, along the tableland of the Palisades, many portions of which it has been the means of redeeming from forests and converting into beautiful parks and villas. Englewood, on this road, one of the most delightful suburbs of New York, has been entirely built up since the road was opened.

THE JERSEY CITY AND ALBANY RAILROAD was opened to Tappan, July 30, 1873. This road passes through Bergen County from the Midland, at Ridgefield Park, in a direction nearly parallel with the Northern road.

The Morris Canal.—The Morris Canal and Banking Company was incorporated Dec. 31, 1824. It was authorized to construct a canal from the Delaware to the Passaic. The canal was completed in 1831. On Jan. 28, 1828, authority was given to extend the canal to the Hudson River, at or near Jersey City. This extension was completed in 1836. The canal and its appurtenances, with the chartered rights of the company, were sold, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, Oct. 21, 1844. By an act of the Legislature, Feb. 9, 1849, banking privileges were taken from the company.

CHAPTER XXII.

EARLY COURTS OF BERGEN.

Espatin.—In the vicinity of Union Hill, upon the Hudson County line, was an ancient place called "Espatin," where "courts of justice" were held as early as 1657,—the earliest courts of which we have any account in East Jersey. The Baron Van der Capellen, a wealthy and influential Hollander, whose interests appear to have been independent of those of the authorities at Manhattan, had formed a colony on Staten Island, which was destroyed by the Indians in 1655. Van der Capellen, through his agents resid-

ing in the colony, had assumed the right to make treaties with the Indians and to purchase lands of them, irrespective of the authority of the Dutch government, which declared his action in this respect unauthorized.¹ He was active in conciliating the Indians, and settling terms of peace with them at the close of the war of 1655, and seems in that year to have co-operated with the director and council through his agent, Adrian Post, who, in October, 1655, was "appointed to treat with the Hackensack Indians for the release of prisoners."² Undoubtedly his powerful influence over the Indians caused his agency to be sought in this direction. Post was succeeded in the agency by Van Dincklagan, who died about 1658. While he was agent he was a successful negotiator with the Indians, and purchased their entire interest in Staten Island, and probably "Espatin," in the vicinity of the settlements of the Tappan and Hackensack Indians, where the establishment of a trading-post and a court for the adjudication of such causes as might arise with them and the white settlers, enabled him more directly to oversee the movements of the Indians and keep them under control.

The court at Espatin seems to have been a rival court to that at New Amsterdam, for to the former rather than to the latter the agent of Van der Capellen required the subjection of the Indians. We find that "in 1657, Van der Capellen, through his agent Van Dincklagen, concluded with the Indians a treaty, with submission to the courts of justice at Hospating, near Hackensack, on Waerkimius Conne,³ in New Netherlands."⁴

This record, brief as it is, reveals the fact that the Baron Van der Capellen sought to establish an authority on the west side of the Hudson entirely independent of the director-general and Council at Manhattan. Hence it appears in the records of the latter that he received their severe censure. He was no doubt one of those wealthy Hollanders, who desired to establish a barony of their own in the New World, and having selected Staten Island, and the country between the Hudson and the Hackensack, he proceeded to acquire a title from the native owners, and to establish a court to which they should be subject. This court he established at "Espatin," the hill, on a site overlooking the grand domain of which he conceived himself the prospective lord.

It is evident that the director-general and Council at Manhattan were jealous of such rival authorities, and often specified in deeds that the grantees should submit to the courts at New Amsterdam. Thus in the deed of Paulus Hoeck to Abraham Isaacson Planck, May 1, 1638, it is stated that "the purchaser

and landsman aforesaid pledge their persons and property, real and personal, present and future, without any exception, *submitting to the Provincial court of Holland*, and to all other courts, judges, and justices, and in acknowledgment of the truth, these presents are signed by the parties respectively," etc.

The place where this ancient court was held is designated *Hospating, Espatingh, Espatin*, and means "a hill." Our reason for locating it on Union Hill is as follows: It is mentioned as one of the points in the boundary line of the old township of Bergen, in the charter of that township by Governor Philip Carteret, in 1664, and lay in a "northwest course" from Mordavis' Meadow, which formed the northern boundary line of the township on the Hudson. "Thence northwest, by a three-rail fence that is now standing, to Espatin, and from thence to a little creek surrounding north-northwest, until it comes into the Hackensack." Espatin was, therefore, between Mordavis' Meadow and the creek, in a northwest course from the former, upon a hill, as its name implies. This highland is upon the narrowest portion of the Neck northward between the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers, commanding a view of both valleys, and the best situation in the whole region, not only for proximity to the Indian settlements, but to watch their movements southward by the Hackensack River.

"Espatin" is named in 1664 in the charter above cited. In the same instrument it appears that this section of the Neck was settled, for it is said that the tract therein laid out for a township "is bounded at the north end by a tract of land belonging to Capt. Nicholas Varlet and Mr. Samuel Edsall." This land, of course, lay over the line in Old Hackensack (now Ridgfield) township. If the record could be traced back of these proprietors, it would no doubt show others of an earlier date, and perhaps reveal something still more positive respecting the settlement and the court. Probably it was abandoned when the authorities at New Amsterdam obliged the settlers to concentrate in fortified towns, and was gradually superseded by the court established at Bergen in 1661, or at least was given up when the Dutch surrendered to the English in 1664.

On the south side of the line Nicholas Varlet and Nicholas Bayard owned a large tract of land, "granted by Petrus Stuyvesant" Dec. 10, 1663, and confirmed by patent of Philip Carteret Oct. 30, 1667. A portion of this land, extending from the north end of what is now Hudson County to a certain "stake standing on Pinhorne's Creek," containing "about two thousand two hundred acres," is marked lot No. 283 on the field-book of the commissioners to divide the common lands of the township of Bergen.⁵

Courts at Bergen.—The Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, organized in New Amsterdam in 1652,

¹ *New Netherland Register*, 135.

² Brodhead, i. 641-42.

³ This is the name of one of the Indians who signed the deed to Governor Stuyvesant conveying the lands in Bergen, of which Secaucus was afterwards claimed by them as not included in the sale.

⁴ O'Cal. N. N., ii. 428. Brodhead, i. 641.

⁵ See lot No. 283, Winfield's Land Titles, p. 192.

undoubtedly exercised judicial authority over this part of New Jersey till about the 4th of August, 1661.

In September following a local court was established at Bergen, subject to an appeal to the Director-General and Council at Manhattan. The ordinance making provision for this court, dated Sept. 5, 1661, very properly says, "In order that all things may be performed with proper order and respect, it is necessary to choose as judges honest, intelligent persons, owners of real estate, who are lovers of peace and well-affected subjects of their Lords and Patrons, and of their supreme government established here; promoters and professors of the Reformed religion as it is at present taught in the churches of the United Netherlands, in conformity to the word of God and the order of the Synod of Dordrecht." The court was to consist of one schout, or sheriff, and three schepens. Grotius informs us that schout, or schuld, or schuld-rechter, was a criminal judge. The schout was to be a local official, who was empowered to convoke the schepens, and to preside and act also as the clerk at their sessions. As magistrates they were to be men of probity and worth, who had commanded the respect of the people. Thus the schout and three schepens constituted the court. These officials were all appointed by the Director-General and Council.

The first schepens were Michael Jansen, Harman Smeeman, and Casper Steinmets; they were to hold office for one year from the 20th of September, 1661. Jansen, Smeeman, and Steinmets thus stand out prominently as the first associate judges of a local court for this section of country, which a few years after was to become the county of Bergen. Jansen was a farmer, and had been honored ten or twelve years before as a member of the Representative Assembly, which had been convened to advise with the government, and he seems to have been active and influential in public affairs. Smeeman was a Westphalian from Iserlow, in the county of Mark, and at the time of his judicial promotion was thirty-seven years of age. He had been admitted to the rights of a small burgher, and had been a member of the Landtag under Governor Stuyvesant, and had years before striven to establish himself as a proprietor of the soil in this section of the country, having already purchased a farm of his associate, Jansen, for nine hundred florins. Steinmets, like his associates, had prior to his appointment attempted a settlement also in this section, but had been driven out by the Indians. He had also been a resident of New Amsterdam, where he had been licensed to keep a tavern. He had also figured in military affairs as a lieutenant and then captain of the Bergen militia, and in after-years became a deputy in the Council of New Orange and a representative from Bergen Village in the First and Second General Assemblies of New Jersey, and died in 1702. Thus his record bespeaks the high character and standing of the man.

The court thus constituted seems to have been composed of what is sometimes called "solid men," commanding the respect and consideration of the whole community. This tribunal could render definitive judgment to the amount of fifty guilders and under, and for a larger sum, but with the right of the aggrieved party to appeal to the Director-General and Council. The schout, as we have said, was the president of the court, and also its secretary or clerk. The judges were bound to respect the law of their fatherland and the ordinances and edicts of the Director-General and Council. It was a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and very similar to our Court of Common Pleas of to-day. Subject to the Director-General and Council, it had some legislative powers also to pass ordinances respecting surveys, highways, outlets, posts and fences, the laying out of gardens and orchards, the building of churches, schools, and similar public works, with power to provide the means "how and by which the same are to be effected."

Before these magistrates could enter upon their duties they were obliged to take the following very comprehensive oath of office: "We promise and swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that we will be faithful to the Sovereignty of the High and Mighty Lords, the States-General, the Lords directors of the privileged West India Company, Department of Amsterdam, as our Lords and Patrons, the Director-General and Council now placed over us or hereafter to be appointed; that we will respect and execute their commands; that we will exercise good justice to our best knowledge; repel all mutiny, troubles, and disorders; to our best abilities maintain the Reformed Religion and no other; and support the same and conduct ourselves punctually in conformity to the instruction which we have already received or may yet receive; and further act as good and faithful magistrates are in duty bound to do. So help us, God Almighty."

Bergen Village was predestined under its permanent and well-defined charter, with the protecting care of New Amsterdam, to lead the way to the county of Bergen and the State of New Jersey; and thence to perform its part, at length, in the harmonious whole of a great nationality. It is well for us thus to go back to the beginning, in order to form a just comprehension of the whole structure. We have now given an account of the first judicial organization in the future county of Bergen, and of all the members of the court except the schout, or presiding judge. We have purposely left his name to the last as most worthy of honorable mention. Tielman Van Vleck may justly be called the founder of Bergen Village, and probably is entitled to that honor as to the whole county itself. He came from Bremen, had studied at Amsterdam under a notary, and was admitted to practice law in this country in 1658. Foreseeing the needs of civilization in a new country, he sought to found a

village in the present State of New Jersey. He was probably the first lawyer, as he was also the first judge to preside over a judicial tribunal in New Jersey.

The bar of the State might well erect some suitable monument to this her first conscript father of a numerous and honored fraternity.

This pioneer court at Bergen Village, with its schout and schepens, its president and associate judges, partly to enact laws but more to administer them, over two centuries ago, in its historical relations to us must justly command our respect and admiration. Civilization had sought a foothold in New Jersey for a quarter of a century previously, but it had made no permanent headway before the establishment of this local village and tribunal. As the officials in this court were appointed only for one year by the terms of its organization, Tielman Van Vleck continued schout by annual reappointment to March 17, 1664. He was then succeeded by Balthazar Bayard, a descendant of a professor of theology in Paris, who, being a Huguenot, was driven to Holland by religious persecution. The Bayards, who for three generations in succession have honored the Senate of the United States from the State of Delaware, claim their descent, as we are told, from this honored ancestry. Balthazar Bayard was succeeded by Claes Arentse Toers, Aug. 18, 1673. The schepens following annually to Aug. 31, 1674, were Caspar Steinmets, Engelbert Steenhuysen, Gerrit Geretsen, Thomas Fredericks, Elias Michielse, Peter Marcellissen, Cornelis Abramse, Walinck Jacobse, Engelbert Steenhuys, Enoch Michielse, and Claes Jansen. In the course of time the Dutch supremacy in New Netherland passed over to the English. The court at Bergen was reorganized under British authority about the month of July, 1665. As will be seen elsewhere, it was not a total destruction but only a reorganization of the court, and of the local government itself. Philip Carteret had just become Governor of the new province of Nova Cæsarea, or New Jersey. He appointed Capt. Nicholas Varlet to constitute a court of judicature for the inhabitants of the village of Bergen, and of the settlements of Gemolnepaen (Communipaw), and Hoo-boocken (Hoboken), and Ahasymes (part of present Jersey City), to be kept in the village or town of Bergen. Varlet was to be the president; his commission is dated Aug. 30, 1665. Under the English rule, with Varlet as president, from Aug. 30, 1665, to March 13, 1676, the associate judges were Harman Smellman, Caspar Steinmets, Elias Michielse, Ide Van Vorst, Tynament (probably the same as Tielman) Van Vleck (who became clerk March 8, 1669), and William Sanford as president; and Samuel Edsall and Lourens Andriesen (alternately acting as president in 1674), March 13, 1676; and John Berry as president, and Samuel Edsall, Lourens Andriesen, Elias Michielsen, and Engelbert Steenhuysen as associates, were reappointed, and all were commissioned

Feb. 16, 1677. A special Court of Oyer and Terminer was appointed June 18th to be held June 24, 1673, over which William Sandford was president, and John Pike, John Bishop, Samuel Edsall, and Gabriel Minvielle were associates. We are unable to give any very full account of any of the proceedings in these courts. Nearly all their records are lost. Had they been preserved, however trivial they might have seemed at the time, they would have afforded us much knowledge of the laws, manners, and customs of those early settlers at a most interesting period in the history of our country. In Liber 8 of Deeds (Trenton) 1 there is preserved an extract from the book of the minutes of the Bergen court, from which we make the following abstract, which informs us somewhat of the pleadings, modes of proceeding, and the law as then employed in that court. The title of the cause is "The schout, Claes Arentse Toers, plaintiff, *contra* Capt. John Berry, defendant."

The schout was, by virtue of his office, the public prosecutor or attorney-general, and was thereby authorized in his own name to institute suits and public proceedings on behalf of and for the benefit of the people. This suit appears on the minutes Nov. 11, 1673. The Dutch at this time had retaken New York, naming it New Orange. The complaint is made by Capt. Sandford to the Right Honorable the Governor-General of New Netherland, for the removal and taking away from Maj. Kingsland of some hogs without the knowledge of any officer. The gist of the charge, of course, is the unlawful taking and carrying away. The schout, therefore, prosecutes or sues for value. The defendant answers acknowledging the taking of the hogs to his own house, pleading therefor the statement of Sandford's negro, Tjick; and the defendant further claims that the hogs were his. The schout then states the proposition of law that no one can be his own judge on the naked saying of a negro, and therefore prosecutes on a charge of theft. The magistrates then call on the defendant for his further answer, if any, and the defendant makes no further answer, except he still claims they were his own hogs. The schout then demands criminal condemnation of the defendant with a fine of five hundred guilders, and that the hogs be restored to Kingsland's possession. The magistrates then condemn the defendant, and impose a fine of two hundred and fifty guilders,—one-half to the officer, presumably the prosecutor, one-third of the remaining half to the church, one-third to the poor, and the remaining third to the court. Thus we have the officer first, and with the lion's share; then the church, with only the third of a moiety; and next the poor, and then the court last, with like shares. The court also orders that, unless further proof is furnished, the hogs belong to the defendant, and he be required to deliver them to the officer of the jurisdiction of Bergen, with costs of prosecution, with the following entry: "Agrees with the aforesaid Register, quod attestor."

The captain appealed. He neither liked the law nor the condemnation, and of course he appealed to the High Court at Fort Amsterdam. The court at Bergen was too local for him, and he concluded he would invoke some other justice from afar. His argument on the appeal is very lengthy in the record, and probably was much longer in fact. The whole difficulty seems to have grown out of an absence of the captain for six months on a voyage to Barbadoes. Sanford's plantation and his were near each other. Both of these gentlemen were undoubtedly men of high honor, but they owned careless slaves or servants, who had heedlessly allowed some of their masters' hogs to stray; and, as the captain says, inveighing somewhat against "Dutch law," as he styles it, "but not knowing that I knew no better than that I might carry these hogs home, as I presumed they justly belonged to me, finding them so near my land, and the place to which I had carried so many, communicating my intention therein to the person (that is, Capt. Sanford) who set up a claim to them."

Then Capt. Berry proceeds to justify in his second point by saying, "Had I let them run about they would have perhaps fared no better than the other two, which I left loose, as well as my sow that has not turned up, but apparently has gone the same road as the rest of my hogs and their offspring have gone, there being some people in the world who consider all as fish that comes into their net." This last, of course, is intended as a home-thrust at Capt. Sanford. Then Berry stands upon his honor and manhood, repelling the notion that "he carried them away silently without informing any one;" that he promptly and fully informed the schout when interrogated on the subject; and that he had no intention "to perpetrate dirty actions," and concludes thus: "The high-prized pledge of an honorable name, which I esteem far more than all riches, hath caused me to do so" (to make this appeal). "I conclude with my prayer that the Divine Wisdom may be pleased to endue your Honor with intelligence and understanding not to justify the guilty, and not to condemn the innocent, both which are an abomination in the eyes of a righteous God. 17 Proverbs v. 15." Then he says, according to the English law the case would have been tried by a jury of twelve men; that it would not have been tortured into a criminal offense, but would have been called an action of trover and conversion; and that had he been aware that the Dutch law was otherwise, making it a theft, he would not have offended against any such law. Then he proceeds: "The word of God declares that where there is no law there is no transgression. At least a misconception ought not to be viewed through a magnifying glass, as the schout of Bergen tried to do in the avaricious craving for a fine." The court on appeal, it appears, reduced the fine "to one hundred guilders, on condition that the defendant return the hogs, or prove them to be his, within six months."

Capt. John Berry must have come out of all this litigation of 1673 quite triumphantly, as, three years afterwards, he was commissioned schout or president himself of this same Bergen court, where he claimed his rights had been so ruthlessly cloven down. The records of this court show that negroes were whipped for theft, and were punishable with death, in manner and form as the court should think fit, for setting on fire dwellings and barns; and the punishment was to be made awful, as a terror and example to others. But at that very early day it seems the offender must have been found guilty by a jury to pass sentence of death. At a later day, as we shall see hereafter, this right of trial by jury was taken away from the negro.

CHAPTER XXIII.

COURTS AFTER THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

THE province of East Jersey was not divided into counties till 1682, although the General Assembly of the whole colony in 1675 had laid out several counties with boundaries rather indefinite, for the purpose, among other things, of establishing County Courts therein. By an act passed on the 30th of November, 1675, Bergen and the plantations and settlements in its vicinity were declared to be a county, and undoubtedly to be called Bergen County, though the act does not say so in so many words. This act made no change in the location or character of the courts, which were still held at the village of Bergen.

Old traditions have located a County Court in the present village of Hackensack as far back as 1665, but the mistake must be apparent upon reference to the acts we have quoted. The act of 1682 further provided that the County Courts and Courts of Sessions shall be held in the public meeting-place in the county of Bergen, without further or more particularly designating where that public meeting-place was. The sessions of the court were on the first Tuesdays in March, June, September, and December. This act also provides that there shall be in each town a court for the trial of small cases. Tax causes were to be tried by three persons, without a jury, after the manner undoubtedly of the old Dutch court at Bergen Village. It had jurisdiction of all matters of forty shillings and under, with right of appeal to either party upon request and at his cost. This court does not appear to have had criminal jurisdiction, as that jurisdiction was confined to the County Court. In 1709 Bergen County was enlarged, taking in all the territory on the west side of the Hackensack to the Passaic River, northward to the boundary of the province, and southward to Constable's Hook. The village of Hackensack, in New Barbadoes, then became a part of Bergen County. With this large addition of ter-

ritory to old Bergen, and by addition of population in the northern part of the county, Hackensack became central, and being the most important place so situated, was made the county-seat. About 1709 the first court-house was erected. This structure stood on the Green, near Main Street.

Above the courts for the trial of small causes and the County Courts, the act of 1682 also provided for a Supreme Court, which was then designated as the "Court of Common Right," which could hear, try, and determine matters, causes, and cases, capital and criminal, or civil causes of equity, and causes triable at common law, to which court all causes could be removed of five pounds and upwards, and all criminal cases by warrant, writ of error and certiorari, and said court was to consist of twelve members, or six at least. This court sat at Elizabethtown, then the capital of the province. To the end that British sovereignty should be recognized and maintained, all warrants with process and attachments were issued in the name of the king of England. In 1688 the court for the trial of small causes was to be held monthly at the house of Lawrence Andriess, of New Hackensack,¹ and also "at the house of Dr. Johannes, on the Hackensack River, then in the county of Essex, and for the inhabitants of New Barbadoes and Acquickanick."

Any knowledge of the courts and of their proceedings at that time requires us now to look into the code of laws which the General Assembly had enacted for the government of the province. The laws of Solon were not in some respects more wise, nor in others more severe. They indicate the wisdom, while they betray the weaknesses, and sometimes the superstitions, of those infant times in our early history. The gallows-tree and the burning stake were the awful instruments in the punishment of many crimes for which a more enlightened age has affixed a lighter penalty. In Philip Carteret's time, in 1668, the General Assembly consisted of the Governor with his Council of seven members, composing the Upper House, or Senate, and ten burgesses, or the Lower House, corresponding to the present House of Assembly. In the General Assembly of 1668, Messrs. Caspar Steinmets and Balthazar Bayard, former judges in Bergen Village, were burgesses for the county of Bergen.

In the code adopted by this Assembly no less than twelve distinct classes of crimes are punishable with death. These may be briefly enumerated as follows: Maliciously or wittingly setting on fire any dwelling-house, house or barn, fencing, corn, hay, wood, or flax, or any other combustible matter, to the prejudice or damage of a neighbor or other person. The offender was to be committed to prison without bail or main prize, that is, liberty to the offender only within the bars, and who must make full satisfaction; and if not able, then to stand to the mercy of the court, to

be tried for life or other punishment as the court might judge fit. Willful destruction of human life, by poisoning or in any other way, was punishable by death. Wittingly or willingly rising up to bear false witness, or purposing to take a man's life, was punishable with death; so was also perversion of nature by man or woman with a brute. Of course human nature revolts more at the necessity for such a law than at the law itself. The unnatural abuse of male with male was punishable with death, unless the victim was under fourteen, and then punishment should be left to the discretion of the court. Stealing a human being was punishable with death.

Burglary and robbery in those days were widened into the comprehensive crimes of breaking open any dwelling-house, store-house, warehouse, or house or barn, or any other house whatsoever, either by day or by night,—so we infer from the reading of the law,—and robbing in the field or highway, subjecting the offender the first time to branding in the hand with the letter T, with full satisfaction of the things stolen. If such branding did not stop the offender, then for the second offense, besides full retribution, the forehead was branded with the letter R. If offending again, then death closed upon the incorrigible offender. Treble restitution was required for stealing any goods, money, or cattle, or other beast of any kind, for the first and second offenses, and such additional punishment as the court might adjudge, and if incorrigible to be punished with death. In case such offenders could not make restitution, they could be sold to secure satisfaction.

One of the first acts of 1668 required every male between the ages of sixteen and sixty to be armed and equipped, at his own cost, "with a good, serviceable gun, well fixed, a pound of powder, and twenty-four bullets suited to the gun, a pair of bandoleers or a good horn, a sword, and a belt;" and away went goods and chattels to pay a fine if any one offended against this law. The law then said, if any person be found to be a witch, either male or female, they shall be put to death.

Conspiracy to surprise a town or fort within the province was punishable with death. The crime of rape was punishable with death. Undutiful children over sixteen, of sufficient understanding, who should unprovokedly smite or curse their natural parents, except to escape death or maiming, on complaint of the offended parent could be punished with death. Thus we find a code of laws which provides the penalty of death for the punishment of twelve distinct classes of crimes. That penalty, in this State, has been abolished in nearly all of these classes; and perhaps the wisdom of the world may find a way of safety in dispensing with this penalty altogether.

Such were some of the early laws enacted by the Legislature under the proprietors of New Jersey. Some of them were wise and beneficial, at least in intent and purpose. No man's life could be taken

¹ The precise locality of this court is not known, but it was east of the Hackensack River, in Bergen County.

away under any pretense whatever but by virtue of some law enacted in the province, and upon proof established by the mouth of two or three sufficient witnesses.

Profane swearing and cursing in 1682 cost the offender one shilling,—one-half to the informant and one-half to the province. One of the early laws enacted as follows:

"Concerning that beastly vice, drunkenness, it is hereby enacted that if any person be found to be drunk he shall pay one shilling fine for the first time, two shillings for the second, and for the third time, and for every time after, two shillings and sixpence: and such as have nothing to pay shall suffer corporeal punishment; and for those that are unruly and disturbers of the peace, they shall be put in the stocks until they are sober, or during the pleasure of the officer in chief in the place where he is drunk."

Sovereign power in the province in 1688 was guarded and upheld by the most solemn sanctions. Every judge and every lawyer ministering in the courts in those days, as well as every officer in the province, was obliged to take such oaths of office.

Colonial Laws and Courts in Bergen.—During the century and a half preceding the Declaration of Independence, the Dutch, as the first settlers of New Netherland, were in the ascendancy, under the supremacy of the States-General of Holland, less than forty years, but by their well-known national characteristics of patience and perseverance they wrested a wilderness from barbarians and paved the way to a permanent civilization. They founded the great metropolis of America, and first sowed the seeds of empire in New Jersey, and the great city of New York and the State of New Jersey still remind us of many of the laws, customs, and institutions of the fatherland. The language of Holland is still spoken by many in Bergen County, in somewhat broken accents it is true, but every descendant from the fatherland may safely join in this petition:

"Sint Nicholas, myn goden vriend,
Ik heb u altyd wel gediend;
Als gy my nu wat wilt geben,
Fal ik u dienen als myn leven."¹

The concessions under the charter of the Duke of York were most liberal and republican in character. New Jersey was partitioned into East and West Jersey, and thus remained, under two co-ordinate governments, till 1702. The laws of the two provinces were not printed till many years after their enactment. They were sent in manuscript to the several counties, eight in all, of East and West Jersey, and publicly read to the people. When Queen Anne ascended the throne in 1702, the two provinces were consolidated under one government, and thus remained, under royal authority, till the Revolution of 1776. The Governor and Council were empowered to erect, constitute, and establish such courts as they should deem

proper, and to appoint and commission judges and other officers, without limitation of time in these commissions.

A Court of Chancery was early recognized. By an ordinance of Lord Cornbury, the Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor, or any three of the Council, could constitute a court to hear and determine causes in equity, as in the English Court of Chancery.

Governors Hunter and Franklin exercised chancery powers under the colonial system, and so that court was presided over long after the Revolution, and until a chancellor was provided for under the State constitution. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction was exercised over the province by the Bishop of London, excepting "the collating to benefices, granting licenses of marriage, and probate of wills," which were confined to the Governor. The Bishop of London thus became the ordinary and metropolitan of the Prerogative Court. But surrogates were soon appointed, but vested only with the clerical powers they now have; and Orphans' Court were established in the several counties in 1784. The original jurisdiction of the ordinary remained unchanged till 1820. Surrogates were appointed in joint legislative meeting till 1822, and afterwards were elected by the people, as at present. The Supreme Court always had plenary jurisdiction, civil and criminal. There were also special commissions for terms of the Oyer and Terminer, but to be held at the regular circuits. They were presided over, as now, by a justice of the Supreme Court and the associate judges of the Common Pleas in each county. Before the county organizations were established special terms of the Oyer and Terminer were sometimes appointed to be held at Woodbridge, and frequently at the capital of the province. A judge of the Supreme Court and special judges were then appointed to hold that court.

Benefit of clergy was prayed for and allowed, as in England. When the Circuit Courts were first established, the high sheriff, the justices of the peace, and certain municipal officers of the county town, and all the officers of the court in the county were required to attend on the chief justice and his associates in coming into and in leaving the county in going the circuit. As they may have ridden on horseback in coming and going to hold the circuit in Bergen County, a little more than a century ago, owing to the inferior roads of that day, a long cavalcade would startle the lookers-on of so much judicial dignity proceeding to hold court. The supreme judge on the bench wore a robe and sometimes a wig, and in 1765 required the counselors, when appearing in court, and especially in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, to wear a bar-gown and bands like the English barristers, to advance the dignity, solemnity, and decorum of the court. This observance continued till 1791. Perhaps, where all true dignity and grace abound, they are only covered up by robes and gowns. The justices of the Supreme Court of the United States still wear robes, as in England; but who ever thought a

¹ Saint Nicholas, my dear good friend,
To serve you ever was my end;
If something you will now me give,
Serve you I will long as I live.

robe could add anything to the dignity of a Mansfield or a Marshall?

In common with the other colonies, slavery came to the province of New Jersey at a very early day. The existence of this institution called for peculiar laws and for peculiar courts for their administration. No slave could be tried in a white man's court, or a court for the adjudication of white men's causes: they were amenable only to the board of justices and freeholders, which tried them without a jury and without counsel. These trials, and the executions which followed them, were often of a most summary character. In the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Anne (1713) an act was passed entitled "An act for regulating slaves." This act forbade any traffic with any Indian, negro, or mulatto slave without the consent of the master. A slave five miles away from home without a pass from his master could be sent back; and the like treatment could be imposed on a slave escaping from another province. If he should kill, or conspire, or attempt the death of any of Her Majesty's liege people, not slaves, or should commit a rape, or burn or attempt to burn any house, or stack of hay or corn, or should maim any of Her Majesty's subjects, not slaves, or should murder any slave within the province, and should be convicted before three justices of the peace, in conjunction with five of the principal freeholders of the county, seven of whom should agree and should give judgment and sign a warrant for the execution, then the offender should suffer death in such manner as the justices and freeholders should adjudge, according to the aggravation or enormity of the crime. A justice could issue the warrant of arrest, a prosecutor was provided to prosecute, but there was no provision for the appointment of counsel to defend a slave. He was permitted to testify in his own defense, but there was no jury before whom that testimony could have any weight. On the simple complaint of a single magistrate this anomalous court could be hastily convened, and a summary trial and conviction could close upon the victim within a few hours. If the owner, however, on another's complaint desired a jury he could have it, showing that the law was made wholly in the interest and for the benefit and protection of the master, not for the slave. When the slave was executed the owner could recover by assignment, as it was called, for every man slave thirty pounds, and for every woman slave twenty pounds, provided the owner resided in the province. Stealing to the value of sixpence and under five shillings, according to this law, demanded forty stripes on the bare back by a constable, who should be paid by the master or mistress of the slave five shillings for laying on the stripes. Negroes could not become freeholders even when freed; and inasmuch as they were declared to be an idle and slothful people, they could not be emancipated without security was first given by the master in two hundred pounds to pay yearly to such negro

twenty pounds during his life. In order that Her Majesty's subjects should not be burdened with such freemen, manumission was void unless it was thus made burdensome upon the former master. To the thoughtful minds, even in that age, the burdens and the embarrassments of slavery more than equaled all of its advantages. The necessity which called for such laws also involved their enforcement. In the minutes of the justices and freeholders for the county of Bergen, in 1785, is found the following entry of a trial of a negro slave:

"New Jersey, Bergen County, the 15 of August, 1735. Upon Information made to William provost, Esq^r that the Negro man of peter Kipp called Jack, having beaten his s^d master and threatened Several Times to murder him, his said master and his son and Also to Burn down his House Whereupon the Said Wm. provost Esq^r Granted a Warrant Directed to the Constable to take the Said Negro Jack Into Custody and Was Committed by the Said Wm. provost Esq^r to Goal.

"This Is In his Majestyes Name to Will and Require you to Summonds Three or more Justices and five principal freeholders for Said County to appear at the Court House for the said County on Friday morning at Nine of the clock, Being the fifteenth Day of this Instant August to try the Negro of petre Kipp Named Jack, for having Beaten his Said Master and Threatened several times to murder him and his son and Also to Burn Down his House on Wednesday the Thirteenth day of this Instant and In this you Are Not to fail.

"Given Under my Hand this fourteenth Day of August In the Ninth Year of our Reign: 1735

(sd) "WILLIAM PROVOST.

"To DAVID ACKERMAN

"High Constable

"This Is In his Majestyes name to Will and Require you to Summonds these Under Named to Appear at the Court House on Friday the 15 Day of this Instant to Give Evidence In the Behalf of Our Lord the King Against the Negro of Peter Kipp called Jack & In this you are Not to fail. Given Under my Hand this 14 day of August, 1735 and In the Ninth year of our Reign.

"To DAVID ACKERMAN

"High Constable

"PETER KIPP

"ELSER KIPP

"Their Son

"HENRY KIPP

"DERRECH TERNUNT

"JACOBUS HOUSMAN

"ISAAC KIPP

"New Jersey, Bergen Cty. Whereas William provost Esq^r Being informed that the Negro of peter Kipp Called Jack having Beaten his s^d Master and often times threatened the Lives of his s^d master and his Son and Likewise to Burn his s^d Masters House and then Destroy himself on Wednesday the 13 day of August 1735 for which We here Under Subscribed Was Summoud by the Justices to appear at the Court House of the Said County the 15 Day of the s^d Instant to Try the Said Negro Jack According to the Direction of Act of General Assembly Entitled an Act for Regulating Slaves Whereupon having Dully Examined the Evidence According to y^e direction of the Aforesaid Act found the Aforesaid Negro Jack Guilty of the Said Crime Alledged Against him—

(sd) "WM. PROVOST

"ISAAC VAN GREEN

"JOHN STAGG

"HENRY VANDELENDIA

"PAULIES VAN DERBERK

"ABRAHAM VACK

"ABRAHAM ACKERMAN

"ROBERT ACKERMAN

"LAWRENOR ACKERMAN

"GARRET HOPPE

"Present

"Present

} Justices.

} Freeholders.

"New Jersey, Bergen County: Att a Meeting of the Justices & freeholders for the Trying of the Negro Man of Peter Kipp Called Jack at the Court House for the said County on Friday the 15 Day of August 1735, Present the above Named Justices and freeholders, the freeholders Being Sworn & proceeded to Tryal.

"David Provost Esq^r Being Appointed by the justices to Prosecute the said Negro Man of Peter Kipp called Jack. Gentlemen I am ap-

pointed by the Justices to Prosecute the Negro Man of Peter Kipp Called Jack for having on the 13 Day of this Instant August struck his Said Master Several (blows) and offered to kill him With an Ax and often times Said that he would kill his Said Master, and Master Son, Burn his Master's House and then Destroy himself Which I am Ready to Make Appear by Good and Lawful Evidences that the abovesaid Negro Jack Is Guilty of Both Striking his Master Several Blows and Attempting to Kill him With an Ax and Likewise of Threatening Several times to Kill his Said Master and his Master's Son and Sett fire to his Masters House and then Destroy himself For Which Reason I Desire Your honours that the Above Said Negro May Be tried as the Law Directs that the King May have Justice Done, which was Granted by the Justices and freeholders and Did proceed Accordingly.

"The Evidence—Declaration."

"Peter Kipp Declared upon the Holy Evangelist that he was Going to one of his fields With his Negro Man Jack and on the Road he Gave the Said Negro a Blow which at the Said Negro Ridsted & fought with his Master, Striking him Several Blows and Afterwards taking up an Ax threatened to kill him his Said Master and his Son and then Destroy himself. Upon Which his Said Master Ran away for assistance and sometime after he Was Tyed he Said that he would In the Night When his Master Slept Sett his house on fire.

"Henry Kipp Declared Upon the Holy Evangelist that he being one of the Assistance at the Taking and Tying of the Said Negro that when they came to the Said Negro they found two Axes by him and after having tyed him he said that when his Master Slept he would Sett his House a fire.

"Then Isaac Kipp and Jacobus huysman declare likewise with Henry Kipp. Then Henry Kipp declares that his father gave the negro a blow at which the negro resisted and fought his father: striking him Several blows and taking up an ax and threatening to kill him and then destroy himself: and then the record proceeds as follows: Then the prisoner With-Drew and the justices and the freeholders proceeded. The justices and freeholders having taking the matter into Consideration and Did Give Sentence of Death Upon him as followeth:

"That is to say that y^e Said Negro Jack Shall be brought from hence to the place from Whence he came, and there to Continue untill the 16 Day of This Instant August till Ten of The Clock of the Morning, and then to Be Buried Untill he Is Dead, at some Convenient place on the Road between the Court House and Quacksack.

"This Is therefore to Will and Requir you to take y^e Body of the Negro Jack Into your Custody & See him Executed According to the Sentence given, and for your so Doing this Shall be your Sufficient Warrant. Given Under our hands this 15 day of August, In the 9 Year of his Majesties Reign, Annoy Domini 1735.

"To PROCLUS PARMEKTON, High Sheriff of the County of Bergen, and signed by the Justices and Free holders, whose names are mentioned at the beginning of this proceeding."

By a brief analysis of this proceeding (it can scarcely be dignified with the name of trial), it will be seen that the negro Jack was going to the field with his master on Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1735; that the master gave Jack a blow. He was, therefore, the first assailant, though, as a master, he deemed himself empowered to chastise his slave; that the negro struck back, and made, in his anger, sundry threats; that all the formal proceedings were done and the matter disposed of Friday following, and sentence passed directing the sheriff of the county to burn the negro on Saturday morning, Aug. 16, 1735, "till he is dead."

On Wednesday the African offended, and on Saturday morning he was burned to ashes, and all this was done lawfully and under the British Constitution in 1735, less than a century and a half ago. No matter what the provocation, or how much our ancestors may have feared their slaves, the whole British Empire, Constitution and all, should have trembled to their very foundations at the perpetration of such a crime in the name of justice. Have not the merciful

angels from heaven wept over the spot, on the soil of America, "on the road between the court-house and Quacksack," where such a crime was perpetrated?

A little less than four years earlier, on Dec. 13, 1731, "a negro man, the property of Garret hoppe," called Harry, was also tried, under the same act, for threatening the life of his master and for poisoning a negro called "Sepeo." The record says Harry took "a little bottle of his pockct, with some licquer, which he called a dram, and maliciously persuaded Sepeo to drink it full out, which Sepeo did, and was poisoned, and died on Wednesday night." Harry was found guilty, and, according to a warrant, "on the other side of Sunday," was condemned to death, and was hung Dec. 14, 1731, and the justices and freeholders, according to the act of the General Assembly,

	£.	s.	d.
"Did Value the Negro of Garret hoppe that was executed the sum of....."	30	0	0
by mances Berger.....	1	10	0
by peter Stoutenberg as per Do.....	1	19	8
by poulus Van Der beek as per Do.....	5	14	0
by Abram Ackerman, Constable.....	0	16	0
by the Justices & Freeholders fees & charges	5	16	4
	45	10	0"

In pounds, shillings, and pence—no, there are no pence, eight pence and four pence make just one shilling—the master was paid for the negro, and the officers for their services, in just forty-five pounds, ten shillings, and no pence. The constables in each precinct then gave a warning to the people to have six shillings per head, and the money had to be paid to the collector before the 26th day of December, 1732.

In 1741 two negroes, charged on suspicion of having set seven barns on fire, were convicted and burned to death at Yellow Point, on the east side of the Hackensack River, near the house of Direch Van Horn. This act, as appears from the records, was frequently invoked, and continued even down to the Revolution. During this period the stocks, the whipping-post, and the pillory, "at convenient places" in different parts of Bergen County, performed their part also in punishing petty crimes, and misdemeanors also of greater magnitude. At the October term of the General Quarter Sessions, sitting at Hackensack, in 1769, we have the following record, showing how the prisoner was punished. The case is entitled

"The King agst Quack, a Negro Man belonging to Mary Terhune.	The prisoner arraigned on his Indictment pleaded guilty, and submits himself to the mercy of the Court. On motion of Mr. Brown for the Lord for judgment, the Court ordered that as in the Warrant.
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"To the Sheriff of the County of Bergen:"

"Thomas Quack, a Negro Man, belonging to Mary Terhune, was this day indicted before us, George Ryerson, Bynear Van Gleeson, Lawrence L. Van Boekirk, Peter Zabriskie, John Fell, and Ruliff Westervelt, Esqrs., His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Bergen, one whereof bin of the Quorum of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace, holden this day in and for the County of Bergen, for feloniously stealing, taking, and carrying away from the dwelling house of Isaac Kipp, Junior, certain goods, and has pleaded guilty to his said Indict. Therefore, in His Majesty's name, you are hereby commanded forthwith to take the said Negro Quack from this Bar to the public

Whipping-Post, at the Court-House, and there cause the said Quack to receive fifteen lashes, well laid on his bare back, and from thence you are to take him tied at a Cart's tail to the corner of the Lane opposite Benier Van Gleeson, Esq., and then cause the said Quack to receive fifteen lashes more as aforesaid, and from thence, at the Cart's tail, take him to the corner of the Lane opposite to J. Isaac Ryerson, and there cause said Quack to receive nine lashes more, in manner as aforesaid, and on Friday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you are again to take the said Quack to the Whipping Post aforesaid, and cause him to receive fifteen lashes more, in manner aforesaid, and from thence to the Street facing Mr. William Provost, and there cause said Quack to receive fifteen lashes more, in manner as aforesaid, and from thence to the lane opposite to Mr. Isaac Kipp's, and cause him to receive nine lashes more, in manner aforesaid, and on Monday next you are again to take the said Quack to the Whipping Post aforesaid, and cause him to receive fifteen lashes more in manner aforesaid, and from thence over the Bridge, opposite to Mr. George Campbell's House, and there cause him, said Quack, to receive fifteen lashes more, in manner aforesaid, and from opposite Mr. Jacob Zabriskie's dwelling-House, and cause the said Quack to receive nine lashes more, in manner aforesaid, and the several constables of this County of Bergen are hereby commanded to attend and assist you. Given under our hands and seals this Twenty-fifth Day of October, Anno Domini 1769.

(Signed)

{ L. S. }

"GEORGE RYERSON.

"PETER ZABRISKIE.

"LAWRENCE L. V. BOSKIRK.

"JOHN FELL."

Within a week the negro, in nine whippings on three several days, and at the whipping-post and other public places in and about the village of Hackensack, was scourged one hundred and seventeen lashes. It is said that two slaves, named Ned and Pero, in attempting to rob in the night, had broken a man's skull in an atrocious assault, whereby his life was endangered, and on conviction they were sentenced to receive five hundred lashes each, one hundred lashes to be inflicted on each succeeding Saturday till the punishment was complete. These several whippings were to be imposed in different public places in the county. One of the slaves survived the five hundred lashes, but the other died on the fourth Saturday, after having received four hundred lashes. No record of this affair has been found. It is stated, however, on information which is deemed reliable.



[PILLORY.]



[STOCKS.]

The whipping-post, stocks, and pillory continued long after the Revolution, but the awful scenes of burning at the stake, let us hope, were too abhorrent to have been of frequent occurrence long before 1776.

Court-Houses, Clerk's and Surrogate's Offices.

—We have seen already that no court-house could have been built in Hackensack for the county of Bergen earlier than about 1709 to 1710. Then the first court-house was built on the Green, fronting on Main Street. That structure comprised a jail and court-house built together. The history of the public buildings for county judicial purposes, from the earliest times to the present, may be stated as follows:

1. First court-house and jail, on the Public Green, built in 1709 to 1710, and destroyed by the British in 1780. An account of this disaster is given elsewhere in this history.

2. The second court-house and jail were built at Youghpough, in the township of Franklin, during the Revolution, and the courts were held there for a few years, as deliberative Justice during that stormy period found itself too near the British lines and British invasion in attempting to sit stately at Hackensack. Of course, Youghpough (pronounced in modern times Yoppo) was only the county-seat *ad interim*, and until Justice could resume her more ancient seat in peace and safety at Hackensack. There was a log jail built at Youghpough, but the courts seem to have been held there either in the Pond Reformed Church or even at private houses in the vicinity, to such judicial extremities had the British driven us during the Revolution. It is related that Noah Collington, or Kellingham, a Tory, was hung near the log jail at Youghpough. He had been indicted for murder and robbery in this county. In attempting to escape in disguise across the Hudson near Fort Lee, in order to get within the British lines, he was captured near that place and brought to the jail. Upon trial and conviction he was sentenced to be hung. Pending the inclement winter weather he was allowed a fire, whereupon he attempted one night to burn down his prison-house and make his escape. Vanderhoff, the miller, while watching his dam during a freshet, discovered the threatened conflagration, and giving the alarm the fire was soon extinguished, while Collington in manacles was subjected to a much closer confinement. All this happened during the temporary absence of Manning, the sheriff of the county. Upon his return he was so infuriated as to exceed the bounds of official patience and beat his prisoner most severely with a club. A physician came to alleviate his short-lived sufferings, but Collington, the robber, murderer, and Tory, was hung early the next morning. The mound, the place of expiation, is still pointed out to-day by the dwellers in the vicinity.

3. The third court-house, and first after the Revolution, was built at Hackensack, near Main Street, near the brick store-house of Richard Paul Terhune. The land for that purpose was conveyed to the county by Peter Zabriskie as grantor. His deed is dated Oct. 27, 1784, and bounds the lot as follows: Beginning one hundred feet from the street or highway leading



BERGEN COUNTY CLERK AND SURROGATE'S OFFICES.

Erected in 1799. Torn down in 1873.

through the town of New Barbadoes, and on the east side of the same, at a certain road intended to be laid out by the said Peter Zabriskie towards Hackensack River; thence running northerly, along the lines of Jacob Brown and Jacob Bennett, one hundred and fifty feet; thence easterly, at right angles to the last-mentioned line, forty-five feet; thence again southerly, at right angles to the said road, fifty feet; thence along the said road so to be laid out forty-five feet to the place of beginning; being in length one hundred and fifty feet, and breadth forty-five feet.

On May 18, 1785, Peter Zabriskie executed another deed to the county, in consideration of eighty-two pounds lawful currency of New Jersey, of a lot described as follows: Beginning at the public road leading through the town of New Barbadoes, at the southwest corner of a lot of ground belonging to Adam Boyd, and on the east side of the said road; thence running easterly, along the lot of the said Adam Boyd, one hundred feet; thence northerly, along the line of the said Adam Boyd, fifty feet; thence easterly, along the line of the said Peter Zabriskie, one hundred feet to the new road to be laid out by the said Peter Zabriskie from the aforesaid public road easterly towards Hackensack River; thence along said new road one hundred and fifty feet westerly to the said old road leading through the town; thence along said old road northerly fifty feet to the place of beginning.

On May 9, 1793, Peter Zabriskie deeded to the county an additional piece of land, "adjoining the east side of the court-house lot in Hackensack, beginning at the southeast corner of said lot, and from thence extending along the line of said lot northerly in the breadth of four feet the whole length of the same."

The first of these lots was given by Mr. Zabriskie to the county, and for the second he was paid eighty-two pounds. Two hundred pounds was ordered to be raised by county tax to build the court-house. That court-house was built and finished so as to afford a place of meeting of the board of freeholders there. July 3, 1786, Nehemiah Wade, Esq., deeded the land on which the former clerk's office stood. The clerk's office was built prior to 1819 (between 1812 and 1819), on land belonging to the county, conveyed as aforesaid, a little north of the Midland Railroad, on the west side of the street, and where it remained till 1858. No effort was made to locate the court-house there also, but Robert Campbell, Esq., offered the property in the lower village as an inducement to locate the court-house there (the court-house of 1819). That proposition was accepted by the board of freeholders, and the land deeded to the county free so long as it should be used for county purposes, about 1817 to 1818. There was much strife between the up-town and the down-town people, but the latter, with Robert Campbell, prevailed, and thus was located

4. The court-house of 1819, so familiar to the eyes

of all the people in the county to-day, with its jail in the rear, and the present clerk's and surrogate's offices near it in going to the Hackensack River. This court-house begins to look ancient, but it will safely meet the wants of the next generation. The Green in front, and the clerk's and surrogate's offices near it, and the spacious Reformed Church, ancient and historic, with other substantial buildings in the vicinity, shaded beautifully with lofty trees and much verdure, with a copious fountain of pure water holding its prominent place in this scene, render the court-house and its surroundings an ornament to old Bergen County.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF BERGEN COUNTY.

THE bar of Bergen County has always been attended by able lawyers. Tielman Van Vleck, already a lawyer in 1661, was the presiding judge of the first court probably ever held within the present territory of the State of New Jersey. There were then other lawyers at Fort Amsterdam, who were probably present at the early sessions of that court. As a class they were soon found indispensable in all the American colonies, though Penn tried to get along without them at first in his, but only to discover his folly and mistake afterwards. Grotius and Guffendorf had made the profession honorable and illustrious in Holland, as had also Selden and other famous lawyers in England. At that early day very many well-educated lawyers from the European universities, and with a legal training in England or Scotland or on the continent, came to this country. When occasion required it able lawyers were always present at the bar of Bergen. The early records, however, do not indicate that they became residents and practicing lawyers here, with but few exceptions perhaps, till long after the county was organized. Our records are scanty and almost silent as to these pioneer fathers of the profession in this country. The minutes of the courts afford us some information as to such lawyers as were apparently in actual practice, though many others more eminent as counsel may not have appeared in these minutes at all. The early list of lawyers in this county, and antedating its organization, with much chance for additions and corrections, is as follows, and down to 1776, with the date of their admissions as attorneys or counselors:

1661, Tielman Van Vleck, admitted as attorney in 1660.

1664 to 1678, Claes Arentse Toers, Balthazar Bayard, and William Pinhorne, admitted (probably) attorneys about 1661. The latter was also a merchant.

1707, John Pinhorne, admitted as attorney in 1707.

1720 to 1750, David Ogden, Mr. Duane, and Mr. Lodge, admission as attorneys unknown.

1750 to 1756, Robert Morris and John De Hart, admission as attorneys unknown.

1756 to 1761, Mr. Legromale, Mr. Nicoll, and D. Isaac Brown, admission as attorneys unknown.

Elisha Boudinot, appointed sergeant-at-law in 1792.
 Cortlandt Skinner, appointed attorney-general July 10, 1754.
 George Ross, Lewis Ogden, A. Moore, and Isaac Ogden, admission as attorneys unknown.
 1776, John Chetwood and Abraham Ogden, admission as attorneys unknown.

After the Revolution the list continues as follows to the present:

1787 to 1795, Mr. Boudinot and Mr. Williams, admission as attorneys unknown; Col. Nehemiah, made attorney in 1784.
 1788, William Griffith, admitted as attorney in 1788.
 1805, William A. De Peyster, admitted as attorney in 1805.
 1805, Philip Williams, admitted as attorney in 1804.
 1805, Elias Van Arsdale, admitted as attorney in 1795.
 1805, William Halsey, admitted as attorney in 1794.
 1805, James Kearney, admitted as attorney in 1803.
 1805, Joseph C. Hornblower, admitted as attorney in 1803.
 1806, Robert Campbell, admitted as attorney in 1790; John G. Mortimer, admitted as attorney in 1796; John A. Boyd, admitted as attorney in 1799.
 1809, Josiah Hornblower, admission as attorney unknown.
 1810 to 1811, George Cassidy and Benjamin Whitaker, admitted as attorneys in 1809; Theodore Frelinghuysen, admitted as attorney in 1808.
 1812, Gabriel H. Ford, admitted as attorney in 1789.
 1818 to 1819, Philemon Dickerson, counselor in 1817; Samuel Cassidy, admitted as attorney in 1816; Benjamin Willard, admitted as attorney in 1815; Amze Dodd, admitted as attorney in 1817.
 1819, Archibald Campbell, admitted as attorney in 1819.
 1819, James W. Burnett, admission as attorney unknown.
 1821 to 1822, Abijah Williams, admission as attorney unknown; Sylvester D. Russell, admitted as attorney in 1797; William Pennington, admitted as attorney in 1817.
 1822 to 1823, George K. Drake, admitted as attorney in 1812; Benjamin W. Vandervoort, admitted as attorney in 1822.
 1824 to 1825, William W. Miller, admitted as attorney in 1818; Aaron S. Pennington, admitted as attorney in 1821; Elias B. D. Ogden, admitted as attorney in 1824.
 1826 to 1827, Archer Gifford and Aaron O. Dayton, admitted as attorneys in 1818; Matthias Ogden, admitted as attorney in 1814; William P. Anderson, admitted as attorney in 1801.
 1827 to 1828, William Chetwood, admitted as attorney in 1796; Walter Kirkpatrick, admitted as attorney in 1820; Asa Whitehead, admitted as attorney in 1818.
 1828, John P. Jackson, admitted as attorney in 1827.
 1829, Smith Scudder, admitted as attorney in 1808.
 1830 to 1831, J. Dickinson Miller, admitted as attorney in 1827; Robert L. Armstrong, admitted as attorney in 1806; Abraham O. Zabriskie, admitted as attorney in 1828.
 1831 to 1832, Richard E. Darrah, James H. Perry, and Daniel Barkalow, admitted as attorneys in 1829; Jesse B. Pitt, admitted as attorney in 1827.
 1832, John S. Blauvelt, counselor in 1829.
 1832, James Spier, admitted as attorney in 1830.
 1832, James J. Schofield, admitted as attorney in 1829.
 1832, Aaron O. De Hart, admitted as attorney in 1828.
 1833, Benson Milledoler and William S. Faltoute, admitted as attorneys in 1830; Thomas D. James, admitted as attorney in 1829.
 1834, Josephus W. Sanders, admitted as attorney in 1833; Peter Bentley, admitted as attorney in 1834; Silas D. Canfield, admitted as attorney in 1832.
 1835, Andrew S. Carr, admitted as attorney in 1833; Daniel Haines, admitted as attorney in 1823; Staats S. Morris, admitted as attorney in 1834.
 1836, I. Beam, admission as attorney unknown.
 1837 to 1838, John Hopper, admitted as attorney in 1836; Lewis D. Hardenbergh, admitted as attorney in 1825; John A. Taylor, admission as attorney unknown; Archer Gifford, admitted as attorney in 1821; Benjamin F. Van Cleve, admitted as attorney in 1830.
 1838, David A. Hays, admitted as attorney in 1834.
 1840 to 1841, Edward P. Hillyer, Edward J. Rogers, and Martin Ryerson, admitted as attorneys in 1836; Edwin R. V. Wright and Thomas W. James, admitted as attorneys in 1839; Richard R. Paulson, admitted as attorney in 1838; John M. Gould, admitted as attorney in 1839; William S. Cassidy, admitted as attorney in 1840.

1845, Grant S. Van Wagoner, admitted as attorney in 1844; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, admitted as attorney in 1839.

1847, Manning M. Knapp, admitted as attorney in 1846; George W. Cassidy, admitted as attorney in 1846; David J. Beard, admitted as attorney in 1844.

1847, Edward N. Dickerson, admitted as attorney in 1846.

1848, William S. Banta and Robert Gilchrist, admitted as attorneys in 1847; Benjamin W. Vandervoort, admitted as attorney in 1823; Abalom B. Woodruff, admitted as attorney in 1844.

1849, William Gledhill, admitted as attorney in 1846; Theodore Ranson, admission as attorney unknown; Adonijah S. Boyd, admitted as attorney in 1847.

1850, Edward W. Scudder, admitted as attorney in 1844; Socrates Tuttle, admitted as attorney in 1848.

1851, R. D. McClelland, admitted as attorney in 1851.

1852, Charles L. C. Gifford, admitted as attorney in 1847.

1853, J. R. Wortendyke, admitted as attorney in 1853; John Dan Little, admitted as attorney in 1847.

1854, Jacob Weart, admitted as attorney in 1852.

1855 to 1856, Henry I. Mills and Edgar B. Wakeman, admitted as attorneys in 1843; Henry A. Williams and Jonathan Cory, admitted as attorneys in 1849; William H. Jeelliff, admitted as attorney in 1853; Frederick B. Ogden, admitted as attorney in 1850; Walter Rutherford, admitted as attorney in 1834; James Flemming, admitted as attorney in 1855.

1856, Charles H. Winfield, admitted as attorney in 1856.

1857, Charles H. Voorhis, admitted as attorney in 1856.

1870, Cornelius Christie, admitted as attorney in 1860.

1878, William E. Skinner, admitted as attorney in 1860.

1863, Garret Ackerson, admitted as attorney in 1863.

1876, Daniel B. Harvey, admitted as attorney in 1863.

1874, Augustus Hobart, admitted as attorney in 1866; Mancelia C. Gilham, admitted as attorney in 1873; James M. Van Valen, admitted as attorney in 1876; Samuel R. Demarest, Jr., admitted as attorney in 1870; Cornelius W. Berdan, admitted as attorney in 1878; Isaac Wortendyke and Raymond P. Wortendyke, admitted as attorneys in 1869; George R. Dutton, George H. Coffey, Abram D. Campbell, Abram De Baum, and Milton Demarest, admitted as attorneys in 1877; Walter Christie and William M. Johnson, admitted as attorneys in 1879.

1879, Nehemiah Millard, Peter W. Stagg, and James Romaine, admitted as attorneys in 1879; Walter Gilham, admitted as attorney in 1880; Luther Shafer, admitted as attorney in 1873.

Of this long list of lawyers many have become distinguished, either in the annals of the State or the nation.

William Pinhorne, who came to this country from England in 1678, was second judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1704, judge of the Bergen County Common Pleas in 1705, and of the Bergen Oyer and Terminer in 1709, and of the Common Pleas in 1709. He had previously been judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and at one time president of its Council, and commander-in-chief or Governor. He died in 1719. His son John was clerk of this county in 1705, and was admitted to the bar June 6, 1707, and practiced in this county, and probably resided at Hackensack or Hoboken. His sister Martha married Roger Mompesson, who was chief justice of New York and Pennsylvania, and in 1704 was also chief justice of New Jersey. The Ogdens, Isaac and Robert, probably residing at Newark or Elizabethtown, practiced here very extensively in 1755 and prior to that time. Elisha Boudinot, born in 1742, and by descent a Huguenot, had a large practice here upon his admission in about 1762. His brother Elijah was the distinguished member of Congress from this State, and the first president of the American Bible Society. Elisha Boudinot resided at Newark. He

became a justice of the Supreme Court March 9, 1798. Robert Morris, also in extensive practice here in 1750, was the son of Robert Hunter Morris, chief justice of New Jersey till his death in 1764. Robert Morris became chief justice of the State of New Jersey in 1777. He resided at New Brunswick. In 1790 he was appointed by President Washington judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of New Jersey. Cortlandt Skinner, an able lawyer, was prosecutor in this county in 1775, and was at that time attorney-general of the colony. He was an active royalist, and in 1776 left, taking refuge on a man-of-war, and his name from that time disappears from the records of our courts. John Chetwood resided at Elizabethtown. He became a justice of the Supreme Court in 1788. Col. Nehemiah Wade resided at Hackensack, was admitted to the bar in 1784, was county clerk, and in an extensive practice here, and was known and beloved as a most patriotic and estimable citizen, and died July 29, 1805, at the early age of forty-five. While he was borne to his grave in the churchyard on the Green, his sword and chapeau rested upon his coffin, and he was followed to his grave by an immense concourse of citizens. He was one of those rare men who seem to be beloved by everybody. William Griffith practiced occasionally in this county, but resided at Bound Brook. He became one of the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, having studied law in the office of Elisha Boudinot, with Gabriel H. Ford, Alexander McWhorter, and Richard Stockton, all eminent in their profession afterwards. Mr. Griffith was a learned and eloquent lawyer and writer upon various legal subjects.

Robert Campbell was born at Coleraine, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1766, and died July 5, 1846. He lived in Hackensack nearly his whole life. He was admitted to the bar in 1790, and was a prominent and thoroughly honest and reliable lawyer here till his death. He was gifted with the powers of eloquence. The persecutions of his native land and the war of the Revolution, in which his father, Archie, had taken a patriotic part, sometimes aroused his fervor, and when the citizens of the county were to be addressed on any important occasion Robert Campbell was expected to be present as the orator of the day. Archie Campbell and Robert Campbell are revered names, and still beloved in the history of this county. John A. Boyd was admitted to the bar and commenced practice here nine years after Mr. Campbell. For years they were in extensive practice here as the prominent lawyers in Bergen County. Joseph C. Hornblower, chief justice of the Supreme Court for fourteen years from 1832, is well remembered as having quite an extensive practice here from almost the beginning of this century, though residing at Newark. He was an impulsive man, and was sometimes thrown off of his balance by some cooler antagonist when trying a cause before a jury, and thus an advantage was gained over him, as is almost always the case under such cir-

cumstances. He was a most able advocate however. His judicial opinions are sometimes lacking in logical precision, as if written in haste, and partaking somewhat of that same impulsiveness of the advocate, but they are clear and forcible, and entitle him to the rank of an able judge. George Cassedy resided at Hackensack, and commenced a very extensive practice here in 1809. He studied in the office of Robert Campbell. He was an able and most logical speaker, but sometimes tedious in his argument, and any impatience on the part of the court or jury only seemed to lengthen his summing up. But it was only his well-known fidelity to his client which sometimes led him to continue his argument for hours. He was a great Democratic politician and member of Congress for one term. He died lamented at fifty-eight, about the year 1842. Theodore Frelinghuysen, illustrious for his legal attainments, but more illustrious for his undoubted and genuine piety, though residing at Newark, also practiced law quite extensively in Bergen County from 1811. He spoke with so much solemnity and earnestness to the jury that his speech seemed almost a sermon in the calm persuasiveness of his eloquence. He won the minds if he did not convert the hearts of many a juror. Grandson of Rev. John Frelinghuysen, from Holland in 1720, and of Juffrouw Hardenbergh, his wife, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Amsterdam, and herself and her husband renowned alike for their intellect and their piety, son of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, distinguished in the war of the Revolution, and an eminent lawyer and a member of the Senate of the United States from New Jersey, inheriting or at least possessing the same undoubted piety of his ancestors, Theodore Frelinghuysen could never willingly have been anything less as a man, a lawyer, and a Christian. No lawyer in America, except it could have been William Rawle, also standing in the very front rank in his profession in Philadelphia from 1793 to 1832, ever excelled Theodore Frelinghuysen in the beautiful sincerity of his Christian life. He rose to the Senate of the United States and a nomination for the Vice-Presidency with Henry Clay to give strength to the ticket, but his greatest encomium is that while he was a great lawyer and able statesman, he shed more lustre still on his life as the devout and faithful follower of his Master. Gabriel H. Ford, who had a limited practice in this county prior to 1818, then became judge of the circuit embracing Bergen, Essex, Morris, and Sussex, and presided on the circuits held in these counties for twenty-one years. Philemon Dickinson, brother of Mahlon, resided in Paterson, and practiced law extensively in this county for many years from 1818; became Governor of the State in 1836, and in 1841 judge of the District Court of the United States, in which office he continued till his death in 1862.

Archibald Campbell, nephew of Robert Campbell, and brother of Robert Campbell, Esq., now residing

in Hackensack, lived also in Hackensack, commencing a practice there in 1819. He died at the early age of thirty-two, greatly lamented as a lawyer of promise and a most estimable citizen and a devout Christian. William Pennington's name is frequently found in the records of our courts from 1822. He was the son of Governor William S. Pennington. He was born in Newark in 1790, graduated at Princeton College in 1813, and became an attorney-at-law in 1817, and in 1837 was elected Governor of the State of New Jersey, and for six years was chancellor of the State. His is the name which was connected with the "Broad Seal war," to which we can only refer thus briefly. No lawyer probably ever succeeded better with that invaluable faculty of great, good common sense. To this he resorted constantly, more than to learning or labor, or even industry, as his unfailing resource wherewith to command success. He honored religion, and was said to have been a faithful disciple of Christ. He died in 1862.

William W. Miller died at the early age of twenty-eight. He was one of those very brilliant men who seem to die early, too early. His name appears occasionally on our records as having practiced here in 1824. He was a native of Hunterdon County, and came to the bar in 1818. In 1825 he was opposed to Thomas Addis Emmett in the trial of a slander case in the city of New York, in which Miller was retained as counsel for the plaintiff. The case and the young orator attracted the attention of the whole city. He spoke for three hours, when he sank back exhausted in his chair, and was embraced by his antagonist. He gained his cause by his eloquence, and against that almost matchless orator Thomas Addis Emmett, but it cost the young lawyer his life. He died in France a few months afterwards, and is buried in Père-la-Chaise.

His brother, Jacob W. Miller, also an eminent lawyer in this State, was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1846. The name and face of Elias B. D. Ogden are quite familiar to many men in this generation as the immediate predecessor of Judge Bedle on this circuit. He was born at Elizabethtown in 1800, graduated at Princeton nineteen years afterwards, and was an attorney-at-law in 1824. He was the last lawyer raised to the dignity of a sergeant-at-law in this State, which occurred in 1837. He practiced law at Paterson, and thus came frequently to Hackensack to attend the courts, and as early as 1825. He became a justice of the Supreme Court in 1848, and continued on the bench till 1865, having received his appointment from Governors Haines, Price, and Olden. Abraham O. Zabriskie, long a resident of Hackensack, was admitted to the bar in 1828, and early entered upon an extensive practice in this county. He was a learned lawyer and a most logical reasoner, relying more upon the substantial attainments of his learning, with a most thorough preparation of his cases, and bringing to bear all the

resources of sound reasoning, whereby to command success as a great lawyer, rather than upon the more dazzling but less certain resources of brilliant oratory. He had pre-eminently a judicial mind, capable of seeing and comprehending both sides of a case. In this respect he possessed one of the great prerequisites laid down by Cicero as essential to a great lawyer. He studied well not only his own side of a case but that of his antagonist also. Knowing and recognizing these qualities of his mind, as well as the great integrity of his character, parties on both sides of a controversy frequently resorted to him, and after hearing them with entire impartiality, he frequently settled disputes in the preliminary forum of his own conscience, and in his own office, before they had a chance to reach the courts. In any one case such a course was more profitable to his clients, pecuniarily, than to himself, but it told in the long run, when he came to command the respect and esteem of the whole community. He was an able prosecutor of the pleas in this county for many years, and then surrogate, and upon his removal to Jersey City he became chancellor of the State in 1866. He dignified that great office with his learning and judicial impartiality till his death in 1873.

Daniel Haines practiced occasionally at the Bergen bar as early as 1835. He was admitted in 1823, though his practice was chiefly confined to Sussex County. He became Governor of the State in 1843 and in 1847, and justice of the Supreme Court in 1852, and held that office for fourteen years. From early life he was a most consistent and active member and afterwards an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was most active in religious and benevolent enterprises, and died a few years since much honored and beloved.

Richard R. Paulison resided at Hackensack. He came to the bar in 1838, and after practicing his profession ten years was elected surrogate, succeeding A. O. Zabriskie, and held that office for ten years from 1848. In 1868 he was appointed presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and died that year, only a short time after having entered his judgeship. He was much esteemed as a lawyer, and the whole county felt the loss of a good judge in the untimely death of Mr. Paulison.

Jacob R. Wortendyke, a most thorough scholar, not only of the law, but in every branch of study which could tend to promote his usefulness and success in the profession, was born in this county, in 1818, and died in 1868. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1838, giving great promise of success and usefulness. Besides his other accomplishments, while a student at law he acquired a knowledge of Hebrew, and could read the Old Testament scriptures in the language of inspiration. He sought no short road to success, but his promotion was rapid. He came to the bar in 1853, and three years afterwards he was a member of Congress from the State of New Jersey.



By the author



Wm. H. Wood

W. H. Wood



Wm. H. H. H.

governor of the State a vacancy was created on the same Court bench, and Governor Bedle nominated Knapp to be his successor. Upon confirmation by the Senate Mr. Knapp entered upon the duties of the office, taking up the work which Judge Bedle had

in the judicial district presided over by Judge Bedle in the counties of Hudson, Bergen, and Passaic. In it was extremely onerous for one man to preside over the Legislature, in the judicial district and set off Hudson County. To this new district Judge Knapp was appointed to the Supreme Court, and has since presided over it. The large population of the district, although comprising a light one in its judicial

work, has held to the political views which he has never held or held in any political office. His views are beyond or outside of the ordinary.

Mattison, a daughter of the late Judge Knapp, was born in this State. She is the daughter of the late Judge Knapp, the wife of Walter Knapp, Jr., of the bar of the State.

Green, He was a lawyer in the State and died in 1899.

When appointed to the office of Judge Knapp, he was engaged in an active practice at the bar. This continued during all the time he was in the office. He was elected to the office of Judge Knapp in 1871, and served in that office until his death in 1899. He was a member of the bar of the State, and was a member of the bar of the State.

He was a member of the bar of the State, and was a member of the bar of the State. He was a member of the bar of the State, and was a member of the bar of the State. He was a member of the bar of the State, and was a member of the bar of the State.



He was a solid, substantial lawyer and a most excellent Christian man, but died early in the very midst of success.

We come now to the names of many who are still living and prominent actors at the Bergen County bar. It is to be regretted perhaps that the living may not receive their just round of praise with the dead. But the dead, with the dead, cannot rebuke us for that praise which time has made certain and secure and cannot reverse those awards which are final after the mortal shall have put on immortality. Here the story of our judicial institutions in this county for more than two centuries must find its close. It is one of the oldest bars on the American continent. As we have seen in the perusal of these pages, it was established to protect and to promote civilization in its very earliest struggles on these shores. Its lawyers and its advocates stood up ably and manfully for us in the great cause of the Revolution, and their successors have shed light and lustre upon the tribunal ever since. While we have thus sought to recall and to rescue from oblivion some of the lineaments of those illustrious men who have adorned the bar in the past, let us not forget that it is not the armed soldier nor even the statesman in the senate-house who alone are to fight for the empire. When we seek to maintain the cause of justice in defending the poor and oppressed, when we seek to vindicate the lives, or the fortune, or the fame of our fellow-citizens, then all learning, and all eloquence, and all wisdom should be at the command of the advocate at the bar of justice, for he also is defending the cause of the empire.

MANNING M. KNAPP, the subject of this sketch, although a resident in Hackensack for many years, is not a native of Bergen County. He was born at Newton, in the county of Sussex, in this State, on the 7th of June, 1825. He studied law at Newton, in the office of the late Col. Robert Hamilton, and was admitted as an attorney at the July term of the Supreme Court in the year 1846. In the winter of that year he removed to Hackensack, where he has since resided, practicing in his profession down to the time of his appointment on the Supreme Court bench. In January, 1850, he was licensed as a counselor. The late Chancellor Zabriskie having about this time removed from Hackensack to Jersey City, vacated the office of prosecutor of the pleas of Bergen. Chief Justice Green, who then presided at the Bergen Circuit, appointed Mr. Knapp to prosecute for the State until the office should be filled by executive action. Acting under this appointment until February, 1851, he was then given the office by Governor Fort, and held it under that and subsequent appointments until February, 1861. When appointed prosecutor he was acquiring and soon was engaged in an active practice in the civil courts. This he retained during all the time that he remained at the bar.

Upon the election of Judge Bedle to the office of

Governor of the State a vacancy was created on the Supreme Court bench, and Governor Bedle nominated Mr. Knapp to be his successor. Upon confirmation by the Senate Mr. Knapp entered upon the duties of the office, taking up the work which Judge Bedle had laid down.

The judicial district presided over by Judge Bedle embraced the counties of Hudson, Bergen, and Passaic; the work in it was extremely onerous for one judge. In consequence of this the Legislature, in 1875, divided the district and set off Hudson County as an entire one. To this new district Judge Knapp was assigned by the Supreme Court, and has since presided at that circuit. The large population of Hudson County necessarily presents a heavy work in the courts, and renders the district, although comprising that county alone, not a light one in its judicial administration.

Judge Knapp has always held to the political views of the Democratic party, but he has never held or manifested any desire to hold political office. His aspirations seem not to have gone beyond or outside of success in his professional career.

In 1850 he was married to Anna Mattison, a daughter of Capt. Joseph Mattison, of the navy. She was born in Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., in this State. They have two children, a son and daughter, the issue of the marriage. The elder, Anna M., wife of Walter V. Clark, resides in Hackensack. The younger, Joseph M. Knapp, is temporarily in Colorado. He, it is understood, is preparing for admission to the bar of this State.

JUDGE ASHBEL GREEN, son of James S. Green, of Princeton, N. J., was born Dec. 17, 1825. He was graduated at Nassau Hall in 1846, studied law in the Law-School of Princeton under Chief Justice Hamclomer, Richard S. Field, and his father, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in July, 1849. He at once removed to New York City, and entered into partnership with Henry M. Alexander, and the law-firm of Alexander & Green is still in active practice in that city.

They are the legal advisers of many influential corporations and individuals, and have been employed in many of the most important litigations which have taken place in that city for the last quarter of a century. In 1863, Mr. Green became a resident of Bergen County, N. J., and retains his residence there at the present time. He has constantly refused office, except to accept the appointment of the Legislature, on joint ballot, as presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bergen County, which, however, after discharging the duties of the office for two years, he resigned in 1872.

Judge Green was, however, supported by a most respectable and influential number of the members of the Democratic party to succeed the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen as United States senator in 1877. He was one of the counsel delegated to take charge

of the case of Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks before the Electoral Commission in 1877, and conducted the examination of witnesses, and made one of the closing arguments on the submission of the question of the vote of Florida before the commission.

Judge Green edited the American edition of Brice's celebrated work on "*Ultra Vires*, or the Powers of Corporations," which has passed through two editions, and is the standard authority on that subject.

His father, James S. Green, of Princeton, was well known as a lawyer and member of the Legislature from Somerset County for many years, and as one of the original projectors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and also as a manager of the United Railway of New Jersey until his death.

Judge Green's grandfather was the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, first chaplain of Congress, president of Princeton College, and a leading Presbyterian divine. Rev. Dr. Green's father was the Rev. Jacob Green, of Morris County, N. J., who was the chairman of the committee of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey which framed the first constitution of the State, adopted July 2, 1776, two days before the Declaration of Independence, and was famous in his day as a Whig parson, and especially obnoxious to the Tories of his neighborhood. Jacob Green's ancestors came from Malden, Mass.

JUDGE WILLIAM S. BANTA is the great-grandson of Yan Banta, grandson of Hendrick Banta, and son of Henry H. Banta and Jane Sickles. The family of Banta was of Hungarian origin, and became early settlers of Bergen County, locating at English Neighborhood, now Fairview, from which place Yan Banta removed about 1750 and settled at Pascack, Washington township, where he died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Hendrick, who was born May 27, 1749, and died Feb. 15, 1803, leaving some five hundred acres of land, which was divided among his sons.

Of his five sons and three daughters, Henry H. Banta, father of our subject, born at Pascack, Sept. 30, 1784, was a shoemaker by trade, but spent his active business life as a farmer and merchant. Prior to 1833 he was for many years a business man in his native place, but in that year he removed to Hackensack, and in partnership with his brother Theunis opened a general mercantile trade on the corner of Main and Passaic Streets, which he continued until his death in 1849. His residence in Hackensack was that known as the old Campbell homestead, adjoining the Doremus homestead, where his brother Theunis resided. Henry H. Banta led an active business life; was a man of strong force of character, good business ability, marked energy, and strict integrity. He was successively a member of the Reformed Churches at Pascack and Hackensack, and officially connected with these churches as elder. He was appointed postmaster at Hackensack by Gen. Francis Granger, and held that office for several years, and was connected with the old State militia, and ranked as adju-

tant. Mr. Banta wielded a strong influence in local politics, and his counsel and judgment commanded the confidence of his fellow-men.

By appointment he served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas for three terms, viz.: from 1829 to 1834, from 1838 to 1843, and from 1843 to 1848. His wife died at the age of seventy-six, in 1870. Their children are Margaret, Judge William S., and Jane, wife of John De Peyster Stagg, of Hackensack.

Judge William S. Banta was born at Pascack, Bergen Co., Dec. 12, 1824. He received his preparatory education in the public school at Hackensack, and in the private classical school of Rev. John S. Mabon, an eminent teacher of the same place, and entered Rutgers College in 1841, from which he was graduated with the usual honors in 1844.

Immediately after his graduation he became the law student of Chancellor Abram O. Zabriskie, of Hackensack, with whom he remained until his admission to the bar as attorney in 1847. He was admitted as counselor-at-law in 1851. In the spring of 1848 Mr. Banta opened a law-office in the old banking-house in Hackensack, where he continued a successful practice until his retirement from the more active duties of the profession in 1867.

He was appointed prosecutor of pleas in 1860, and held the office until 1867, when he resigned. In 1872 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Judge Green as law judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Bergen County, and by reappointment held the office for a full term of five years, beginning with 1873. In 1879 he was appointed associate judge of the same court, and is the incumbent of that office in 1881.

During his active business life Judge Banta has been interested in and lent his aid to all worthy local objects in the vicinity where he resides. Especially has he been interested in educational work; was school superintendent of New Barbadoes under the old law, and he was subsequently appointed by the board of freeholders, with Rev. Albert Amerman, one of the board of examiners, which place he efficiently filled for several years.

The judge is an active member of the Republican party, and has often been selected as candidate for official place. He was deputy internal revenue collector of Bergen County from 1862-65.

In 1850, Judge Banta was united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of John and Katy Ann (Hopper) Zabriskie, of Hohokus, who died in 1853, leaving a son, who died in infancy. His second wife was Adelia, a sister of his first wife, who died in 1869. His present wife is Jane Anne, daughter of Abram H. and Maria (Anderson) Berry, of Hackensack, and a descendant of John Berry, one of the original patentees in Bergen County.

COL. GARRET G. ACKERSON.—Far back of Revolutionary times the first Ackerson known in this country, Garret, great-grandfather of Col. Garret G.



H. J. Smith

1. The first part of the report
describes the general situation
of the country.

2. The second part of the report
describes the economic situation
of the country.

3. The third part of the report
describes the social situation
of the country.

4. The fourth part of the report
describes the political situation
of the country.

5. The fifth part of the report
describes the cultural situation
of the country.

6. The sixth part of the report
describes the environmental situation
of the country.



Photographed by

N. V. Banta



Wm. H. Brown

It was a second question, however, and a most excellent one, as it was, but not entirely in the received tradition.

the same time to the same money which is sent to the merchants of the Bergen County. It is well known, perhaps, that the money sent to the people of Bergen, who then send it back with the dealers, is really a new purchase which comes into circulation. It is not the same money which is sent back to the dealer, but it is new money, and it is sent back to the dealer in the same way that the dealer sends it to the merchant.

There are more than 400 locations that find themselves in the line of fire of land mines on the Vietnamese border. A very serious problem of the people of the border provinces is related to the presence of land mines in the area. In order to ensure the safety of the border, the

[illegible]

ALEXANDER HENNING, the subject of this sketch, was born in Sweden, and came to this country in 1824, and has since that time been engaged in the study of the law. He was born at New York, and received his education at the State University of New York, and at the University of Albany. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, and has since that time been engaged in the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, and has since that time been engaged in the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, and has since that time been engaged in the study of the law.

3. The objection of J. J. Red' to the office of

Over the last 50 years, the Supreme Court has decided on the Supreme Court 100 cases that have been counted. Mr. Kennedy, the successor of Justice Brandeis, was the only Justice to have served on the Court for more than 30 years. He was the only Justice to have served on the Court for more than 30 years. He was the only Justice to have served on the Court for more than 30 years.

Large quantities of timber have been harvested by Indians in the neighborhood of the sources of Hudson, Saginaw, and other rivers. The woods are especially extensive in the northern part of the State. In this part of the State are some of the finest timber lands in the world, and all this property is owned by the State. This new domain, which has been purchased by the Government, contains some of the finest timber in the world. The lumber industry of Hudson is the most important in the State, and is one of the most important in the world. The lumber industry of Hudson is the most important in the State, and is one of the most important in the world.

And the people who are in the political news on the outside are, like his nephew, or are not like him, to a considerable degree. This is not meant to have any kind of yard or measure of people, to say at all.

And the first was a French, or Anglo-French, young lady, the daughter of a Mr. Martineau, a very wealthy Jew. She was married to a French Mr. Martineau, and in this same country she was married a second time, and high in the land she had married. The other, Anna, the wife of William Martineau, was a Hassidess. The younger, or so they thought, kept up a correspondence in German. He is a nobleman, the report is for you seen to the fact of this story.

John Johnson, (GIVEN) son of James S. Given of New York, N. Y., was born Dec. 17, 1875. He was educated at Nassau Hall in 1894, studied law in the Law School of Cornell under Chief Justice Hamblett, Richard S. F. in and his father, and was admitted to the New York bar in July, 1901. He at once removed to New York City and entered into partnership with Henry M. Alexander and the law-firm of Alexander & Green's still in active practice in New York City.

They are the legal advisers of many of the corporations and the defendants, and have been employed in many of the most important litigation which have taken place in that city for the past quarter of a century. In 1863, Mr. Greer became a resident of Bergen County, N. J., and retains his residence there at the present time. He has not been re-elected, except to accept the appointment of the Legislature, on joint ballot is presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bergen County, which, however, after discharging the duties of the office for two years, he resigned in 1872.

Dr. J. C. Green was, however, supported by a most respectable and influential number of the members of the Democratic party to succeed the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen as United States senator in 1877. He was designated the candidate, and to take charge



1880

Ackerson, came from Holland and settled at Old Tappan, in Bergen County. He sometimes spelled his name Eckerson, as do most of the older branches of the family to-day. He bought a large tract of land, upon which he settled his oldest son, John, at Pascack, leaving his two younger sons, Cornelius and Abram, at his death in possession of the homestead at Tappan. John was grandfather of our subject, and married Garritje Hogencamp, who bore him two children, Garret and Hannah, who became the wife of Nicholas Zabriskie. John Ackerson was born in 1743, and died at Pascack at the age of ninety-four years.

Garret, his only son, was born in 1779, and died in 1857. He married Hannah, daughter of John Hogencamp, whose family were originally from Rockland County. Garret Ackerson was considerable of a politician and a military man; was twice elected as a member of the Legislature, and was major of the old State militia, stationed with his command at Sandy Hook during the war of 1812-14, and afterwards was a major-general of the northern militia of the State of New Jersey,—the counties of Bergen, Essex, and Morris being the only three counties in the northern part of the State at that time. He had four children,—John, Cornelius, Garret G., and James. Garret G. Ackerson was born at Pascack on the 9th of April, 1816. He was educated at a public school, of which George Achenbach was at one time the teacher, and Jacob R. Wortendyke a schoolmate. His father, who was then engaged in farming, had also a cotton-mill, a distillery, and store on his premises, and of these his son took charge, retaining the general superintendence until the year 1840, when he transferred his efforts to another farm and established a woolen-mill of his own.

In 1839 the old Whig party caused a division to be made in Harrington township, and it became in consequence Washington and Harrington townships. It was an innovation that did not suit everybody, and the result was not only a troublous time socially, but a period that persuaded both parties to put forward the best men they could command for political office.

Mr. Garret G. Ackerson was elected assessor, and thus commenced his political experience. His father was then major-general of militia, and the son was destined to follow in the paternal footsteps. At the age of fifteen he was made captain of a company of uniformed militia, which position he retained for ten years. In 1845 he was elected county clerk over John N. Berry, being the first elected under the new constitution, and by a large majority, and therefore left his home at Pascack and removed to Hackensack, where he entered on the duties of his office. He found himself surrounded by the old politicians of the county, and to make inroads against them required almost superhuman efforts. He filled three terms in this office, and during this time gradually fought his way to the leadership of the party. Besides this he

came to be the counselor and banker of most of the old people of that day, the vault of the clerk's office oftentimes containing thousands of dollars in gold and silver awaiting investment. At one time so much bullion was stored in the building that it became necessary to divide it in small packages and store it in all the obscure places in the building to prevent thieves carrying it all off. Shortly after he moved to Hackensack he was made chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, in place of Judge Garret Hopper, who had occupied the position almost since the organization of the Democratic party.

During his career as county clerk, between 1845 and 1860, he raised a company of Continentals, of which he was captain, and was elected lieutenant-colonel of an independent battalion which had been organized by special act of the Legislature, and which remained in existence till 1861, when most of the men volunteered and made up the Twenty-second State Regiment for active service in the war. As the supervising mind of the committee on volunteers, he filled the whole quota of Bergen County. In 1858-59 Hackensack was without a railroad, and Mr. Ackerson with other citizens resolved this should be the case no longer. They subscribed sufficient to build a road from this point to intersect with the Erie, and it became known as the Hackensack Railroad. Mr. Anderson, the first president of the company, resigned before the completion of the road, and Mr. Ackerson took his place by unanimous election. Although the road sunk \$10,000 every year during the first three years of its existence, Mr. Ackerson contrived to make it a paying institution before separating himself from control of its affairs. At one time he and Judge Zabriskie became personally responsible for about \$60,000 indebtedness of the road, and it may be imagined what hard work it was to clear off this load. From that time until 1872 he was engaged in commercial enterprises.

In 1872 Col. Ackerson became active in organizing the Bergen County Bank. The bank building was erected in 1874, with George Achenbach, Esq., for its first president. He died, and was succeeded by Col. Ackerson, who retained the position until the bank was closed. On the 1st of April, 1877, he took his seat as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was appointed in the winter of 1876-77 by Governor Bedle, and whether as judge or colonel, freeholder, bank president, county clerk, manufacturer, commercial man, or private citizen, he has always been a favorite with the people of Bergen County, who recognize him as one of the leading and influential men.

Persons who have studied character much in various parts of the United States would read Judge Ackerson upon meeting him as invariably courteous, dignified, friendly, and sociable, who recognizes no dishonesty or trickery, or whatever it may be called, in any of the relations of life, and who, like the old cav-

aliens of the South, the latch-strings of whose doors were always down in the days gone by, who considered it a reproach upon their hospitality for any respectable man to pass their doors without calling in, bring back to the thoughtful and experienced some memories of American life and manners that ought never to have been effaced from history. There is an expression of content, self-respect, and cordiality which is unmistakable as emitted from his face, and in comparison to which the details of his technical biography are of but little moment.

The patriotism of the Ackersons never was questioned. During the Revolution all the men of the family participated actively in the struggle for independence, and suffered in common with others. They lost property and friends by their devotion to the American cause, and were often stigmatized as "rebels" by an influential Tory element. They were sure they were right, and then they "went ahead." It is characteristic of the Ackersons that they believe in the maxim, "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well."

Judge Ackerson married, in 1837, Sophia, daughter of James I. Blauvelt and Martha Wortendyke, of Washington township, who was born July 4, 1821, and has borne him one son, Col. Garret Ackerson, Jr., and one daughter, Mattie, wife of B. F. Randall, of Fall River, Mass.

COL. GARRET ACKERSON, JR., was born at Pascack, Sept. 15, 1840, and during his minority received a good education in the public and private schools at Hackensack, and for some time he was a student in the popular and thorough private schools at Nyack and Claverack; the latter being conducted by the eminent and well-known teacher, Prof. Alonzo Flack.

In June, 1859, he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke, of Jersey City, where he remained until he had completed his law studies, and was admitted as attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court, held at Trenton, in 1863.

On July 9, 1863, Col. Ackerson married Ann Elizabeth, daughter of John A. Zabriskie and Mary Anderson, by whom he has three sons,—John Zabriskie, James B., and Garret G. Ackerson, Jr.

The same month of his marriage Col. Ackerson opened a law-office in Hackensack, and about one year afterwards removed to the office he now occupies in the same village, where he has continued the practice of his profession since, a period of eighteen years. He was admitted as counselor-at-law in 1878, and was appointed prosecutor of pleas for Bergen County in 1866, which position, on account of the pressure of other business, he after some two years resigned.

In early life Mr. Ackerson began to take an active part in local politics, and for many years has been among the leaders and influential men of the Democratic party in the county and State, and he has also been identified with the militia, internal improvements, and various local enterprises in Bergen and

adjoining counties during most of his active business career.

In 1867 he was appointed judge-advocate of a battalion of militia in the county; was elected captain of Company C of the Second Battalion National Guards upon its organization in 1872, which position he resigned in 1875; and he was appointed judge-advocate-general of the State of New Jersey, with rank of colonel, by Governor George B. McClellan, in 1879, which office he holds in 1881.

Col. Ackerson has been president of the Hackensack Railroad since 1879, is a director of the New Jersey and New York Railroad Company, has been one of the board of the Hackensack Improvement Commission, was secretary and treasurer from 1863 to 1867 of the Bergen County Mutual Assurance Association, and a director of the same since 1863, and a stockholder and trustee of Hackensack Academy.

Although active and earnest in his political affiliations, he has never been solicitous of place or the emoluments of office. In 1876 he was a delegate from the Fourth Congressional District to the St. Louis Democratic Convention that placed in nomination for the Presidency Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, and in the fall of 1880 he received the unanimous nomination by acclamation for State senator, which, however, he declined. Col. Ackerson is the present chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee.

ABRAHAM D. CAMPBELL.—His paternal great-grandfather, John, who was of Scotch origin and a native of New Jersey, settled in Washington township, at Pascack, just after the close of the Revolutionary war. There he established a wampum-factory and carried on a considerable business, supplying all the Indian agents and traders of the day with this commodity. He had eight children, all of whom settled in the vicinity of the homestead. One son, Abraham A. Campbell, married Margaret Demarest, who bore him four sons who grew to manhood, viz.: John A., James A., David A., and Abraham A. For a time the father of these sons resided at Pearl River, in Bergen County, where in a small way he manufactured wampum, but prior to 1812 returned to Pascack, where he established the first and only foundry ever there, and during the remainder of his life was engaged in farming and in manufacturing agricultural implements and wampum. He owned some one hundred acres of land at Pascack, which has been the homestead of the Campbell family since.

He served in the war of 1812 at Sandy Hook, and his musket and knapsack are relics of that war now in possession of the family. Abraham A. Campbell was one of the founders of the Reformed Dutch Church at Pascack, and equally with a Mr. Wortendyke donated five acres of land for the church property. During the early days in the history of the church there his house was ever the welcome stopping-place and hospitable home for the pastor who on his circuit came there to preach, and his charity



A. S. Campbell



C. Christy

and hospitality were only bounded by his means to bestow. He was among the first elders and deacons who had a membership in that church, where the family still retain their church relations.

Of his sons, David A. Campbell is father of our subject, and was born at Pascack, Jan. 10, 1812. He was apprenticed and learned the carpenter's trade during his minority, and for some time prior to and after his marriage followed that business in New York and at Pascack. About 1850 he, in connection with his brother James, invented a machine for drilling wampum hair-pipe, which is manufactured from conch-shells and clam-shells. This brought about such an activity in the business, which had been carried on by his ancestors, that his other brothers, James A., John A., and Abraham A., who were all mechanics, at once gave their attention to the business, and since that time the four brothers have made the manufacture and sale of wampum goods their main occupation, with their factory located on the homestead at Pascack.

David A. Campbell's wife is Sally, daughter of Abraham Haring, of Scotland Mills, Rockland Co., N. Y., who has borne him the following surviving children: Maria, widow of the late William I. Courtier; Abraham D.; Margaret, wife of Abraham Post, of Jersey City; John D. and James D. (twins); Daniel H.; and Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin A. Mackey, of Paterson, N. J.

Abraham D., son of David A. Campbell, was born Oct. 10, 1842. His early education until eighteen years of age was obtained in the common school of his native place, and for one year following he was a teacher at Washingtonville. He then attended the school at Hackensack for a few months, and during this time was elected school superintendent of his township, which position, however, he resigned after a short time, and in February, 1861, entered the State Normal School at Trenton, from which he was graduated in the class of '68. After spending one year as teacher, he entered the law-office of Col. Garret Ackerson, Jr., at Hackensack, as a student; was admitted as attorney at the June term in 1869, and as counselor-at-law in 1872.

A few months after his admission as attorney he opened a law-office in Hackensack, and Aug. 7, 1870, he was appointed prosecutor of pleas, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Ackerson, Jr. On September 1st of the same year he was appointed by Governor Randolph to fill that office until the end of the next session of the Legislature. He was appointed April 5, 1871, for a full term; filled the office until Nov. 10, 1874, and resigned; but on December 7th following he was reappointed, and by reappointments March 18, 1875, and March 18, 1880, he has remained since the incumbent of that office.

Mr. Campbell became interested in the militia organization soon after taking up his residence in Hackensack; was mustered as a member of Company C,

Second Battalion, Oct. 8, 1872, and commissioned as quartermaster, and on March 15, 1876, he was commissioned captain of the company, which office he holds in 1881.

Capt. Campbell was united in marriage Sept. 22, 1869, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob H. Hopper and Lydia Bogert, of Hackensack, and by this union has five children,—Luther, Eva, David, Harry, and Nicholas Demarest Campbell.

CORNELIUS CHRISTIE was born Dec. 6, 1835, at Leonia, in the township of Ridgefield, at the time of his birth known as English Neighborhood, in the township of Hackensack.

On his father's side he was of Scotch descent. His great-great-grandfather, James Christie, a native of Scotland, died at Schraalenburgh, now in the township of Palisades, April 16, 1768, aged ninety-six or ninety-eight years. William, son of James, born Aug. 9, 1720, married Catalynthe Demarest, Sept. 22, 1748, and died Sept. 13, 1809. To William and Catalynthe Christie were born twelve children. James, their eldest child, was born Aug. 20, 1744, married Maria Banta in 1772, and died July 3, 1817. To James and Maria Christie were born eleven children, of whom David, the eighth child, was born Dec. 1, 1789, married Anna Brinkerhoff March 12, 1814, and died April 8, 1848. To David and Anna Christie were born fifteen children, of whom Cornelius Christie, subject of this sketch, was the twelfth.

On his mother's side Cornelius Christie is a descendant of Joris Derickson Brinkerhoff (the c in the name having been since then dropped by the family), a person of honorable Flemish extraction, who, with his wife, Susannah Dubbels, emigrated to this country from the United Provinces in 1638 and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died Jan. 16, 1661. Hendrick, one of the four children of Joris, married Clausie Boomgaert, and, June 17, 1685, bought a tract of land on the east banks of the Hackensack, at a place formerly known as Old Hackensack, now as Ridgefield Park, in the township of Ridgefield, where he removed with his family. Here he died shortly afterwards, leaving three sons, of whom Jacobus and Derrick took the paternal acres at Old Hackensack, and Cornelius removed to Bergen. Jacobus and his wife Agnetie had four, and Jacob, son of Jacobus, had seven, children. Albert, son of Jacob, was born March 21, 1763, married Kesia Voorhis in 1796, and died Dec. 8, 1844. Albert and Kesia Brinkerhoff had three children, of whom Anna, wife of David Christie, above named, was the eldest, and was born May 12, 1797.

The above-named ancestors of Cornelius Christie on both sides were without exception characterized by the severest integrity, a Calvinistic orthodoxy, and a devoted patriotism. Their religious connection was with the Dutch Reformed Church. In the war of independence they were ardent and fearless patriots, and some of them rendered valuable service and suffered

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J. M. Van Valen

The Van Valens are found in Bergen County as early as 1701, as deeds now in possession of the subject of this sketch bearing date that year show the purchase of some two thousand six hundred acres of land by the Van Valens from Lancaster Syms, being all the Palisade lands from the Jay line extending from the Hudson on the east to Overpeck Creek on the west. The names of the purchasers are Johannes, Bernardus, Gideon, and Rynier Van Valen.

Upon examination of the records of the Reformed Dutch Church at Old Tappan, Rockland Co., N. Y., where Major André was tried, the name of Johannes Van Valen appears among its founders in 1686; hence it is reasonable to suppose the family were among the first settlers from Holland in this county.

Bernardus Van Valen, great-grandfather of James M. Van Valen, resided at Closter, was a minute-man, and belonged to the militia. During the Revolutionary war he was taken prisoner and confined in the "Old Sugar-House" in New York City.

He built a stone house on his farm, still standing near the present railroad depot at Closter. He died in 1820, aged eighty years, leaving five children,—James, Andrew, Cornelius, Isaac, and Jane.

His grandfather, James Van Valen, was a farmer at Closter, but removed to Clarkstown, where he died in August, 1786, at the age of twenty-six years, leaving three children,—Barney, Sarah, wife of Henry Westervelt, and Cornelius. Of these children, Cornelius, who was father of our sketch, was born May 21, 1786, at Clarkstown, Rockland Co., N. Y. In 1808 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Blackledge, and shortly after removed to New York City, where he was engaged as a contractor and builder for a number of years. In 1832 he bought a farm in Englewood, then Hackensack township, Bergen Co., where he resided for some seven years, and then sold his property and purchased another farm at Teaneck, where his wife died soon after.

The children of this union who grew up are Caroline, wife of David Anderson, and Cornelius.

His second wife was Jane, daughter of Abram Zabriskie, of Paramus, who bore him three children,—Eliza, wife of Edward Bower, who died in 1867, James M., and Sarah A., wife of Cornelius D. Schor, of Leonia, Bergen Co.

James M. Van Valen, son of Cornelius and Jane (Zabriskie) Van Valen, was born at Teaneck, July 21, 1842. His boyhood was passed at home, where he received a common-school edu-

At the age of twenty he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Douglass, and subsequently by Col. A. G. Demarest, of Closter, Bergen Co. This regiment was composed of men who enlisted for nine months, and after being in Washington and stationed at Georgetown for some time it became a part of the Army of the Potomac, and was in service at Aquia Creek until January, 1863, when the regiment was ordered to Belle Plain. A part of it was in the battle of Fredericksburg and on the celebrated "Mud March" of Gen. Burnside. It composed a part of Gen. Wadsworth's division, First Army Corps, that made a feint on the left in the battle of Chancellorsville. Returning to the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, the regiment remained on picket duty for most of the summer, and then resumed the march to Centreville, Md., and was mustered out of service.

After his discharge Mr. Van Valen returned to New York, where he was engaged in business until 1866, and for five years afterwards was a teacher, devoting all his spare time to study.

In November, 1871, he entered the law-office of Col. Garret Ackerson, Jr., at Hackensack, was admitted as attorney in 1875, and as counselor in 1878. Upon his admission as attorney he formed a law partnership with Col. Ackerson, which has continued since.

In 1872, Mr. Van Valen was a member of the New Jersey National Guard, Company A, then in command of Maj. Moore; but soon after settling in Hackensack he raised the New Jersey National Guard, Company C, Second Battalion, and took the rank of first lieutenant, with Col. Garret Ackerson as captain. The company is now under the command of Capt. A. D. Campbell. In 1876 he resigned his position of first lieutenant and was commissioned quartermaster of the battalion, which position he resigned the same year. He was a member of the Masonic lodge in Hoboken in 1866, was made a member in Hackensack in 1875, and has been Master of the lodge since December, 1880.

Mr. Van Valen is a student of his profession, and has a natural taste for reading and study. Self-reliant and persevering, he has made his way unassisted to his present position as a lawyer, to which profession he has given almost his entire attention since he began the practice of the law.

He was united in marriage to Anna A., daughter of Theo. Smith and Catharine Van Nostrand, of Nyack, N. Y., now of Jersey City Heights. Their only surviving child is James A. Van Valen.

in public affairs, was supervisor in the county sixteen years in succession, but declined more offices than he would accept. He died, much honored and beloved, in 1853. Millard Fillmore, late President of the United States, and William Millard were cousins.

Nehemiah, the subject of this sketch, was born in Delhi, Delaware Co., July 18, 1828, in a family of eleven children. He attended the schools from the age of three years, graduating at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1848, and on the "merit-roll," as it was called, in a class of over one hundred students, he stood at the head in general scholarship and scholastic attainments. Gen. Arthur, President of the United States, Judge Charles C. Nott, of the United States Court of Claims, and several others who have since become prominent were members of this class. Mr. Millard's father and grandfather had been teachers, and his mother, Anna Loomis, also, and he became the principal of an academy after graduation. He studied law in Delhi, in the office of Col. Parker; in Albany with Hon. Azor Taber, a leading lawyer in his day; at the Ballston Spring Law-School, and was co-student with ex-Governor Bedle, of this State; and then in the office of his brother, A. B. Millard, in New York City, and was admitted to the bar there in 1850. He commenced practice in Marquette County, Wis., in 1851, and was special public prosecutor in some important criminal cases there; thence he returned to the city of New York, opened an office with his brother, and continued in active practice there for twenty-five years. He became prominent as counsel in the Tibbets cases, in which Luther C. Tibbets, while a member of the Corn Exchange, owned or controlled in speculation nearly one million bushels of corn. Tibbets was indicted for assaulting and attempting to kill the janitor of the Corn Exchange, and was for a long time involved in many civil litigations growing out of this unfortunate contest.

His skill as an advocate extended the practice of Mr. Millard through all the courts, and as counsel to the highest Court of Appeals. In 1868 he moved to New Jersey, still continuing his practice in New York; but in 1874, by the unanimous vote of both parties in the New Jersey Legislature, on joint ballot, he was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Bergen County, and serving faithfully in that office through a term of five years, he was greatly drawn away from the active and responsible duties of his profession in New York City. It was certainly a great pecuniary sacrifice, whatever judicial honors the office may have conferred. Since the judge left the bench he has been practicing law in Bergen County and in New York, having been admitted to the bar of New Jersey several years since. He is an able lawyer, a ready speaker, and an eloquent and persuasive advocate before a jury, and especially in criminal cases. He is a close student, fond of the study of the languages (being familiar with the Greek and

Hebrew and some seven or eight other languages). He is a forcible writer, and has contributed much to the newspapers and publications of the day. His wife, Lydia M. Millard, is also a frequent contributor to the current literature of the present, and her poetic translations from Scandinavian languages, mainly the Swedish, have attracted the favorable notice and commendation of some of the leading poets and scholars in this country and Europe. Their family consists of one son (a graduate of Princeton College) and three daughters.

ISAAC WORTENDYKE was born at Newtown (now Wortendyke), Bergen Co., N. J., on Oct. 2, 1823. His father, Abraham Wortendyke, and his mother, Catharine Demarest, were of Holland ancestors. His employment in his younger years in his father's cotton-factory or upon his father's farm was not relished, as he was more inclined to books and study. At the age of sixteen he taught a village or country school, and continued teaching until it was determined by his father to give him a collegiate education. He pursued his preparatory studies with the late Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke until he entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, at which institution he graduated in 1846, being awarded the first honor of his class.

He then resumed the occupation of teacher, and was principal of Claverack Academy, New York, from 1846 to 1849.

He began the study of law at Hudson, N. Y., with Claudius L. Monell, Esq.; and when Mr. Monell removed to New York City, Mr. Wortendyke followed, and continued his legal studies at the office of Messrs. Sutherland & Monell, in New York City, and was admitted to practice in New York as attorney and counselor-at-law in 1851.

From January, 1868, to January, 1878, a period of ten years, Mr. Wortendyke, having made his residence in New Jersey, filled the office of surrogate of his native county of Bergen. After the expiration of his term as surrogate he was admitted by the New Jersey Supreme Court as an attorney-at-law in New Jersey. He is now engaged in the practice of law, having his office at Hackensack, and residing at Midland Park, N. J. He also holds by appointment the positions of master and examiner in chancery, notary public, and New York commissioner.

In 1880 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by a majority of 626.

In the Legislature of 1881, Mr. Wortendyke served on the following committees: Militia, Corporations, and Elections, and on the joint committees on Treasurer's Accounts, State Prison, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

In the Legislature of 1882 he served on the following committees: Revision of the Laws and Militia, and on joint committees on Public Grounds and Buildings and Sinking Fund, and on a special committee in relation to the finances of the State.

His term as senator will expire in 1884.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN BERGEN COUNTY.

THERE were few physicians in the immediate territory of this county at an early time. Holland seems to have sent forth none regularly bred to the profession, although her university at Leyden was among the most renowned for chemistry and kindred sciences in Europe. Her learning, however, at the period of the colonization of New Netherland was chiefly scholastic, and pertained more to the intellectual and religious wants of the community than to the laws of physical health and well-being. Indeed, the science of medicine was in its infancy all over the civilized world; what is now understood by that term has been the growth chiefly of the last hundred years. There was no such thing as a school of medicine, not even a course of lectures on this subject in America till the middle of the eighteenth century. Dr. William Hunter, of Newport, R. I., a Scotch physician, was the first to introduce lectures to students, in 1754, and the first attempt at instruction by dissection was made in New York by Drs. Bard and Middleton in 1750. The first medical school was founded in Philadelphia, in connection with the college, in 1765, Drs. Shippen and Morgan being appointed professors. In New York the first medical school was founded, in connection with King's College, in 1767, but only eleven degrees were conferred previous to the breaking out of the Revolution, which suspended all operations in that direction till after the war, in 1784. In connection with Queen's College, New Brunswick,¹ there was a Medical Department from 1792 to 1816, but this department was located in the city of New York. It was founded by the eminent physician, Dr. Nicholas Romaine, and others, who, being unsuccessful in their effort to connect it with Columbia College, applied to the trustees of Queen's, and obtained under their charter authority to complete their organization. During this time, from 1792 to 1816, only thirty-six medical degrees were conferred. Princeton College had no Medical Department till 1825, and it was soon after arrested by the death of Dr. John Van Cleve, in whose ability as a distinguished physician the college relied to carry their plan into execution. In 1818, and for some time later, there was no means or method in New Jersey by which the degree of Doctor of Medicine could be conferred upon anybody.²

¹ Chartered name changed to Rutgers in 1825.

² The Medical Society of New Jersey in May, 1818, appointed a committee "to devise some method by which the degree of Medicine Doctor may be conferred" in New Jersey. The subject was presented to the trustees of the college (at Princeton) by Dr. Van Cleve, a trustee, who was also one of the committee of the society, with the inquiry "whether any arrangement could be made with the board, with regard to conferring degrees." A committee to whom the subject was referred reported April 13, 1819, "That in their opinion it would be inexpedient to enter into such an arrangement previous to the establishment in the institution of a course of instruction in medical science."—*Maclean's Hist. Princeton Col.*

Students of medicine in New Jersey generally sought their instruction in Philadelphia; this was especially the case with those in the western part of the State, and to a considerable extent in the eastern, and remains so still, excepting those more immediately contiguous to the Hudson River.

In the early years of its history New Jersey had among its medical men a very limited few who had received their training in the schools of Europe. The profession was at the first largely composed of those who, without liberal education, spent a few years or months with some practitioner, and read a few books on medicine which came within their reach. One of the most noted books relied upon by early practitioners was "Salmon's Herbal," a folio of thirteen hundred pages, published in 1696, describing the medicinal properties of plants and herbs. Allibone says of the author, "He was a noted empiric." Dr. Stephen Wicke says that this was the text-book of a New Jersey physician of large practice, and, in his day, of much reputation, who, being a man of property, sent a messenger to England to obtain it. The cost of the volume was £50.

Dr. John Blane, in his "Medical History of Hunterdon County," referring to the practice of the early days, says,—

"Every neighborhood seems to have had some one who could bleed and extract teeth; some (generally Germans) could cup. Occasionally a 'handy man' could straighten a crooked bone if it was broken, got great credit for doing so, and was called a doctor. Female accoucheurs were plentiful, particularly among the German and English part of the population. In nearly all cases the remedies were the growth of the soil, but very little 'apothecary medicine' being used, and that of the most simple kind. Lingering cases among the wealthy received attention from a great distance,—Burlington, Bucks County, and Philadelphia."

What was true of Hunterdon County in those days was also true of Bergen. Indeed, a similar state of things existed in the new settlements throughout all the colonies. Those most subject to local malarial diseases had greatest cause for remedies, and in such localities the homely healing art of the times would make most rapid progress.³ Such places would natu-

³ As showing the healthfulness of Bergen County, even to this day, the following statistics of longevity, taken from the *Bergen County Democrat* of April 26, 1872, are appended:

Richard Paulson, Ridgefield.....	90 years.
John Edsall, Ridgefield.....	83 "
Daniel Westervelt, Tonawly.....	83 "
Sarah Campbell, Tonawly.....	92 "
Peter Heyler, Closter.....	90 "
Mrs. Samuel B. Demarest, Closter.....	84 "
John Cooper, New Milford.....	85 "
Robert Annett, Fort Lee.....	89 "
Ellen Van Waggoner, New Milford.....	85 "
Peter Bogert, Hackensack.....	89 "
Mrs. Santum, Hackensack.....	87 "
Mr. Ward, Hackensack.....	84 "
Aaron Bogert, Hackensack.....	84 "
Mrs. Peter Demarest, Hackensack.....	85 "
John Herring, Hackensack.....	82 "
Peter Bogert, Hackensack.....	80 "
Gamaliel Rose, Hackensack.....	80 "
Ralph Christie, Schraalsenburgh.....	88 "
Jacob Christie, Schraalsenburgh.....	83 "
John Jersey, Passaic.....	85 "
Mrs. Daniel Demarest, Passaic.....	82 "
Peter Bogert, East Hackensack.....	84 "

rally have the largest number of "doctors." Among the Hollanders of Bergen County there was little need for physicians for many years after the first settlements began; the climate was healthy, and they were of a hardy and enduring constitution. Malarial and other local diseases prevailed quite extensively among the early settlers of West Jersey, while those in the eastern portion were comparatively free from them. All the early writers and correspondents who describe the condition of the country, either in books or letters to their friends abroad, unite in pronouncing East Jersey a very healthy country. The absence of early physicians in the immediate locality of Bergen County, or resident physicians within its limits, is also accounted for by the fact that the more wealthy of the citizens obtained their medical assistance from places around them, such as New York, Elizabethtown, and Newark. In these places there were at an early time some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and their proximity to the interior settlements rendered their services available in cases of emergency. At a period somewhat later Bergen, Belleville, and Hackensack were supplied with physicians of their own.

Medicine as a profession in New Jersey may be said to have received a new tone and impulse from the founding of the Medical Association of the province in 1766. This was the first provincial medical society in any of the colonies, and it speaks well for New Jersey that there were within her limits a sufficient number of intelligent and able physicians to bring about the organization of such an institution. The initiative of the organization appears, from the following notice published in the *New York Mercury*, to have been taken by the physicians of East Jersey:

"A considerable number of the practitioners of physic and surgery in East New Jersey, having agreed to form a society for their mutual improvement, the advancement of the profession, and promotion of the public good, and desirous of extending as much as possible the usefulness of their scheme, and of cultivating the utmost harmony and friendship with their brethren, hereby request and invite every gentleman of the profession in the province that may approve of their design to attend their first meeting, which will be held at Mr. Duff's, in the city of New Brunswick, on Wednesday, the 23d of July, at which time and place the constitution and regulations of the society are to be settled and subscribed.

"East New Jersey, June 27, 1766."

Sixteen physicians responded to the call, and on the day appointed the Medical Society of New Jersey was organized. The constitution that day adopted is signed by the following physicians:

ROBT. MCKEAN,	THOS. WIGGINS,
CHRIS. MANLOVE,	WILLIAM ADAMS,
JOHN COCHRAN,	BERN. BUDD,
MOSES BLOOMFIELD,	LAWRENCE V. DERVEER,
JAMES GILLILAND,	JOHN GRIFFITH,
WM. BURNET,	ISAAC HARRIS,
JONA. DAYTON,	JOSEPH SACKETT, JR.

The society continued to hold its semi-annual meetings till 1775, when they were interrupted by the

Revolution, and remained suspended till May, 1782. They were regularly held from the latter date till 1795, when they were again suspended till 1807, at which date an act of the Legislature was passed to ratify and confirm its proceedings. The society has continued in operation till the present time, notwithstanding the organization of a formidable rival by Dr. Micheau, of Elizabethtown, called "The East Jersey Medical Society," in 1790. For a time this latter society drew heavily from the interests of the old organization, on account of the majority of the physicians being located in East Jersey; but the latter, after a few years' suspension and a few more of struggle, gained its rightful supremacy over the profession in the State, which it has continued to hold from that day to the present.

This society, while it closed the avenues of practice to many quacks and pretenders to medical knowledge, opened the door to many honest and conscientious students who had not the opportunity of obtaining diplomas from medical colleges. It adopted a standard of medical qualification and ethics which elevated the profession and gave it dignity and character throughout the State. From the first it gave licenses to students to practice, but only to such as fulfilled the high conditions which it required. The honor of membership in such a body and the passport which it furnished to public favor and acceptance were a constant stimulus to young men of honorable ambition to do their best in the way of attainments and character in the profession.

In this organization, from its beginning to 1796, we do not find the names of any members from Bergen County, except that of Joseph Sackett, Jr., who practiced at Paramus during the Revolution.

Little information exists respecting the very early physicians of this county. Dr. Van Emburg is the first one mentioned in the records. He is alluded to as a "Doctor of Physicke" in a deed to his widow, Katherine Van Emburg, dated the 7th of December, 1709. The deed was given by Sarah Sandford, widow of a wealthy land-owner of New Barbadoes, who in his will had devised his property to her. Mrs. Sandford had a very high regard for the widow of the doctor, who was her equal in education and social standing, though not endowed with so large an amount of "this world's goods." She generously concluded to divide with her friend. There can be no doubt but that the deed was a free gift, although, in compliance with the conditions of the law, a "consideration" is mentioned in it. The deed recites:

"In consideration of a valuable sum of good lawful money, I therefore, by these presents, give to my dear friend, Katherine Van Emburg, a certain tract of land and meadows, situated in New Barbadoes, containing 450 acres of English measure; 300 of upland, beginning at a dogwood tree that stands over against the Second Elver, it being the boundary between the said Sarah Sandford and Capt. Edward Kingsland and others, according to a line which runs by John Harman upon a southeast course from the abovesaid Dogwood Tree, across said neck of New Barbadoes into the meadows on the southeast side of said neck, and thence southwesterly along the neck 30 and 6 chains and 7 yards 2 links,

including the meadows between Cedar Swamp and the said uplands, unto a beech tree marked for that purpose, until it comes to a black oak marked, standing upon Pesake River.

"I also give one hundred and fifty acres of meadows lying upon Pesake River, beginning at a creek called Yanks Creek; and so down said river and up said creek until it makes a square containing 150 acres, with all privileges of cutting and carrying out of Cedar Swamp, commonly called the 'Great Swamp.'"

This deed was delivered for record to William Pinhorne, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Council for the province of New Jersey, in the reign of Queen Anne, July 1, 1713.

Dr. Abraham Van Boskirk is mentioned as surgeon in the First Militia of Bergen County, Feb. 17, 1776. He was also, prior to this, May 12, 1775, one of a Committee of Correspondence for Bergen County, of which John Fell was chairman. On the 26th of July, 1776, the Provincial Congress ordered that the treasurer pay to Dr. Van Boskirk (and two others) the sum of £355 10s., proclamation money, being the amount of 79 stand of arms, at the rate of £4 10s. apiece.¹

During a part of the Revolution Dr. Joseph Sackett practiced medicine at Paramus. He was a son of Joseph Sackett, for some years a merchant in New York. Dr. Sackett was born Feb. 16, 1733, O. S. He was one of the original charter members of the New Jersey Medical Society, and was in attendance at its meetings until 1772, when he became a resident of Newtown, L. I. Being a Whig he withdrew from the island during the war, and remained in Paramus, N. J.²

Dr. John Campbell was a practicing physician in Hackensack subsequent to the Revolution. He was a son of Archibald Campbell, who is noticed by the historian as furnishing the table of Gen. Washington when he had his headquarters at the house of Peter Zabriskie, in November, 1776. Dr. Campbell was born Feb. 13, 1770. He was married in New York, Nov. 28, 1792, to Jane Waldron, who was born on Long Island, June 3, 1772. The fruit of this union was ten children.

Dr. Campbell spent his life in Hackensack in the practice of his profession, and was esteemed a good physician and an exemplary citizen. He died Dec. 15, 1814, aged forty-four. His wife survived him till Jan. 2, 1853. They both died and were buried in Hackensack.

JOSIAH HORNBLOWER was a practitioner of medicine in Bergen County in 1789. This gentleman was a brother of Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, chosen by the joint meeting in 1832, upon the death of Chief Justice Ewing, and re-elected in 1839. They were sons of Josiah Hornblower, Sr., who came to America from England in 1754 as a civil engineer, for the purpose of opening the Schuyler copper-mines. He settled at Belleville, where he married and had a family of twelve children. Dr. Hornblower was born at Belle-

ville, May 23, 1767, one year after the organization of the New Jersey Medical Society. He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Steele, of Belleville, and commenced practice in the town of Bergen in 1789. His field of practice extended all over what is now Hudson County, including the old township of Hackensack, Fort Lee, and frequently crossing the Kill von Kull to the northerly end of Staten Island. "From 1789 to 1807," says Dr. Wickes, "he was one of the two or three physicians resident in that district." Dr. John Campbell, of Hackensack (mentioned hereafter), was one of the others.

Dr. Hornblower married for his first wife, before he removed to Bergen, Annetje Merselis. By this marriage he had six children, viz.: Elizabeth, born Dec. 23, 1793; Christiana, born Nov. 10, 1795; Merselis Henry, born Nov. 2, 1797; James K., born Sept. 11, 1806; William J. V. H., born Oct. 22, 1809; Jane, born Oct. 3, 1811. His second wife was Hannah Town, whom he married Oct. 15, 1812, and by whom he had two children,—Anna Elizabeth, born Aug. 12, 1813, and Josiah Henry, born in April, 1817.

In the war of 1812 Dr. Hornblower was appointed surgeon, and was assigned to duty at the old arsenal now standing on the Heights. He continued in active practice till 1844, and died May 7, 1848,³ aged eighty-one years.

"Two of his sons, Josiah and William, became physicians, of whom the latter survives. Three sons-in-law, Drs. De Witt, Gautier, and Zabriskie, were also physicians, and two of the sons of William are at present (1879) engaged in practice."⁴

A Dr. Van Emburgh built one of the earliest houses in Hackensack. His house stood on part of the present property of Col. G. Ackerson, on the bank of the creek opposite the old church, where there is now a large pear-tree. The Van Emburgh Creek was named after him. Robert Campbell afterwards owned the property. Col. Ackerson plowed or dug up the ruins of the house and old oven about fifteen years ago.

Cornelius S. Blauvelt was a physician in Hackensack in 1819, as we find by the freeholders' records a bill was allowed him at that date for the care of prisoners.

District Medical Society of Bergen County.—In accordance with a commission issued by the Medical Society of New Jersey to the physicians and surgeons of Bergen County, authorizing them to organize a District Medical Society in said county, a meeting of the licensed physicians and surgeons of the county of Bergen was held in the building of the Washington Institute, in Hackensack, Feb. 28, 1854. Present Drs. William H. Day, Charles Hasbrouck, George B. Brown, Henry A. Hopper, and Dubois Hasbrouck. The meeting was organized by choosing William H. Day president, and Henry A. Hopper, secretary.

The warrant or commission by virtue of which the

¹ MSS. Bogs.: Dr. J. M. Toner, quoted by Dr. Wickes.

² Wickes: Hist. Med. N. J., 382.

³ See Record of Death in Winfield's Land Titles.

⁴ Wickes' History of Medicine, p. 287.

meeting was called was read, when, on motion of Charles Hasbrouck, it was resolved to proceed to organize a District Medical Society of the County of Bergen. The society was thereupon organized by the adoption of a preamble and by-laws. William H. Day was elected the first president of the society, and Charles Hasbrouck, secretary. The society was suspended from 1858 to 1868, when it was reorganized and the by-laws revised. The following is a copy of the by-laws, etc., as revised at that time:

"PREAMBLE.

"The District Medical Society of the County of Bergen, organized by virtue of the authority of the Medical Society of New Jersey, on the 28th day of February, 1854, desiring to perfect its organization and to promote, with greater efficiency, the objects for which it was established, hereby adopts the following revised code of

"BY-LAWS.

"CHAPTER I.—Name and Objects.

"SEC. 1. This society shall continue to be known, as heretofore, by the name of 'The District Medical Society of the County of Bergen.'

"SEC. 2. Its objects are: To advance the science and art of medicine; to promote harmony and good fellowship among physicians; and to elevate the standard of professional education and character.

"CHAPTER II.—Officers.

"SEC. 1. The officers of the society shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and district reporter, who shall be elected annually, by ballot or viva voce, as the society shall determine; and who shall hold their respective offices for one year, and until their successors shall be chosen.

"CHAPTER III.—Duties of Officers.

"SEC. 1. *President.* It shall be the duty of the president to preside at the meetings of the society; to appoint all committees, essayists, etc., unless otherwise ordered by special resolution; to keep on file all papers deposited with him, and to deliver the same to his successor; and in case of a tie vote, to give the casting vote. He shall also, at each annual meeting of the society, read an essay or deliver an address upon some subject connected with medicine or the collateral sciences.

"SEC. 2. *Vice-President.* The vice-president shall perform all the duties of the president in the absence of the latter officer. He shall also, at the semi-annual meetings of the society, read an essay upon some medical subject.

"SEC. 3. *Secretary.* It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the minutes of the society; to give notice to members of the times of meetings, and to conduct the correspondence of the society. He shall also publish annually, in some newspaper generally circulated in the county, the names of the members of the society, together with such resolutions as the society may direct; and he shall also perform such other duties as may, from time to time, be required of him.

"SEC. 4. *Treasurer.* It shall be the duty of the treasurer to collect and keep the funds of the society, and to disburse the same under the direction of the society. He shall report annually, and oftener if required, the state and condition of the society's finances.

"SEC. 5. *District Reporter.* It shall be the duty of the district reporter to prepare annually, from information gathered from the members of the society, and from his own observation, a concise report of the diseases of the county, their causes, character, treatment, etc.; and to transmit a copy of the same, on or before the first day of May in each year, to the chairman of the standing committee of the Medical Society of New Jersey.

"CHAPTER IV.—Committees, Delegates, Etc.

"SEC. 1. *Permanent Committee.* The officers of the society shall constitute a permanent committee, whose duty it shall be to consider and report upon all applications for membership; to decide upon the propriety of publishing any of the society's transactions; and to investigate and report upon all charges against members for violations of medical ethics, or other misconduct in their profession; and in case one of the officers of the society be the member complained of, his place in the committee for the time being shall be filled by the election of another member of the society.

"SEC. 2. A *Committee on Diseases* shall be appointed annually, whose duty it shall be to investigate the character, causes, etc., of prevailing diseases, with the best means for their prevention and cure, and to report the same to the society at each regular meeting.

"SEC. 3. *Committees on Surgery and Obstetrics* shall also be annually appointed, whose duties it shall be to collect and report, at each regular meeting of the society, such facts, cases, and observations relating to these departments of medicine respectively as will indicate their condition and progress.

"SEC. 4. A *Committee on Intelligence* shall also be annually appointed, whose duty it shall be to collect and report such recent medical facts and intelligence as may be deemed important.

"SEC. 5. *Delegates* to the Medical Society of New Jersey shall be elected annually; also delegates to the American Medical Association, and to corresponding societies, may be chosen from time to time, as the society may determine.

"CHAPTER V.—Membership and the Duties of Members.

"SEC. 1. Every regularly educated and licensed physician, or graduate of any medical college recognized by the American Medical Association, who resides in the county, and is in good moral and professional standing, shall be eligible to membership—a majority of votes being necessary to elect a member.

"SEC. 2. Any member may propose a regular physician, in good standing in the profession, as an honorary member. The person so proposed shall be ballotted for, and a majority of the votes shall constitute him an honorary member.

"SEC. 3. Any person applying, or proposed for membership, shall lay before the permanent committee the evidences of his qualifications, and if admitted to membership, shall subscribe his name to the by-laws, and pay to the treasurer the sum of three dollars, as an initiation fee.

"SEC. 4. Every member shall consider himself obligated to attend every regular meeting of the society, and in case of absence, without sickness, shall pay a fine of fifty cents.

"SEC. 5. No member shall leave any meeting without permission from the president.

"SEC. 6. Any member may report to the society any new fact in medicine, or any case, or theory of disease, or of its treatment; and it shall be considered the duty of members to communicate such facts and cases as may appear obscure, or of sufficient interest or importance, their history, symptoms, treatment, and its results,—such reports and communications being open to free criticism and discussion.

"SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of members to communicate, annually, to the district reporter, on or before the 1st day of April of each year, such facts and observations as to the diseases of their respective localities as will enable him to prepare for the standing committee of the State Society a full and reliable report of the diseases of the county.

"SEC. 8. All reports, whether of committees or of individual members, all essays, addresses, etc., delivered or read before the society, shall become the property of the society, and shall be filed with the president for safe-keeping.

"SEC. 9. Every member shall pay to the treasurer, annually, such sum of money as may be assessed upon each by the Medical Society of New Jersey for the publication of the annual transactions of the State Society.

"SEC. 10. Members who shall have failed to attend the meetings of the society for three consecutive years shall be regarded as having withdrawn from the society, and their names shall be dropped from the list of members.

"SEC. 11. Honorary members shall be exempt from fees and assessments, and shall have all the privileges of members in ordinary, except the right to vote.

"CHAPTER VI.—Discipline.

"SEC. 1. The Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association and of the Medical Society of New Jersey shall be binding upon the members of this society, and any intentional violation of the same shall be cause for discipline.

"SEC. 2. All charges made against members for violating the said Code of Ethics, or for any other immorality, or professional irregularity, shall be made in writing, signed by the member making the charges, enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed '*Charges Against a Member*,' and handed to the president, and by him submitted to the permanent committee for investigation and report.

"SEC. 3. When charges are made against any member, the accused shall be duly summoned to appear, and shall have ample opportunity for defense, both before the permanent committee when investigating the charges, and also before the society when acting upon the said committee's report.

"SEC. 4. Discipline of members shall be of three grades or degrees, viz.: *Admonition*, for which a majority vote shall be sufficient; *Suspension*, for which a two-thirds vote shall be necessary; and *Expulsion*, for which a three-fourths vote shall be required.

"SEC. 5. If an appeal be taken from the action of the society to the Medical Society of New Jersey by any disciplined member, or by any rejected applicant for membership, a written notice of such appeal shall be served on the secretary by the aggrieved party at least sixty days before the next annual meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey.

"CHAPTER VII.—Meetings of the Society.

"SEC. 1. The society shall meet annually, in the village of Hackensack, on the second Tuesday of April.

"SEC. 2. The semi-annual meeting of the society shall be held in the same place, on the second Tuesday of October of each year.

"SEC. 3. Quarterly meetings of the society may also be held on the second Tuesdays of July and January, *provided* the society shall so order at the next preceding regular meeting. These quarterly meetings, if held, may be held in any part of the county the society may elect.

"SEC. 4. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the society.

"CHAPTER VIII.—Order of Business.

"1. The society shall be called to order by the president; or in his absence, by the vice-president; or in the absence of both these officers, by a president to be chosen *pro tempore*.

"2. The roll shall be called by the secretary; or in his absence, by a secretary to be chosen *pro tempore*.

"3. A quorum being present, the minutes of the last meeting shall be read and approved.

"4. The report of the treasurer shall be received and acted upon.

"5. Applications or proposals for membership shall be received and referred.

"6. Report of permanent committee on applications for membership and election of members shall be in order.

"7. Reports of regular committees, in their order, shall be received and discussed.

"8. Reports of special committees, in the order of their appointment.

"9. Reports of cases, communications, etc., by individual members.

"10. Essay or address by the president or vice-president.

"11. Amendments to the by-laws shall be proposed, and amendments previously proposed shall be acted upon.

"12. Miscellaneous business not embraced under the foregoing heads shall be in order.

"13. Officers, delegates to the Medical Society of New Jersey, etc., etc., shall be elected.

"14. The president shall appoint the committees.

"15. Motion to adjourn.

"CHAPTER IX.—Amendment to By-laws.

"These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the society by a vote of the majority of the members present, *provided* such amendment shall have been proposed at a previous regular meeting."

ROLL OF MEMBERS ADMITTED UP TO 1876.

Names.	Admitted.	Names.	Admitted.
A. Hopper ¹	1854	F. M. Wright ²	1868
W. H. Day ¹	1854	J. M. Simpson	1869
C. Hasbrouck ¹	1854	R. Stewart	1869
H. A. Hopper ¹	1854	S. J. Zabriskie	1870
G. B. Brown ¹	1854	A. P. Williams	1870
D. Hasbrouck ¹	1854	H. A. Crary	1871
A. S. Burdett	1854	W. Francis ²	1871
B. Oblenis ²	1855	D. A. Currie	1872
J. J. Haring	1856	M. S. Ayers	1872
I. J. Wells ⁴	1868	D. C. Carr	1874
W. H. Hall ⁴	1868	G. F. Simpson ⁴	1874
J. T. DeMund	1868	F. A. Davis	1874
H. C. Neer	1868	A. Clendinen	1875

PRESENT MEMBERS, AND SCHOOLS AT WHICH THEY RECEIVED THEIR DEGREE.

Henry A. Hopper, College Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1847; A. S. Burdett, College Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1852; H. C. Neer, Berkshire Medical College, 1860; D. Augustus Currie, University of Buffalo, 1864, University of Edinburgh, 1867; M. S.

¹ Charter Members.

² Deceased.

³ Withdrawn and dropped from the roll.

⁴ Removed from the county and dropped from the roll.

Ayers, Long Island College, 1871; G. C. Terhune, New York Medical College, 1853; Charles H. Hasbrouck, College Physicians and Surgeons, Fairfield, N. Y., 1839; D. St. John, Bellevue, 1875; Alexander Clendinen, University of Maryland, 1859; Milton Terhune, Kentucky School of Medicine, 1876; J. M. Simpson, Bellevue, 1866; S. J. Zabriskie, University Medical College, New York, 1856; J. J. Haring, Jefferson Medical College, 1855; A. P. Williams, College Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1860; E. M. Garton, University Medical College, 1878; G. E. Brown, College Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1875; C. L. Demarest, Bellevue, 1876; Thomas Reid, University Medical College, New York, 1876.

We give below a list of the presidents and secretaries since the organization:

PRESIDENTS.

1854, William H. Day; 1855-56, Abraham Hopper; 1857, William H. Day; 1858, I. J. Wells; 1868, Charles Hasbrouck; 1869-70, A. S. Burdett; 1871-72, John J. Haring; 1873, F. Marco Wright; 1874, H. C. Neer; 1875, A. S. Burdett; 1876, D. Augustus Currie; 1877, Henry A. Hopper; 1878, A. S. Burdett; 1879, S. J. Zabriskie; 1880, Milton Turmure; 1881, Henry A. Hopper.

SECRETARIES.

1854-58, Charles Hasbrouck; 1868, I. J. Wells; 1869, J. T. Demard; 1870-76, Charles Hasbrouck; 1877-78, A. S. Burdett; 1879, Henry A. Hopper; 1880, Alexander Clendinen; 1881, D. A. Currie.

OFFICERS FOR 1881.

H. A. Hopper, Hackensack, president; D. St. John, Hackensack, vice-president and treasurer; D. A. Currie, Englewood, secretary and district reporter.

HENRY A. HOPPER, M.D.—Dr. Abram Hopper, father of Dr. Henry A. Hopper, was born at Hohokus, Bergen Co., N. J., April 26, 1797, where his boyhood was spent on the farm of his parents. His academic education was received in the city of New York, after which he returned to his native place and began the study of medicine with Dr. John Rosenkrantz, with whom he remained one year.

He further pursued his medical studies in the office of Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in that city, from which he was graduated upon reaching his majority in the spring of 1818.

In the following year Dr. Abram Hopper settled and commenced the practice of his profession at Hackensack, Bergen Co., where he remained with very little interruption until the time of his death, Dec. 14, 1872, thus giving to the people of his native county the whole energy and experience of an active and laborious professional life. Upon his first settlement at Hackensack the village was small and the surrounding country sparsely inhabited. He had a particular fondness for surgery, was the only operating surgeon in the county for many years, and enjoyed a wide reputation as skillful in that branch of his profession.

He was a man of industrious habits, well read in the current medical and scientific literature of his day, and highly esteemed for his intelligence, integrity, and honesty of purpose in all the relations of life.

His son, Dr. Henry A. Hopper, was graduated from the time-honored institution, the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, in the



Chas Hasbrouck M.D.

The family of Hasbrouck in Ulster County, N. Y., trace the line of descent from the old Huguenot ancestry who fled their country following the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day in France, and sought refuge in the wilds of America.

Charles Hasbrouck was born at Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., April 11, 1818, and is a lineal descendant from Abraham Hasbrouck, who settled in Esopus in 1675, and shortly after removed to New Paltz.

Abraham, grandson of Abraham before mentioned, and son of Joseph, born in 1707, removed from New Paltz to Kingston, where he carried on mercantile business until 1776, when his goods and store were destroyed by fire. He was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of militia in Ulster County, and served for twenty years as a member of the Provincial Assembly, and also as a member of the State Legislature from Ulster County in 1781-82. He died in 1791.

Lewis I. Hasbrouck, father of Dr. Charles Hasbrouck, was a farmer in Marbletown, and there reared a family of eight children, of whom Charles was fourth. Oneson, Dr. Moses C., was a prominent physician of Nyack, N. Y., for many years, and died there in 1870. In early life Dr. Charles Hasbrouck gave evidence of a superior mind, and even in boyhood was possessed of so retentive a memory that a former tutor of his says of him, "I would frequently, in his recitations, send him to his seat for want of time to hear lessons, page after page of which he was prepared to render perfectly."

At the age of eighteen years he commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Matthew De Witt, completed his studies with his brother, Dr. Moses C. Hasbrouck, then in practice at Middletown, and was graduated in 1839 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Fairfield, N. Y. He was urged to take the practice of his brother, who contemplated removing to Nyack, but declined; and, with an outfit consisting of a horse given him by his father, he located at Schraalsenburgh, N. J., as the active partner of Dr. Kipp, an aged practitioner there. After the death of Dr. Kipp, his practice becoming too laborious, Dr. Hasbrouck associated with him Dr. J. J. Haring, who contracted a regard and admiration for his partner which time has only served to deepen and strengthen.

In 1855, Dr. Hasbrouck, feeling the wear of the long rides incident to an extensive country practice, removed to Hackensack, where he remained engaged in a lucrative practice until his last illness, which resulted in his death Nov. 25, 1877.

Dr. Hasbrouck ranked high among his professional brethren, and his counsel was sought far and near, and during the latter years of his practice much of his time was taken up in consul-

tations. His marked specialty in practice was obstetrics, and in this he displayed very superior skill. He was an active member of the Bergen County Medical Society, and frequently contributed valuable papers of medical interest to its members.

He was also a member of the State Medical Society, elected its president in 1871, and in 1876 he was chosen a member of the International Medical Congress which convened at Philadelphia.

Not alone in his profession was he progressive; the welfare of the people he cherished as his own, and every worthy enterprise received from him prompt and generous encouragement. He was a hard student until nearly the close of his busy life, and took a deep interest in educational work, and was influentially and intimately identified with the Hackensack Academy from its commencement, and served on the board of trustees with great acceptability to his fellow associates and the people, always being judicious in his counsel and learned and honorable in his advice.

The commanding personal appearance of Dr. Hasbrouck was in perfect keeping with his noble manhood. Upright, truthful, and generous to a fault, he was the soul of honor; retiring and unassuming as a child, he sought neither popular applause nor favor. He aimed simply to do his best for the profession he honored, and for those to whom he ministered. He worked by the sick bed of the poor without hope of reward; indeed, like his Master, he went about doing good, and the consciousness of well-doing was to him abundant reward. Dr. Hasbrouck, though dead, still lives in many homes, both of affluence and poverty, where his ministering has brought hope and confidence and life; lives in the esteem of his professional brethren, who deeply deplore his loss, and will ever live in the memory of his family, whose bereavement cannot be estimated.

The doctor's first wife was Ellen Christie, who died in 1854, and by whom he had four children, viz.: Sarah, wife of Dr. I. J. Wells, of Nanuet, N. Y.; C. De Witt, of New York; Mary Ellen; and Margaret Van Vleck, wife of Archibald C. Niven, of Hackensack. His second wife is Catherine W., daughter of Adolphus W. and Eve (Myer) Campbell, of Hackensack, granddaughter of the late Dr. John Campbell, once an eminent physician in Hackensack, and great-granddaughter of Archibald Campbell, a native of the Isle of Man, who came to Hackensack about 1765, and kept an inn where the Bergen County Bank now stands, in which Gen. Washington made his headquarters for some time during the Revolutionary war. By this second marriage they had one daughter,—Eva Myer Hasbrouck.

spring of 1847, and has been since a practicing physician and surgeon in Hackensack, a period of thirty-five years, and for many years covering nearly the same field of labor enjoyed by his father. The growth of the village has been so rapid during this time that for some time Dr. Hopper's practice has been confined mainly to the village population.



His specialty as a surgeon, as well as his success as a practitioner of medicine, and his ready diagnosis of disease have given him rank with the first in the profession, and a high standing among his fellow-citizens. Dr. Hopper is known professionally throughout the State, and has been and is in 1882 officially connected with important and honorable positions. He is a member of the American Medical Association, a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, president of the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, president of the Bergen County District Medical Society, and president of the Board of Health of Hackensack, N. J. As a citizen, Dr. Hopper has ever been in hearty support of every enterprise tending to the prosperity of Hackensack and vicinity and the welfare of the people. His own stately residence on North Main Street, with its beautifully laid out grounds, is an index of his enterprising spirit, his thrift and cultivated taste.

His son, Dr. John W. Hopper, was graduated also at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, in the spring of 1879, and did full service

in the Surgical Department of Roosevelt Hospital of that city. He is the third in regular line of descent in a family of physicians who have graduated at the same medical college, and he is further prosecuting his medical studies by observations in the hospitals on the continent of Europe.

WILLIAM H. DAY, M.D.—Among those who have practiced medicine in Bergen County none deserve more favorable mention in the medical history of this volume than Dr. Day, whose clear mind, excellent judgment in the diagnosis of complicated cases of disease, and devotion to those whose lives were intrusted to his care made him esteemed by all who knew him, not only in the discharge of his professional duties but as a citizen of the community. He was never known to refuse to respond to a professional call, whether coming from the poor or those in opulence, and his services were given with the same anxiety and care to those from whom he could not possibly expect remuneration as to those whose abundance would be no sacrifice to meet his regular fee.

Dr. Day was the only son of Henry Day, who, although a wheelwright by trade, spent most of his active business life as an inn-keeper at Fairview, where he was the "hospitable landlord" on the old stage-route from Albany to New York. Henry Day died in 1852, aged seventy-seven, and was born at Leonia, in Old Hackensack township, where his father had kept a hotel during Revolutionary times. Henry Day's wife was Catherine Banta, who died in 1840, and whose family were residents of Closter, and by whom he had one son, subject of this sketch, and several daughters,—Polly, Katy, Betsey, Rachel, Sally, Jane, and Margaret,—all being dead in 1881 but Margaret.

Dr. Day was born at Fairview (English Neighborhood), July 16, 1810, received his preliminary education in the school at his native place, and early in life began to study for the profession which he in after-life honored as one of the most skilled physicians of his time. He practiced medicine for many years at his native place before the law regulating its practice in New Jersey required him to take out a license. His diploma was granted by the State Medical Society, and dated May 28, 1852. He continued his practice at Fairview until 1867, when, to avoid the long rides and incessant labor night and day incident to his growing practice which was wearing his life away, he removed to Fort Lee, where he remained attending to his professional duties until his death, which occurred June 23, 1876. Dr. Day was one of the founders of the District Medical Society of the county of Bergen, and from time to time contributed valuable papers upon important subjects to its interests. He was often called in consultation by his professional brethren, and held in high esteem by them for his candor, integrity, and skill in all branches of his profession.

Dr. Day was a member of the Reformed (Dutch)

Church at Fairview, and a liberal contributor to that and kindred interests. He was a student of his profession, and outside of this he acquired no mean place among literary men as a poet, as many of his choice poems extant bear witness to his literary ability in that direction.

Dr. Day was united in marriage, Dec. 31, 1839, to Eliza, daughter of Peter Wake and Elizabeth Hatfield, of Fort Lee. Her father was a native of England, and carried on business in New York most of his life, dying in 1816. Her mother was born at Elizabeth, N. J., and survived her husband only six years. Mrs. Day was born Nov. 7, 1810; survives her husband, and resides at Fairview. Their only child is Anna Blanchard Day, wife of Benjamin R. Burdett, of Fairview.

DR. D. A. CURRIE is a grandson of Dr. James Currie, F.R.S., who was born at Dumfriesshire, Scotland, May 31, 1756, and who died Aug. 31, 1805. Dr. Currie was one of the most prominent physicians of his day, and is said by Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, to have been seventy-five years ahead of his time. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University, and located at Liverpool in 1781, where he enjoyed an extensive practice. Besides contributing excellent papers to the various medical journals, he was the author of a learned and valuable work, published in 1808, entitled "Medical Reports of the Effects of Water, Cold and Warm, as a Remedy in Fever and other Diseases." Dr. Currie also became widely known in connection with the revisal and publication of Burns' poems in 1800. This he did for the benefit of the widow and children of the poet, and realized thereby fourteen hundred pounds.

The parents of Dr. D. A. Currie were Thomas and Nancy (Lemon) Currie, both of whom were natives of Scotland. In the earlier portion of his life Mr. Currie engaged in the manufacture of sails and sail-cloth in his native country, but he subsequently removed to America, and pursued the same line of business at Paterson, N. J. He has resided for a number of years past at Searsville, Orange Co., N. Y., where he engages in agricultural operations and stock-raising.

Dr. D. A. Currie is the youngest of a family of ten children, of whom seven are living, and was born Oct. 10, 1842, at Searsville, N. Y. He grew up upon the paternal farm, and his earliest education was obtained at the district school of his locality. He subsequently attended the academy at Montgomery, N. Y., and was finally prepared for college by a private tutor at Paterson, N. J. Abandoning the idea of entering college, Dr. Currie, in 1859, entered himself as a student in the office of Dr. Sanford Eastman, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Professor of Anatomy in the University of Buffalo. He also attended lectures at that institution, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1863. On October 1st of that year he commenced the practice

of his profession at Bloomingburgh, Sullivan Co., N. Y., where he remained until the fall of 1865. He then went to Edinburgh, Scotland, and, with a view of still further perfecting himself in his profession, studied at Edinburgh University for two and a half years, becoming a pupil of Sir James Y. Simpson, Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children, and of Dr. James Syme, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. Dr. Currie became a licentiate, in due course, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and a member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and of the Royal Obstetrical Society. For six months of that time he was resident physician at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children. At the close of the year 1867 he returned to the United States, and on Jan. 1, 1868, entered upon the practice of his profession at Middletown, N. Y., where he did a large and successful business until his settlement in Englewood, Bergen Co., March 1, 1872, where he has since held front rank as the leading allopathic physician of his locality. His specialties in practice are surgery and the diseases of women and children. The late Dr. Hasbrouck, of Hackensack, employed Dr. Currie to perform all of his surgical operations in the later years of his practice. He enjoys wide popularity in Englewood, and has been township treasurer for two years, and a member of the town committee several terms. For two years past he has also been the physician of the Board of Health. He was president of the Bergen County Medical Society in 1876, and has been secretary of that body for the past two years. He has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1876, and is a member of the Sydenham Society of London.

Dr. Currie was married in 1867 to Fanny Wills, daughter of the late Andrew Wills, of Bloomingburgh, N. Y.

JOHN J. HARING, M.D., was born on March 15, 1834, in Rockland County, N. Y. He came from an ancestry whose sterling qualities won general esteem, and whose habits of industry and economy secured them a competence.

Availing himself of the best educational advantages, he had at the age of eighteen secured a thorough academic education. Choosing medicine as a profession, he entered the office of Dr. M. C. Hasbrouck, at that time the leading physician and surgeon in Rockland County.

After the usual period of study, taking meanwhile two courses of lectures in the New York medical colleges, he graduated by preference, at the close of a third course, from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He then formed a partnership with Dr. Charles Hasbrouck, practicing in Schraalenburgh, Bergen Co., N. J., which continued successfully for two years. At the end of this time he succeeded to the joint practice by the removal of the senior partner to Hackensack, N. J. This left him a very ex-



W H Day



Augustus Currie M.D.



My father's name is M.R.

tensive practice, to which he devoted himself with great assiduity. For ten years he was the recognized medical attendant in one thousand families, occupy-



J. J. Haring, M.D.

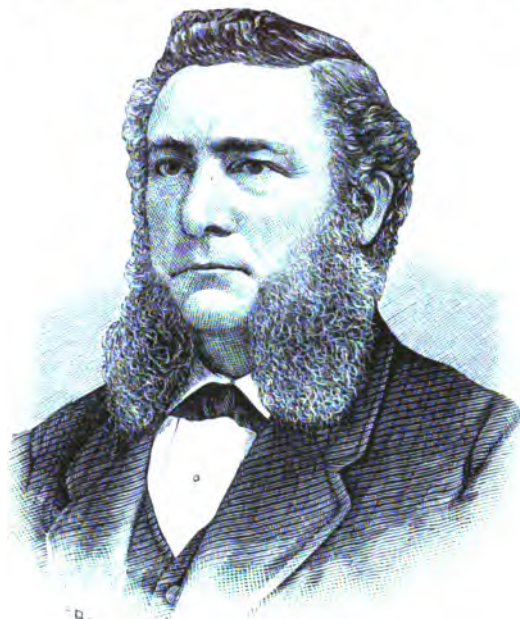
ing a medical field of twenty-five square miles in extent.

Always answering to the call of duty, an immense amount of professional labor and responsibility devolved upon him during these years. Finding it desirable to curtail his professional work, he purchased a plot of ground at Tenafly, on the Northern New Jersey Railroad, built a fine residence upon it, to which he removed, and where he has since resided, continuing to the present time actively engaged in professional work.

J. M. SIMPSON, M.D.—George Simpson, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Yorkshire, England, and during the year 1831 emigrated to Canada, having settled in Jamestown, in the province of Quebec. He married before his emigration Miss Mary Foster, of Yorkshire, England, and had children,—George F., Jane, Nancy (Mrs. William Steele), Mary (Mrs. David Town), Georgianna (Mrs. Robert Smith). Mary, now Mrs. David Town, married in early life Mr. Julius Manning, who died leaving one son, Julius Manning. This lad, who is the subject of this biography, on the death of his father was adopted by his grandfather, George Simpson, of Jamestown, whose name he assumed.

Julius was born in Jamestown, Feb. 22, 1839, and spent his life until the age of twelve in the province

of Quebec, Canada. During the year 1851 circumstances occasioned his removal to Fort Edward, Washington Co., N. Y., where the residence of his uncle, George F. Simpson, became his home. Here he engaged for a while in agricultural pursuits, and later in the occupation of a teacher. After a preparatory course of study at the Fort Edward Institute, he decided upon medicine as a profession most congenial to his tastes, and began the study of this science with the late James D. Norton, M.D., of Fort Edward. Having removed to Saddle River, N. J., in 1863, he continued his studies with Dr. S. J. Zabriskie, of that place, and graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in March, 1866. The same year he came



J. M. Simpson.

to Schraalenburgh, and became associated with Dr. J. J. Haring in practice, which association continued for a period of two years.

Dr. Simpson was, May 24, 1874, united in marriage to Miss Kate A., eldest daughter of Mr. James H. Grovesteen, of New York City, to whom three children were born,—Mamie A., who died in childhood; Hattie, aged eight years; and Willie, who is three years of age.

The doctor is a member of the Bergen County Medical Society, and has been honored with the offices of both vice-president and president of the association. His political views are in harmony with the platform of the Republican party, though the demands of a growing and successful practice preclude official aspirations, even were they in consonance with his

tastes. Dr. Simpson is a consistent member of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of Schraalenburgh, and one of its most earnest supporters.

DR. HARDY M. BANKS.—The ancestors of Dr. Banks were of pure English descent. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Banks, was a colonist from England, and took up a settlement in North Carolina at an early day. The wife of Benjamin Banks was Martha Murfree, a sister of Col. Hardy Murfree, of Revolutionary fame. Col. Murfree held the rank of major in the patriot army at the storming of Stony Point. He had command of two companies of North Carolina troops, and was the second member of the assaulting party to enter the fortifications of the enemy.

Hardy M. Banks, son of Benjamin and Martha (Murfree) Banks, was born in North Carolina on Dec. 18, 1789. He married on Sept. 16, 1816, Martha Sketchley, a representative of an English family that settled in North Carolina at the opening of the present century. She was born on Jan. 11, 1795. Hardy M. Banks resided during his life at Murfreesboro', N. C., where he was a planter. He belonged to the old type of Southern agriculturists, was of an easy and happy frame of mind, and enjoyed with a relish the sports of the field and brook. He was particularly fond of a good horse, and owned many fine specimens of horse-flesh in his day. In the community in which he lived he occupied a prominent and influential place. He died in 1841.

Dr. Banks was the youngest of the five children of Hardy M. and Martha (Sketchley) Banks, and was born on Aug. 9, 1830, at Murfreesboro', N. C. The earlier years of his life were passed at home, and he obtained a thorough English education at the Murfreesboro' Academy, and at Buckhorn Academy, a famous school seven miles distant. In 1846 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. James B. Gilbert, of Savannah, Ga., with whom he remained a year and a half. He then entered the office of Dr. John F. Gray, a leading homœopathic physician of New York City, and also attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1849. Not being of age at the time of his graduation, Dr. Banks went to Paris in December, 1849, and for nearly two years attended the lectures of the "Faculty of Medicine," supplementing his studies under private instructors in the hospital wards and at the "Hôtel Dieu." While in Paris Dr. Banks was particularly fortunate in being able to attend the lectures of that famous writer on medical therapeutics, Dr. Trousseau; and although the latter was a professed believer in the palliative treatment of allopathy, Dr. Banks derived from his lectures, and from his attacks on what he called the treatment of disease on the "substituted plan," a very decided impression that the learned authority was practically a believer in that plan, and really a homœopathist at heart.

This seemed particularly clear to his mind upon a study of the "cases" that Dr. Trousseau used as instances of cures in his lectures, in which it appeared to him that the great majority of the latter had been effected by substituting a well-defined medicinal disease for a morbid condition of the system.

Returning to New York in 1852, Dr. Banks received his diploma from the University of the City of New York, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in that city. He soon associated himself with Dr. A. D. Wilson, a leading homœopath of New York, with whom he remained until 1860. In the summer of that year he located at Englewood, Bergen Co., N. J., where he has continued in uninterrupted and successful practice since. While engaged in practice in New York Dr. Banks paid particular attention to surgery, for which, being a skillful anatomist, he had a special taste, and as the head of a private clinic of homœopathic physicians performed most of the capital operations for years. His skill in the general practice of his profession is best attested by the large practice that he has enjoyed for a score of years among the best families of Englewood and vicinity. He is recognized as one of the pioneers in the settlement of the village, and has always been identified with the progressive and elevating movements that have been undertaken in that community. Personally he is very popular, and has exerted a wide influence in local politics for many years. As president of the Protection Society of the village for five years, he held the office of justice of the peace.

Dr. Banks was married June 1, 1861, to Harriet B., daughter of Joshua and Cornelia (Wilson) Gilbert, of Jersey City. The children are Virginia, Hardy Murfree, and Harriet Sketchley.

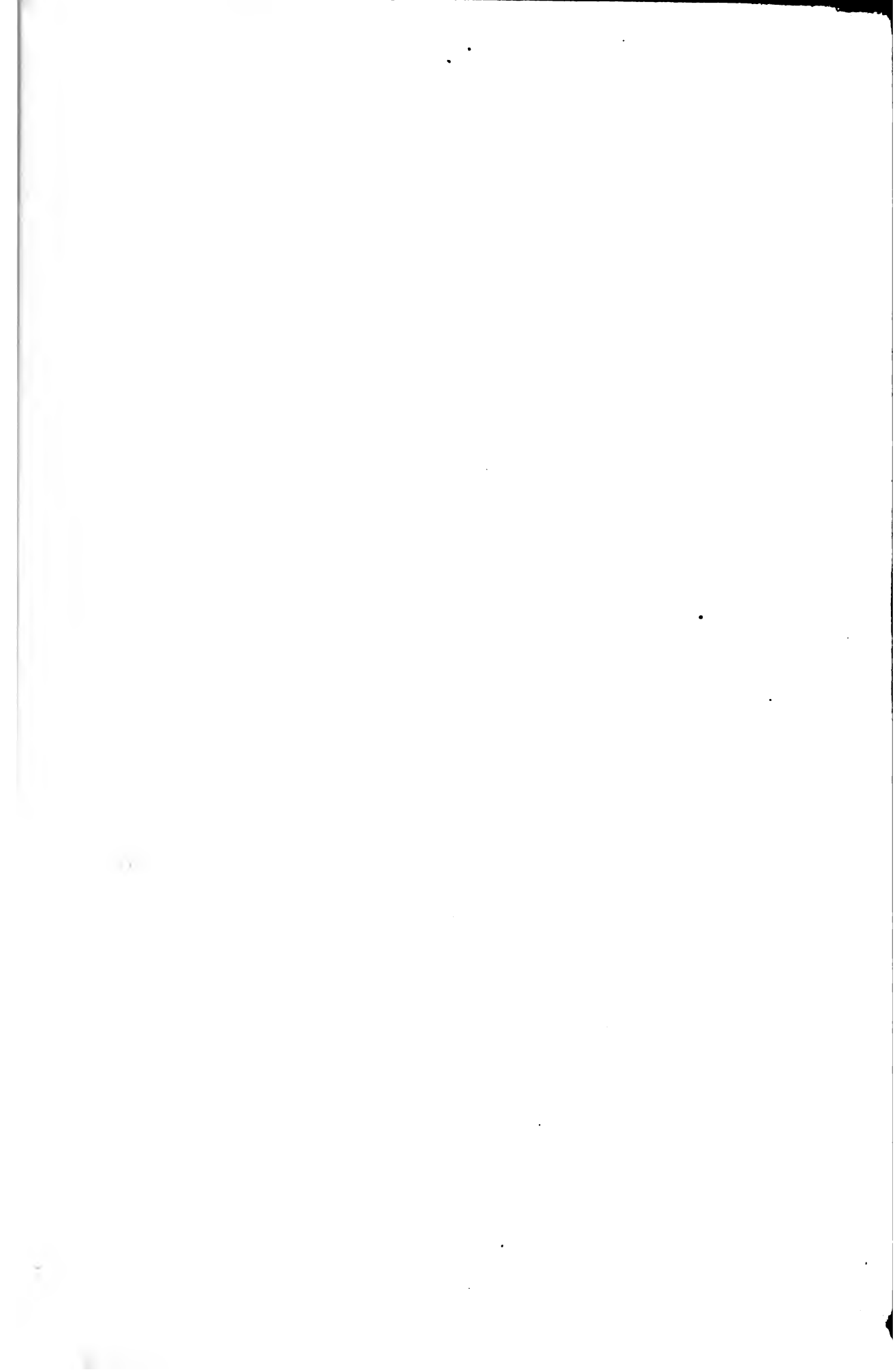
CHAPTER XXVI.

THE PRESS OF BERGEN COUNTY.

The Bergen County Democrat.—Previous to 1860 several attempts had been made to establish a newspaper in Hackensack, but all of them proved abortive from various causes, chief of which, it seems to the writer, may be attributed to the lack of persistent effort, coupled with that undivided attention to the details of a country newspaper which is absolutely necessary to success. There was not lacking a field in Bergen County for successful journalism at the period of which we write. Prominent business men evinced their readiness to support a non-partisan newspaper, and their patronage was freely bestowed on the *Bergen County Journal*. Nevertheless, after futile attempts to keep it alive, it went down in 1861. The *Journal* was a stock concern, owned by Democrats and Republicans in about equal proportion. After the closing up of the establishment, C. C. Burr was



Hardy M. Banks M.D.





And this

As a result of the 1994 Gubernatorial election, there were 100 Democrats on the Arizona State Board of Education, a 100% Democratic majority. The Board's agenda for the next year was to "reexamine the state's current curriculum standards and to develop new standards for the 21st century."

the vector \mathbf{y} is observed with error, and the distribution of \mathbf{y} is $\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}, \Sigma)$, where \mathbf{X} is a matrix of data similar to the second matrix in the first example. So the \mathbf{y} and \mathbf{C} are \mathbf{Y} and \mathbf{b} in

of the 1960s. He had earlier, in 1958, been elected to the Georgia House of Representatives, and had been elected to the Georgia Senate in 1962. Mr. Noriega had previously been elected to the

the 1990s, the number of bonded life, and death sentences in the state of Texas rose sharply. In Tarrant County, the number of death sentences increased from 17 in 1990 to 23 in 1995.

$L_1 = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$ and $L_2 = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$ are the two sets of
 $L_1 = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$ and $L_2 = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$ are the two sets of
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Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 64, C2-15, 1 Apr. 1965.
Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 64, B-14, 14 Apr. 1965.
Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 64, B-14, 14 Apr. 1965.
Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 64, B-14, 14 Apr. 1965.

Henry C. ... of the ... was born ... Nov 10 1858 ...

1935, and so on. The γ rays produced in the α decay of ^{226}Ra are emitted in the same direction as the α particles, and the β particles are emitted in the opposite direction to the α particles. The γ rays are emitted in the same direction as the α particles, and the β particles are emitted in the opposite direction to the α particles.

of the country, and the fact that the country is a part of the

The following table shows the number of persons in the population of the United States, by race and sex, in 1900, 1910, and 1920, and the percentage of the total population in each race and sex in each year.

Received for publication, February 19, 1964. This work was supported by the National Institute of Health, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Grant No. 5R01-NS-08943. The author is indebted to Dr. J. H. Brown for his helpful criticisms of this manuscript.

For N as above, \mathcal{N}_1 is a subalgebra of \mathcal{N} and $\mathcal{N}_1 \cap \mathcal{N}_2 = \{0\}$. Moreover, \mathcal{N}_1 is a von Neumann algebra and \mathcal{N}_2 is a maximal abelian subalgebra of \mathcal{N}_1 . \square

to his lecture. As to Pasack, his presence in the classroom is due to the wishes of our students, together with a personal knowledge of the process of reading.

Dr. N. is a member of the Eugen
Charles Meier Society, and chairman of the

...and president of the former organization. Important to note is a Democrat, though not an official

the same distinction. In relation to species, he
explained the Reform, Dutch Church, both of them and
with the same distinction, the Plague, General, Dr. Noe

was, June 1, 1951, until 11:00 a.m. Miss L. ...
 ... of ... Corp., ... N.Y.
 ... in ... Ave., ... Corp.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b}_{\text{eff}} &= \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}_A \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{P}_A \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}_A \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{b} &= \mathbf{b}_{\text{eff}} - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}_A \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b}_{\text{eff}} - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}^{\text{eff}}. \end{aligned}$$



Handwritten signature

On 25 February 1964, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Republic of China, visited the Republic of China (Taiwan) National Palace Library. He was accompanied by the Vice President of the Republic of China, Generalissimo's son, Chiang Hsiang-shan, and the Vice President of the Republic of China, Generalissimo's daughter, Chiang Hsiang-shan. The Generalissimo and his family were accompanied by a large entourage of officials and staff. The Generalissimo and his family were accompanied by a large entourage of officials and staff. The Generalissimo and his family were accompanied by a large entourage of officials and staff.

...and as we have had experience of the
...the ...
...Mr. N. ...
...the ...

[illegible]

Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Vol. 28, No. 6, June 2013
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<http://www.sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav>

Henry, son of the deceased, and his wife, Sarah, was born at New York, N. Y., on the 19th of January, 1838. He is the eldest of five children. The parents were a talented and successful business man, and a devoted wife. He was educated at the New York City School, and at the New York City College. He is a member of the New York City Bar, and is a practicing lawyer. He is also a member of the New York City Chamber of Commerce, and of the New York City Board of Trade. He is a very successful business man, and is a member of the New York City Board of Trade, and of the New York City Chamber of Commerce. He is a very successful business man, and is a member of the New York City Board of Trade, and of the New York City Chamber of Commerce.

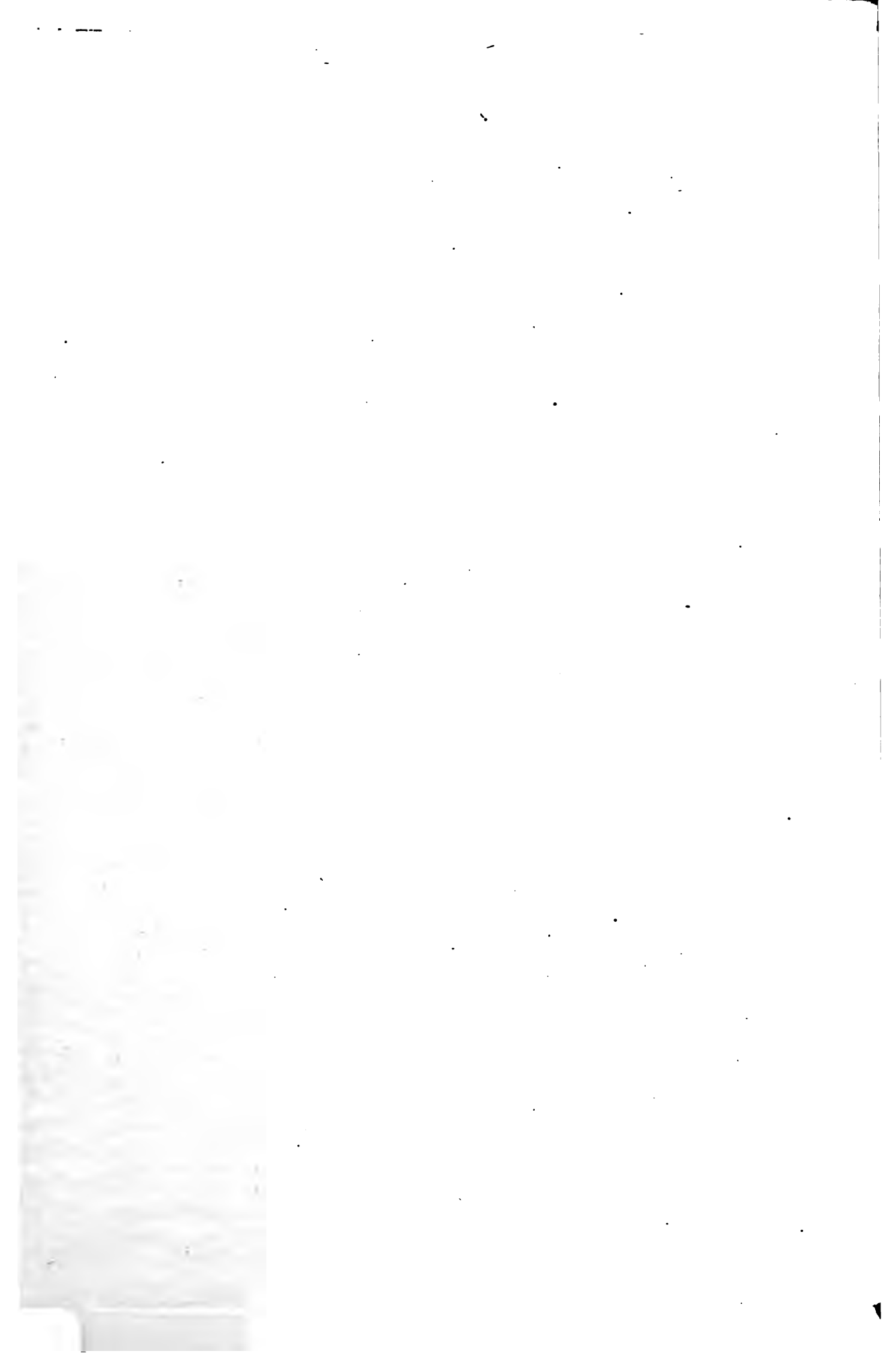
* * *

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... .. in the

As a result of the above, the Commission has concluded that the proposed transaction is in the best interests of the shareholders of the Company and, therefore, it recommends that the shareholders of the Company approve the proposed transaction.

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved.

[illegible]





A. C. Neer

The Neer family are of German extraction, and were first represented in America by Carl Neer, a former resident of Baden, on the Rhine. Soon after his arrival he enlisted in the army of the Revolution, and received the commission as orderly sergeant in the famous Black Plumed Riflemen, where he served with credit, and attained distinction as an expert marksman.

At the close of the conflict he settled in the township of Summit, Schoharie Co., N. Y., and having married a Miss Hydlie, had children,—John, Charles, Samuel, George, Philip, Elizabeth, Catherine, Lana, and Hannah. Mr. Neer engaged in agricultural pursuits on his retirement to civil life, and spent the remainder of his days in Schoharie County. His son Samuel was born on the homestead June 6, 1790, where his life was spent. He was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda, daughter of John Morrison, of Livingston Manor, on the Hudson, to whom were born twelve children,—David, Charles F., Josephus, Cyrus, John, Henry C., Catherine, Sarah, Mary B., Delana, Jane Ann, and Louisa, of whom ten survive.

Henry C., the youngest of this number and the subject of this biographical sketch, was born at Summit, the paternal home, Nov. 10, 1838, where the years of his boyhood were spent. The public school afforded him early though limited advantages of education, and his later studies were pursued at the New York Conference Seminary, at Charlottesville, N. Y.

At the early age of fifteen he began a career of inde-

pendence which may be regarded as the precursor of future success. Some time was spent in teaching, and the profession of medicine having been decided upon, he, in 1856, entered the office of his brother David, where four years were devoted to study. He then repaired to the medical college at Castleton, Vt., and on the 20th of November, 1860, received his diploma from the Berkshire Medical Institute, of Pittsfield, Mass.

Dr. Neer soon after chose his native village as a favorable point for the practice of his profession, where he remained for five years.

In 1865 he removed to Pascack, his present residence, where fidelity to the interests of his patients, together with a profound knowledge of his profession, readily secured for him an extended practice, which is steadily increasing. Dr. Neer is a member of the Bergen County Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Rockland County Medical Society. He has filled the office of president of the former organization. In politics the doctor is a Democrat, though not an aspirant for official distinction. In religion he espouses the creed of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, both himself and wife being members of the Pascack Church. Dr. Neer was, June 16, 1861, united in marriage to Miss Louisa, daughter of Cornelius Terpenning, of Summit, N. Y. They have had nine children,—Avis, Sarah E., Cornelius (deceased), Parepa Rosa, Charles S., Josephine (deceased), Mary L., Henry Otis, and Axena.



Henry D. Winston

invited by prominent Democrats of the county to publish a Democratic newspaper at Hackensack upon its ruins. Accordingly Mr. Burr assumed the task and projected the *Bergen County Democrat and Rockland County Journal* in the latter part of the summer of 1861, the paper being entirely printed in New York. Knowing nothing of the important details in the publication of a newspaper, however, in a few weeks Mr. Burr became involved in difficulties which threatened the continued existence of the paper. At this juncture Mr. Eben Winton, who had but recently severed his connection with a newspaper in Warren County, was induced to visit Hackensack upon the representation of the late Mr. Jacob Vanatta, that the county of Bergen was a good missionary field for a Democratic organ. Neither were aware at that time that Mr. Burr had entered upon the field. The result was that Mr. Winton purchased the material of the old *Journal*, made a business connection with Mr. Burr, under the name of Burr & Winton, and in October of that year the title of Mr. Burr's venture was changed, and the first number of the *Bergen County Democrat and New Jersey State Register* was issued from the old office of the *Journal*, having been entirely printed at home. The concern, however, was financially top-heavy, and the result was the partnership terminated in March, 1862, and Mr. Winton assumed the entire control of the *Democrat*. Its success was almost immediately assured. Its circulation and general business increased from year to year, when, from ill health and other causes, Mr. Winton transferred his entire interest in the establishment to his son, Henry D. Winton, in 1870. Since then the *Democrat* has been doubled from its original size of six columns, and with a rapidly-growing constituency it has continued to keep pace with the advancing interests of the county of Bergen. From the time of its start to the present the people of Rockland County, which adjoins Bergen County, have given it a liberal support, and at present it leads all papers published in Bergen or Rockland Counties in point of circulation.

HENRY D. WINTON, the subject of this sketch, the editor and proprietor of *The Bergen County Democrat*, published at Hackensack, is descended from a family of journalists, representing in himself the third generation of his family who have engaged actively in journalistic labor and duties.

He was born Feb. 14, 1848, and in 1863, at the early age of fifteen years, he entered the office of the *Democrat*, where by assiduous attention to his duties he became a practical, thorough printer. In 1870, a young man of twenty-two, he became proprietor, and assumed control of the journal, which under his judicious management has steadily grown in influence, and as steadily has its circulation been increased and extended, ranking it among the most readable, popular, and influential weekly journals of the State. An independent writer, interested in every work calculated to promote and enhance the real interests of

this section, he is, though yet young in years, one of Old Bergen's most influential citizens. His ambition has ever been to increase the usefulness of his journal, over which he presides so ably, and not to secure political place or preferment, ever refusing, though often urged, to accept office in the county or State; the only exception being in 1880, when he represented his congressional district as a delegate in the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati.

By perseverance and close application to his profession he has made for himself an honorable name in the community, and his prominence and popularity justly entitle him to a place in our biographical sketches.

He was married in 1870 to Miss Annie Lozier, daughter of George Lozier, Esq., of Schraalenburgh, Bergen Co., and to them have been born four children.

The Hackensack Republican.—In 1872 an association was formed for the purpose of establishing a Republican newspaper in Bergen County. The plan of the association contemplated the purchase of an existing paper at Hackensack, called *The Watchman*, which had been founded by Mr. L. D. Hay, and which for several years had maintained a rather feeble and precarious existence. Still, it was deemed advisable, in order to found such a paper as the Republicans desired to represent and advance the interests of their party in this section of the State, that the good will and property of *The Watchman* should be secured and thus a fair field opened for the new enterprise. *The Watchman* was accordingly purchased. The new paper was issued in September, 1870, under the name of *The New Jersey Republican*. Arnold B. Johnson, chief clerk of the Light-house Board, was secured as its editor. Mr. Johnson continued to edit the paper till the spring of 1874, when he retired from its management and resumed the duties of his former office. The association then employed Mr. Hugh M. Herrick, now of the *Paterson Guardian*, with the understanding that he should edit the paper until an opportunity occurred to transfer it to other parties, when he was authorized to dispose of it for the association. This was effected in the spring of 1875, when Messrs. W. H. Bleecker and T. H. Rhodes became the ostensible heads of the establishment, and Mr. Herrick returned to the *Paterson Guardian*, of which he has since remained one of the editors. Mr. Rhodes soon retired from the *Republican*, and Mr. Bleecker conducted it alone until March 14, 1878. At the last-mentioned date Mr. Thomas B. Chrystal purchased the interest of the establishment, and has since continued to be its editor and proprietor. On Aug. 12, 1878, he changed the name of the paper to *The Hackensack Republican*, the name which it still bears. The *Republican* is a good local newspaper; thirty-two columns, twenty-six by forty; Republican in politics, as its name implies, and is issued weekly on every Thursday.

THOMAS B. CHRYSTAL.—His grandfather, Bernard Chrystal, was a native of New York City, and was prominently identified there as an officer of the State militia, and died about 1838, leaving four children,—John, Jane, Thomas, and Robert. The mother of these children died soon after her husband.

John, son of Bernard Chrystal, was born in New York City in 1819. At the age of twelve, soon after the death of his father, being thrown upon his own resources for his support, he went to sea, and by his earnings not only supported himself, but contributed largely to the support of the other children. By his integrity and aptness for the duties on board a vessel he rapidly won his way to the highest official place, until for several years before he left the sea he was captain of a vessel and a popular mariner, whose many successful voyages to the East Indies and China made his name a proverb among shipping merchants.

At the age of twenty-nine he married Catherine Bogardus, whose mother was Martha Cromwell, a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, who bore him children,—Martha J., Thomas B., John O., and Margaret. After the death of his wife he married her sister, Elizabeth F. Bogardus, by whom he had the following children: Joseph H., Catherine, William H., and Annie E.

After his first marriage Mr. Chrystal settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., and began the manufacture of sails for ships in New York City. This business of sail-making he continued there successfully as long as he lived. In 1857 he removed to New Rochelle, N. Y., and in 1867 to Maywood, Bergen Co., N. J., where he resided until his death in May, 1877.

Thomas B., son of John Chrystal, was born in Brooklyn, Sept. 18, 1852, and from nine to fifteen years of age was a student at Betts' Military Academy, at Stamford, Conn. For five years following he was a clerk in the store of Colgate & Co., New York City, and from 1872 to 1877 he was the traveling salesman for Ernest Thoma, a jeweler in the same city.

The sudden demise of his father necessitated the withdrawal of Mr. Chrystal from active commercial vocations, his time being occupied with business matters connected with the estate; and the following year, March 14, 1878, he purchased *The New Jersey Republican*, a weekly newspaper, published at Hackensack, then having a quite limited circulation, and the following fall changed its name to *The Hackensack Republican*. This paper he has since conducted, has largely increased its circulation, and through it wielded a salutary influence throughout the Republican party of the county, at all times giving due deference to the opinions of his opponents representing other political factions.

Mr. Chrystal is a young man of great perseverance, and although he has only been connected with the newspaper business for a few years, he has rapidly risen in favor with the editorial fraternity and the reading public as the sole proprietor of *The Hack-*

sack Republican, one of the best-known journals published in the State.

Mr. Chrystal was married Oct. 22, 1879, to Kate M., daughter of Capt. S. Lozier, of Hackensack, by whom he has one son.

The Bergen Index was established at Hackensack, as a weekly paper, Feb. 27, 1875, by William N. Clapp, who conducted it till May 23, 1877. His brother, Mr. S. E. Clapp, then assumed the publication and editorship, and continued it as a weekly paper till Nov. 12, 1878, when he changed it to a semi-weekly. The size of the paper is twenty-two by thirty, twenty-four columns; it is independent, and devoted to local interests.

The Englewood Times was started by its present proprietor, Mr. Eben Winton, in March, 1874. It was the intention of its founder to make it a strictly first-class local newspaper, without partisan bias or affiliation. This idea has been systematically carried out. Although the field of its operations was very limited, and consequently not very promising, the *Times* soon became a general favorite among all classes in the community. In view of the fact that Mr. Winton is an old and experienced journalist, it has been no difficult matter to successfully maintain that position. Indeed, the measure of its future prosperity is only limited by the growth of the population of Englewood and its vicinity.

The Bergen County Herald¹ was first issued in 1871, under the auspices and management of Mr. Henry Gerecke, of Carlstadt, and mainly devoted to the interests of the various "land societies," vereins, and organizations of a similar character in the township and vicinity. The publication remained under his control until 1873, when it passed into the hands of a company consisting of Hon. Charles H. Voohria, Henry Kip, John Bartholph, and Jacob P. Westervelt. With this change its columns were devoted principally to the interests of the Republican party. In April, 1875, it was purchased by Messrs. Haywood and Bookstaver. The latter gentleman was also associated with the *New York Tribune*, and his laborious duties in connection with the latter publication compelled his withdrawal from the firm in 1876, since which time Mr. Haywood has been sole owner. The *Herald* is conducted upon the basis of an independent journal with a decided Democratic bias. Under the present management it has met with fair success, and as a family paper is deservedly popular.

CHAPTER XXVII.

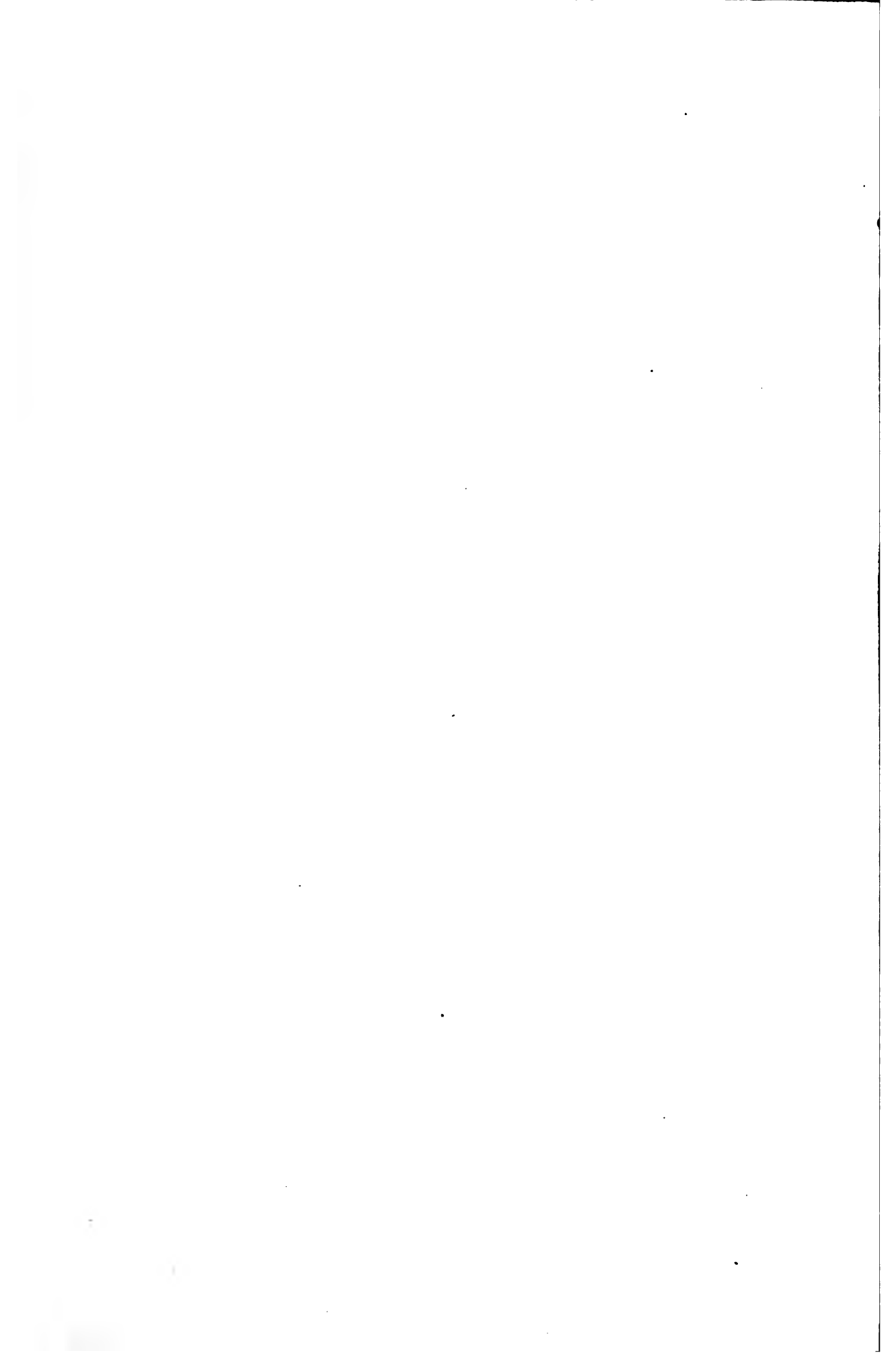
THE SURPLUS REVENUE—SCHOOL FUND.

IN 1837 the Legislature of New Jersey passed an act appropriating the surplus revenue of the general government for school purposes in the several coun-

¹ Union township.



Thos. Chrystal



ties of the State, placing the several amounts apportioned to the counties under the management of the respective boards of chosen freeholders. Upon the passage of the law the collector of Bergen County received from the State treasurer the following notification:

"NEW JERSEY TREASURY OFFICE,
"TRENTON, March 20, 1837.

"ANDREW P. HOPPER, Esq., Collector of the County of Bergen:

"SIR,—By an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled 'An Act making provision for the deposit and distribution of so much of the surplus revenue of the United States as now is or may hereafter be apportioned and received by this State,' it is made my duty as treasurer of the State to notify the collectors of the several counties of this State of the sums apportioned to each county respectively. In compliance with said act, I hereby notify you that the sum apportioned to the county of Bergen is \$16,866.88. I also send herewith a form of the pledge of the county, to be signed by the director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, provided they elect to receive the same.

"JACOB KLINE, Treasurer."

Andrew P. Hopper was appointed by the board to "fill out the pledge and transmit the same to the Governor, treasurer, and Speaker of the House of Assembly without delay." At the adjourned meeting on the 19th of May, 1837, a committee appointed to draft resolutions concerning the surplus revenue fund, consisting of Messrs. Gregory, Sip, and Kipp, reported the following:

"Resolved, That the surplus money now received be loaned out by the whole board.

"Resolved, That the offer of loaning the same be made first to the inhabitants of the several townships in proportion to their quota of State tax, provided that application be made for the same according to the terms and time required by the board.

"Resolved, That no incorporated company shall receive any loan in their corporate capacity without security upon real estate to the amount specified below.

"Resolved, That all loaning be made on bond and mortgage, and the real estate proposed to be mortgaged be worth at least double the amount to be loaned.

"That certificates from at least three respectable freeholders residing in the neighborhood of the property offered for security, having no interest therein, giving their opinion of the value thereof, and also a certificate from the county clerk certifying that there are no prior judgments or mortgages, to be delivered by the applicant.

"That the expense of recording the mortgages for the money loaned by the board, and for every necessary search, be paid by the person to whom the loan is to be made.

"That the amount to be loaned be in sums of not less than \$500, nor above \$3000.

"That the loans shall be made at lawful interest, payable on the 1st of May in each year, and for no longer period than one year."

Due notice was given throughout the county by the posting of hand-bills that on Friday, the 26th day of May, the board would be ready to meet applicants who should come properly prepared to make loans.

A report made to the board on the 2d day of May, 1838, showed that the sum of \$41,182.14, surplus revenue, had been received from the State treasurer, and that the same had been loaned out in various sums through the county. The interest on this money has been collected annually on the 1st of May and devoted to the support of public schools.

Upon the division of the county the following adjustment was made of the surplus revenue:

"Statement made in pursuance of the 24th section of the act to create the county of Hudson, passed Feb. 22, 1840. Division of surplus revenue between the counties of Bergen and Hudson. The quota of said revenue to the county of Bergen was made on the State tax of 1836. The amount of said quota is \$41,147.82. It is presumed that the division is to be made on the amount of State and county tax for 1836.

"The following exhibits the tax for 1836 in Bergen County for State and county purposes:

TOWNSHIPS.	STATE TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOTAL.
Bergen, including Jersey City.....	\$664.75	\$1047.44	\$1712.16
Lodi.....	252.40	658.65	911.05
Saddle River.....	324.34	875.57	1199.91
Hackensack.....	267.90	830.65	1098.55
Harrington.....	346.12	1127.44	1473.56
Franklin.....	282.57	874.18	1156.75
New Barbadoes.....	201.82	467.80	669.62
Pompton.....	142.84	381.54	524.68
West Milford.....	147.35	376.43	523.78
	\$2640.06	\$6630.00	\$9270.06

"Before the division of the surplus revenue took place a part of the county of Bergen was annexed to the county of Passaic, and the following sums are to be deducted therefor:

TOWNSHIPS.	STATE TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOTAL.
West Milford.....	\$147.35	\$376.43	\$523.78
Pompton.....	142.84	381.54	524.68
Saddle River (part).....	200.00	540.00	740.00
	\$490.19	\$1298.27	\$1788.46
Leaving Bergen County, 1836.....	\$2149.87	\$6331.73	\$7481.60

"On the sum of \$2149.87 of State tax the county of Bergen received of surplus revenue the sum of \$41,147.82, and this sum is to be divided on \$7481.60 of State and county tax for 1836 between Bergen and Hudson Counties.

"The county of Hudson is erected entirely from Bergen County, taking therefrom the whole of the townships of Bergen and Jersey City, and a part of Lodi under the name of Harrison. Jersey City was made a separate township in 1838, and taken entirely from the township of Bergen. To ascertain the tax of 1836 paid in Harrison for 1836 it has been assumed that the ratio ought to be 35.55 for Harrison is to 25 for Lodi, making the division 60.55.

"The tax of 1836 (State and county) paid by the township of Bergen was.....	\$1712.16
"Same by the township of Lodi.....	911.05

Total..... \$2623.21

"Deduct for that portion of Lodi remaining in the county of Bergen (25 in 60.75)..... 375.00

"Which leaves as the proportion of State and county tax for 1836 paid in the new county of Hudson..... 2248.21

"Then as Bergen County divided on \$7482 of surplus revenue \$41,148, what is the proportion to the county of Hudson on \$2248? Answer..... 12,363.00

"From which is to be deducted the amount of said revenue paid over by the county of Bergen to Jersey City in pursuance of the 13th section of the act to incorporate Jersey City, passed Feb. 22, 1838, divided on the basis of State and county tax of 1836, being of principal..... 3556.47

"Leaves an amount of principal to be set over by the chosen freeholders of Bergen County to the treasurer of the State for the county of Hudson..... 8806.53

"The act creating the county of Hudson contemplates the payment also of the quota of interest due thereon, after deducting all expense accruing against it. As the money has been loaned out on interest payable on the 1st of May, yearly, it has been deemed proper to make computation to the 1st of May, 1840.

"It appears that there is a balance of interest in arrears due May 1, 1839, of..... \$886.01

"Add one year's interest on \$37,591.33, on loan by the county of Bergen (having deducted the Jersey City quota of \$3556.47 from the amount originally accrued of \$41,147.82)..... 2255.50

"Total interest due 1st May, 1840..... 3041.51

"The expenses to be charged against the interest is found to be..... 298.44

A fraction less than one per cent.

"Leaving off interest to be divided, \$2843.07; the proportion thereof to be paid over to the county of Hudson being then \$37,591, producing \$2843 (the proportion on \$8806), is \$666.00.

"Result:	
"Principal due Hudson County May 1, 1840.....	8906.53
"Interest " " " " "	666.00
	<u>\$9472.53</u>

"From which is to be deducted the expense attending the transfer thereof to treasurer, which is.....	\$12.35
	<u>\$9460.28</u>

"It is proper to note in this place that Jersey City, having received its quota of principal, and collected the interest for itself, the income of the amount of principal to be in hands of the chosen freeholders of Hudson County is to be divided to the townships of Bergen and Harrison exclusively.

"Approved by the Board of Chosen Freeholders, May 6, 1840.

"ALBERT G. DOREMUS, Director.

"D. D. DEMAREST, Clerk."

The first apportionment of the school fund of the State was made to Bergen County by the trustees in 1831,¹ and consisted of \$1299.92. Benjamin Zabriskie and Cornelius Van Winkle were appointed a committee of the board of chosen freeholders to apportion the amount among the several townships. They apportioned it as follows:

Bergen	\$214.56	Hackensack.....	\$142.94
Lodi.....	108.38	Harrington.....	226.55
Saddle River.....	168.19	Franklin.....	181.55
New Barbadoes.....	94.10	Pompton.....	163.55

The same amount was apportioned in 1832, in the same manner, by Garret Ackerson and Abel I. Smith, committee, and continued the same each until 1837.

In 1837 the school fund for the county was \$1615.50, apportioned among the townships as follows:

Bergen	\$124.12	Harrington.....	\$338.10
Jersey City.....	250.13	Franklin.....	261.74
Hackensack.....	250.18	New Barbadoes.....	142.28
Lodi.....	178.24	Saddle River.....	73.51

After the division of the county in 1840 the amount apportioned from the school fund was \$1000.50, divided among the townships as follows, and so remained until the new school appropriation was made:

New Barbadoes.....	\$138.69	Franklin.....	\$216.02
Lodi.....	66.45	Washington.....	174.00
Saddle River.....	52.41	Harrington.....	118.75
Hackensack.....	334.09		

The interest on the surplus revenue began to be available for school purposes May 1, 1838. The sum of \$1400 had then accrued, and was divided among the townships as follows:

Lodi.....	\$164.40	Harrington.....	\$225.36
Hackensack.....	174.50	New Barbadoes.....	131.40
Franklin.....	190.56	Bergen.....	236.70
Saddle River.....	80.96	Jersey City.....	134.12

At this date a balance of interest was due on the fund loaned out of \$728.45.

In 1839 the interest on the fund amounted to \$2655.38. In 1840 the interest was \$3112.05.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SOCIETIES AND INCORPORATED COMPANIES OF BERGEN COUNTY.

The Bergen County Bible Society.—At a meeting held in the Reformed Dutch Church of Hackensack,

June 16, 1847, for the purpose of considering the practicability of forming a Bible Society for the county of Bergen, Rev. H. H. Warren was called to the chair, and Cornelius Blauvelt was chosen secretary. The meeting adjourned to the first day of July, at which date an organization was effected and the following officers chosen: Rev. W. Elting, D.D., president; Revs. Barnabas V. Collins and John Manley, vice-presidents; Christian De Baun, secretary; and A. O. Zabriskie, treasurer. Executive Committee, Rev. A. H. Warner, Henry H. Banta, Peter Westervelt, Jr., Jacob Van Buskirk, Andrew H. Hopper, Edward B. Force, Robert Rennie.

The society has been from its organization an effective auxiliary of the American Bible Society, and has worked in co-operation with the parent institution. The custom has prevailed of having occasional sermons preached at the annual meetings, frequent meetings of the executive committee to devise and carry out plans of work, and agents or colporteurs to thoroughly canvass every portion of the territory. These, with encouraging reports rendered from time to time, and often published in the newspapers of the county, have kept alive an active interest in the cause and diffused it widely among all Christian denominations. It has been an anti-sectarian organization, and one devoted purely to the dissemination of the sacred scriptures.

The first anniversary of the society was held at the North Dutch Church in Schraalenburgh, March 14, 1848. Dr. Elting was re-elected president, and Christian De Baun, secretary. Agents were appointed to canvass the different townships, and Bibles were obtained from the parent society. The colporteurs reported the first year 1859 families visited, \$300.75 worth of books sold, \$26.00 worth gratuitously distributed, \$102.36 collected from contributions, 73 destitute families supplied, and \$392.75 paid for Bibles and Testaments.

At the second anniversary, held in Hackensack, Feb. 6, 1849, Rev. John M. McAuley preached the occasional sermon. Rev. S. Irenus Prime, one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society, was present and delivered an able address. Rev. Dr. Elting was re-elected president, and Christian De Baun, secretary. The meeting was largely attended, and the exercises unusually interesting. We cannot follow through all the minutes of proceedings in detail, and shall only attempt to give such items as will illustrate the workings of the society at several interesting periods of its history, and a few extracts from its reports.

The sixteenth anniversary of the society was held in the Reformed Dutch Church at Ramapo, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1861. The president, Rev. William Demarest, occupied the chair, and the opening prayer was offered by Rev. J. T. Demarest, D.D. Reports were presented and read from the executive committee, the treasurer, and the depository.

¹ Under act passed Feb. 16, 1831.

Rev. Dr. W. J. R. Taylor, one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society, was present, and made an interesting address, embodying the general facts respecting the working of the parent society, going to show the prodigious amount of work done by that institution and the large and pressing claims upon it. The thanks of the society were voted to Dr. Taylor for "his presence and his very interesting and acceptable address."

Rev. Dr. George Sheldon, State agent for the American Bible Society, spoke of the work in the State, and particularly of the Bibles prepared especially for distribution among the New Jersey soldiers in the field.

This Bible, a copy of which was shown by Dr. Sheldon, is of a style and binding superior to that of the Bibles with which the soldiers of other States are supplied. At the conclusion of Dr. Sheldon's remarks the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this society has heard with much interest the statements of Rev. Dr. Sheldon with regard to the supply of New Jersey troops with copies of the New Testament, especially with regard to the supply of the troops from this county, and that the society pledges its support to the parent society in all the expenses incurred in behalf of the Bergen County volunteers."

The following were chosen as the executive committee for the ensuing year: Rev. W. R. Gordon, D.D., Rev. A. H. Warner, Rev. S. M. Stiles, Rev. A. B. Taylor, Paul R. Paulison, Peter R. Terhune, William Williams. The treasurer and secretary are *ex officio* members of the committee.

Officers of the society were chosen as follows: President, Rev. Ephraim Deyoe; Vice-Presidents, Rev. John T. Demarest, D.D., and Rev. William Demarest; Treasurer, Rev. John A. Parsons; Secretary, Rev. James Demarest, Jr.

The treasurer reported \$222.38 in the treasury. In June, 1863, the society was reported as well sustained, clergymen and a large number of leading citizens bearing a part in its affairs. The receipts during the fiscal year were \$577.71.

By a report made in June, 1865, it appears that 7595 soldiers' New Testaments had been distributed to the volunteers from New Jersey during the war. Twenty-one county Bible Societies existed at that time in the State. These societies, during the year ending April 1, 1865, contributed to the funds of the American Bible Society the sum of \$23,010.41. The Bergen County Bible Society is reported this year "in a vigorous condition," and its receipts were \$513.51.

During the year 1867 the executive committee had the county canvassed, in order to ascertain the families, if any, destitute of the Scriptures. Nearly five hundred families were found without the Bible in their houses, and measures were taken accordingly to supply them.

The twenty-first anniversary of the society was held at the Reformed Dutch Church in Paramus on the 8th of October, 1867.

The annual meeting in 1868 was held at the Re-

formed Church in Ramapo on the second Tuesday in October.

The annual meeting for 1870 was held at the Presbyterian Church in Englewood, beginning on Tuesday, October 11th. During the year the hotels in the county and the sailing-vessels on the Hackensack River were supplied with Bibles, at a cost of \$217.91.

In 1872 the annual meeting was held at the Reformed Church in Ridgefield, beginning on the 8th of October, at half-past two o'clock. The house was well filled. On application, a grant was made of fifty Bibles for the use of the chaplain of the State prison at Trenton. The treasurer reported having received for the year \$850.55. It was resolved to meet the next year at the Presbyterian Church in Rutherford Park. The officers chosen for the ensuing year were: President, Rev. Dr. Gordon; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Mr. Craig and Rev. Mr. Johnson; Secretary, Rev. T. B. Romeyn; Treasurer, Mr. William Williams; Executive Committee, Rev. John Coyle, Dr. Burdett, David Brower, Paul Paulison, R. W. Farr, James Vanderbeck, David Bogert.

The donations made to the society annually since 1876 have been as follows; 1877, \$464.57; 1878, \$576.77; 1879, \$2575; 1880, \$610.92. In 1879 the late Mrs. C. Fredericks, of Hackensack, made in her will a bequest to the society of \$2000.

The society was incorporated under the general law of the State, Oct. 8, 1877.

The following statement respecting the county distribution and the proportion of each township is taken from the treasurer's report for 1880:

TOTAL AMOUNT OF COUNTY DISTRIBUTION.				
Townships.	Bibles.	Tests.	Vol.	Value.
New Barbadoes.....	80	56	136	\$47.90
Union.....	1	0	1	4.50
Midland.....	79	18	97	26.90
Lodi.....	7	11	18	9.10
Englewood.....	70	19	89	33.88
Harrington.....	4	17	21	4.10
Washington.....	6	6	12	1.80
Franklin.....	20	0	20	11.50
Ridgefield.....	16	0	16	10.05
Saddle River.....	51	0	52	26.20
Hohokus.....	24	0	24	10.60
Total.....	368	127	485	\$186.53

The present officers are: President, Rev. E. A. Bulkley, D.D., Rutherford; Vice-Presidents, Rev. J. C. Van Deventer, Paramus; Rev. J. G. Johnson, Englewood; Secretary, Rev. E. M. Garten; Treasurer, Prof. William Williams, Hackensack; Executive Committee, Rev. T. B. Romeyn, Hackensack; Judge H. H. Voorhis, Spring Valley; Hon. J. A. Demarest, River Edge; James Van Derbeck, Esq., Englewood; Judge William E. Skinner, Hackensack; Hon. Isaac Wortendyke, Midland Park.

Bergen County Sunday-School Association.—This organization was formed in 1867, and has been largely participated in by clergymen and Sunday-school workers throughout the county. To show the manner of conducting the meetings of the association, as well as its general object and spirit, we will take one

of the reports, say that of the annual meeting for 1872, held in the Presbyterian Church at Englewood.

The morning session was opened at 9.45 with a prayer service by the president, followed by Revs. H. M. Booth, J. Coyle, and Mr. Peters. The opening hymn of praise was then sung, and at its conclusion the county secretary, Mr. Williams, submitted his report.

He alluded at length to the aims and objects of the association: "To engender more activity in pastors, superintendents, parents, and teachers in the Sunday-school work; to arouse teachers to the absolute necessity of more earnest study of the great truths of the Bible, convincing them that our schools never can accomplish the great end for which they were designed until the teachers themselves are better qualified to impart the information that the children require. Therefore, we contend that to make the Sabbath-schools of our county successful we must have co-operative action; we must come together in conference and instruct each other, trying to do good, and willing to communicate." He had visited thirty schools during the past year, and was happy to announce that the desire for the information needed in Sunday-schools was earnestly sought for. He alluded to the want of uniformity, and urged, with the greatest emphasis, the adoption of a Cougman's series of lessons for the whole county. After pointing out other easily remedied errors and omissions, and giving profitable advice respecting them, Mr. Williams said he had received reports from seven of the township secretaries. These reports gave the statistics of 34 schools, leaving 29 to be heard from, the whole number in the county being 63. The number of school officers, 115; teachers, 408, of whom 323 were church-members; number of scholars, 3019 (112 of these church-members); number of hopeful conversions, 52; volumes in the library, 9380; copies of papers distributed, 2787; amount expended for sustaining schools, \$3155.66; for benevolent purposes, \$3689.25, one school alone paying \$1500 of this amount. Teachers' meetings had been held in 14 schools, and 27 had kept open during the whole year.

Mr. Williams concluded his interesting report by exhorting the association "to continue the noble work with greater energy, more abiding faith, and a firmer resolve than ever." Special addresses were made on such subjects as the following: "Our Sunday-school Work, its Successes, its Probabilities, and its Demands," by Rev. H. M. Booth; "The Earnest Teacher," by Andrew A. Smith, Esq.; "Co-operative Work in the Sunday-school," by W. H. Sutton, Esq.; "The Family and the Sunday-school," by Dr. C. S. Robinson; "Christian Work by Laymen," by Rev. Dr. Wise, etc. One hour in the morning was devoted to "Illustrative Teaching," and an interesting feature in the afternoon was the opening of the "Question Drawer."

The presidents of the association have been as follows: William Williams, Esq., was elected first presi-

dent. He remained in office two years. Judge Thomas Cumming was elected Sept. 13, 1870; Benson Van Vliet, Sept. 12, 1871, re-elected Nov. 7, 1872; Rev. J. A. Lippincott, Nov. 6, 1873; Rev. Henry Mattice, Nov. 5, 1874; William G. Vermilye, Oct. 15, 1875; Rev. Goyne Talmage, Oct. 3, 1876; Rev. J. W. Marshall, Nov. 1, 1877; Rev. D. Thomas MacClymont, Nov. 7, 1878; Rev. H. M. Booth, D.D., Nov. 6, 1879; Rev. Peter V. Van Buskirk, Nov. 4, 1880.

Prof. William Williams has been secretary of the association since its organization in 1867, and has been one of the most active workers in the cause.

The county is divided into three districts, the first being that portion lying between the Hudson River and the Hackensack, comprising the townships of Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisade, and Harrington; the second being that portion lying between Hackensack and Saddle Rivers, comprising the townships of Union, Lodi, New Barbadoes, Midland, and Washington; the third being the territory between Saddle River and the Passaic, comprising Saddle River, Ridgewood, Franklin, and Hohokus townships. The vice-presidents of the association are *ex officio* presidents of their respective districts, one being elected for each annually, and they preside over their several district meetings, one or more of which is held in each district each year. In addition to this it is the purpose of the association to organize the townships into auxiliary and co-operative bodies. The vice-presidents or *ex officio* presidents of the districts for the year 1881 are S. M. Riker, Esq., Eastern Division; John A. Demarest, Central; Hon. Isaac Wortendyke, Western.

Each township has a secretary, elected by the association at each annual meeting, whose duty it is to furnish statistics in a report each year to the county secretary, who makes his report annually to the secretary of the State association. Thus a volume of valuable statistics on Sunday-schools throughout the State is constantly accumulating.

Since the suggestion made by Secretary Williams in his report for 1872 favoring uniform lessons for the whole county, that practice has gradually been gaining acceptance, and the time is not far distant when all the children in the Sunday-schools of the county will be studying and reciting the same lessons. The secretary says in his report for 1880, "The International Series of Sunday-school Lessons may be found now in almost every school in the county, and I am glad to notice the beneficial results emanating from this method of study."

We learn from the last report of the secretary that this association since its organization kept steadily on its way, without the intermission of a single meeting. It has been constantly increasing in usefulness, so that Sunday-school work in the county will now compare favorably with that in any other county of the State. It appears from the report of 1880 that the number of schools in the county is 89, of which

58 made a report; number of officers, 254; teachers, 624; average attendance of officers and teachers, 640; number of teachers church-members, 559; number of scholars, including primary classes, 5121; average attendance of scholars, 3319; number of scholars church-members, 472; number of primary schools, 1176; number of conversions or confirmations, 76; amount contributed for State and county associations, \$73; 52 schools keep open all the year, and 27 have regular teachers' meetings.

The Bergen County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—This institution is located at Spring Valley, Bergen Co., N. J. It was incorporated May 1, 1849, by the following-named persons, viz.: Jacob Van Buskirk, Nicholas C. Durie, Charles Hasbrouck, Benjamin Z. Van Emburgh, David A. G. Demarest, John G. Demarest, Isaac D. Demarest, Garret S. Demarest, Henry N. Voorhis, George T. Brickell, Garrett A. Eckerson, Henry H. Voorhis, Jr., John Ackerman, Jr.

The company was organized with Garrett S. Demarest as president, and Henry H. Voorhis as secretary. These gentlemen have occupied these positions respectively ever since, a period of thirty-two years.

The plan of insurance adopted by this company is set forth in Section 5 of the charter, as follows:

"5. And be it enacted, That every person who shall become a member of said company by effecting insurance therein shall, before he receives his policy, deposit his promissory note for such a sum of money as shall be determined by the directors to be the premium for said insurance, and an amount not exceeding thirty per centum on the amount of such premium shall be immediately paid; and the said deposit note shall be payable, in part or the whole, at any time when the directors shall deem the same requisite for the payment of loss or damage by fire, and such expenses as shall be necessary for transacting the business for said company; but no member shall be held liable beyond the amount of his, her, or their promissory note; and at the expiration of the term of insurance the said note, or such part of the same as shall remain unpaid, after deducting a just and fair proportion of all losses and expenses occurring during said term, shall be relinquished and given up to the maker thereof; and it shall be lawful for said corporation to loan such portion of their money in hand as may not be immediately wanted for the purposes of said corporation."

This portion of the charter was amended Feb. 11, 1864, so that cash payments can be substituted for the premium notes. By this amendment the time of the charter—limited at first to twenty years—was extended for thirty years from May 1, 1869.

We give the following statistics from the report of the proceedings of the company from May 1, 1849, to May 1, 1881, thirty-two years:

The whole amount of cash premium received since the formation of the company is.....	\$133,080.49
The interest received on the same is.....	13,798.26
Cash, premium and interest, accruing from same is.....	\$146,828.75
Of which there has been paid for current expenses.....	\$33,421.67
Loss and damage done by fire.....	88,660.40
	<u>122,082.07</u>
Surplus in hand.....	\$24,746.68

The current expenses have been as follows, viz.:

For printers' bills, reports, and advertisements.....	\$3,008.59
" books.....	328.29
" postage, stationery, and other expenses.....	673.19
" counsel fees.....	20.00
" counterfeit bills.....	26.30
" policies canceled not collected.....	5,543.15
" paid for re-insurance.....	946.88
" taxes.....	3,008.64
" costs in cases of arbitration.....	78.81
" safe for office.....	965.00
" office furniture.....	99.78
" compensation of officers.....	18,617.04
" Secretary of State, fees on annual report.....	106.00
Total.....	<u>\$33,421.67</u>

Amounts of Losses Paid in the different Townships in the Counties of Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Somerset, Morris, Sussex, and Hudson, in the State of New Jersey, and in the County of Rockland, in the State of New York.

BERGEN COUNTY.		
Townships.		
New Barbadoes.....	12 fires.....	\$5,277.40
Hackensack.....	7 ".....	2,798.17
Harrington.....	14 ".....	7,746.06
Washington.....	21 ".....	7,752.19
Hohokus.....	9 ".....	4,770.00
Franklin.....	20 ".....	8,577.99
Saddle River.....	9 ".....	6,840.00
Lodi.....	10 ".....	7,573.89
Union.....	1 fire.....	34.38
Midland.....	8 fires.....	4,804.91
Palisades.....	1 fire.....	135.72
Englewood.....	1 ".....	1,800.00
Ridgewood.....	3 fires.....	2,408.50
		<u>\$60,518.20</u>

PASSAIC COUNTY.		
Townships.		
Wayne.....	10 fires.....	\$3,858.64
Manchester.....	5 ".....	1,742.50
Pompton.....	7 ".....	1,404.00
West Milford.....	4 ".....	2,509.49
Acquackanonk.....	5 ".....	1,239.54
Paterson.....	7 ".....	3,834.77
Little Falls.....	1 fire.....	500.00
Passaic.....	3 fires.....	1,500.00
		<u>\$16,588.94</u>

ESSEX COUNTY.		
Township.		
South Orange.....	1 fire.....	\$200.00
		<u>\$200.00</u>

SOMERSET COUNTY.		
Township.		
Union Village.....	1 fire.....	\$2,100.00
		<u>\$2,100.00</u>

MORRIS COUNTY.		
Townships.		
Chatham.....	3 fires.....	\$459.25
Montville.....	3 ".....	465.69
		<u>\$824.94</u>

SUSSEX COUNTY.		
Township.		
Vernon.....	4 fires.....	\$1,203.82
		<u>\$1,202.82</u>

HUDSON COUNTY.		
Township.		
North Bergen.....	1 fire.....	\$72.00
		<u>\$72.00</u>

ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.		
Townships.		
Ramapo.....	2 fires.....	\$1,800.00
Orangetown.....	7 ".....	5,302.50
Clarkstown.....	1 fire.....	60.00
		<u>\$7,152.50</u>
		<u>\$88,660.40</u>

Statement of the Amount of Capital in Premium Notes and Cash in hand, and the Amount at risk at the end of each year.

	Prem. Notes.	Cash.	Risks.
1850—May 1.....	\$5,128.26	\$1,413.16	\$409,666.00
1851 ".....	6,776.38	1,732.08	527,704.00
1852 ".....	8,569.69	2,696.88	661,030.00
1853 ".....	9,810.81	2,323.77	753,227.00
1854 ".....	17,071.47	3,627.40	1,213,920.10
1855 ".....	21,904.80	5,917.06	1,411,764.00
1856 ".....	23,793.86	5,915.72	1,497,722.00
1857 ".....	25,421.16	5,681.92	1,689,957.00
1858 ".....	27,776.95	6,011.29	1,659,577.00
1859 ".....	32,758.42	4,389.74	1,758,928.00
1860 ".....	34,954.72	7,195.83	1,732,357.00
1861 ".....	37,415.07	8,096.03	1,800,858.00

	Prem. Notes.	Cash.	Risks.
1862—May 1.....	\$39,100.00	\$9,186.87	\$1,842,520.00
1863 ".....	39,858.47	7,632.44	1,871,600.00
1864 ".....	39,924.76	10,569.03	1,874,240.00
1865 ".....	39,218.96	12,567.98	1,844,720.00
1866 ".....	41,764.29	13,444.01	1,907,518.00
1867 ".....	40,356.88	14,257.03	2,077,198.00
1868 ".....	51,629.00	16,015.37	2,294,641.00
1869 ".....	58,870.52	19,319.31	2,466,462.00
1870 ".....	70,359.11	23,893.75	2,842,522.00
1871 ".....	79,961.42	23,840.70	3,118,950.00
1872 ".....	93,098.16	24,066.17	3,455,658.00
1873 ".....	101,994.60	25,366.78	3,682,267.00
1874 ".....	108,247.90	30,422.70	3,597,454.00
1875 ".....	112,559.19	25,625.38	3,478,128.00
1876 ".....	113,816.37	26,304.54	3,366,173.00
1877 ".....	114,286.47	29,252.62	3,296,048.00
1878 ".....	112,080.60	29,007.50	3,187,410.00
1879 ".....	107,135.33	33,051.08	3,002,121.00
1880 ".....	99,485.15	31,820.02	2,794,228.00
1881 ".....	96,105.86	24,746.68	2,653,273.00

The company was organized by farmers upon the mutual principle, in order to furnish to the farmers of Bergen and the adjoining counties a cheap and safe insurance,—the cheapest insurance consistent with security.

Its business has been done by farmers, and with the greatest prudence and strictest economy.

The current expenses, including the fees paid to its officers and costs of books, stationery, printing, and all other expenses, have not averaged over \$1044.43 per year. An examination of the foregoing statement will show that it has furnished a safe and at the same time a cheap insurance.

No assessment has ever been made by this company.

The names of persons who have served as directors since the organization of the company, viz.:

Garret S. Demarest.....	From 1849 to 1881—32 years.
George T. Brickell.....	" " " 32 "
Henry H. Voorhis.....	" " " 32 "
Isaac D. Demarest.....	" " " 32 "
Jacob Van Buskirk.....	" " " 1850—1 year.
Benjamin Z. Van Emburgh.....	" " " 1851—2 years.
Garret A. Eckerson.....	" " " 1851—2 years.
David A. G. Demarest.....	" " " 1856—7 "
John Ackerman.....	" " " 1864—15 "
John J. Demarest.....	" " " 1857—8 "
Charles Hasbrouck, M.D.....	" " " 1856—6 "
Henry N. Voorhis.....	" " " 1858—9 "
Nicholas C. Durie.....	" " " 1850—1871—21 "
Jacob J. Ferdon.....	" " " 1852—2 "
Peter Board.....	" " " 1851—1 year.
Richard T. Cooper.....	" " " 1852—1 "
Casper P. Westervelt.....	" " " 1852—1859—7 years.
William Blair.....	" " " 1871—19 "
John J. Van Buskirk.....	" " " 1853—1 year.
Andrew C. Zabriskie.....	" " " 1853—1859—6 years.
Cornelius C. Zabriskie.....	" " " 1856—1881—25 "
Jacob Van Buskirk.....	" " " 1857—1862—5 "
John T. Haring.....	" " " 1858—1865—7 "
Richard Ackerman.....	" " " 1859—1881—22 "
John D. Bomaine.....	" " " 1859—1870—11 "
Cornelius A. Wortendyke.....	" " " 1862—1881—19 "
Peter Peack.....	" " " 1864—1881—17 "
Henry C. Herring.....	" " " 1865—1881—16 "
John H. Zabriskie.....	" " " 1870—1881—11 "
Aaron G. Garrison.....	" " " 1871—1881—10 "
Abm. S. Zabriskie.....	" " " 1871—1881—10 "
Ralph S. Demarest.....	" " " 1871—1881—10 "
Abm. Van Dolsen.....	" " " 1871—1881—10 "

The officers have been:

Garret S. Demarest, president.....	From 1849 to 1881—32 years.
John Ackerman, vice-president.....	" 1849 " 1856—7 "
William Blair, vice-president.....	" 1856 " 1859—3 "
Richard Ackerman, vice-president.....	" 1859 " 1862—3 "
Henry C. Herring, vice-president.....	" 1862 " 1881—19 "
Henry H. Voorhis, secretary.....	" 1849 " 1881—32 "
Isaac D. Demarest, treasurer.....	" 1849 " 1881—32 "

Bergen County Assurance Association, Hackensack, N. J.—This association was incorporated March 10, 1841, and commenced business upon that

date, William De Wolfe, president; Simeon Zabriskie, secretary and treasurer. Mr. De Wolfe was succeeded in the presidency by Judge Doremus, who held the office two years, when Mr. De Wolfe was re-elected, and remained president until Jan. 1, 1878, since which time William S. Banta has held the office. The secretaries have been Simeon Zabriskie, Myers Anderson, Garret Ackerson, Jr., William S. Banta, C. L. Blauvelt, and G. W. Wheeler since May, 1874.

The company has been in active existence forty-one years, and its risks have been confined chiefly to Bergen and Passaic Counties. It has been operated upon the purely mutual plan, each policy-holder becoming a member giving his note for his policy, and being assessed thereon in case of losses by fire. During these forty years a large amount of business has been done by the association, and it is still active and vigorous.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BERGEN AND PASSAIC COUNTIES IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Situation in 1861.—When the civil war broke out in 1861 no one dreamed of the magnitude to which it would extend. The President of the United States, on the 15th of April, issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand militia out of the existing organization of the States, to serve for three months unless sooner discharged. The quota of this call for New Jersey was three thousand one hundred and twenty men, or four regiments of seven hundred and eighty men each, to be detached from the four general military divisions of the State. The War Department also required that, in addition to the regiments called for, the reserve militia in the several States should be organized as rapidly as possible.

Governor Olden received the requisition of the War Department on the 17th of April, and immediately issued a proclamation directing all individuals or organizations willing to respond to the call to report themselves within twenty days. On the same day he notified the War Department that the call for troops would be attended to as rapidly as possible, and issued orders to the major-generals of the several military divisions of the State to detail each one regiment of ten companies, and also to organize immediately the reserve militia in the respective brigades. The major-generals, in detailing the regiments required, were directed to accept the services of volunteers; but if the requisite number did not offer, they were required to draft from the reserve militia to make up the deficiency. No such necessity, however, was anticipated, and the result fully justified the confidence of the authorities. The people everywhere responded with enthusiastic alacrity to

the call for troops. The existing military organizations at once opened recruiting-stations; public meetings were held in every town and city; churches and ministers engaged with enthusiasm in the work; committees were appointed to encourage and superintend enlistments. While everywhere the popular heart beat responsive to the spirit in which the call of the nation's head had been made, in New Jersey the feeling was active and intense. Within a few days over one hundred companies of volunteers, equal to ten thousand men, had offered their services under the Governor's proclamation, and the military departments were so swarming with men and companies offering and pressing their services that many who could not be taken were obliged to wait till a second call was made by the government or go into regiments of other States to have their ambition to enter the public service gratified. During April, 1861, quite a large number from Bergen and Passaic Counties, under these circumstances, entered the Excelsior Brigade and other organizations in New York and Pennsylvania, and were never accredited to the State of New Jersey.

New Jersey's quota under the first call was filled in a few days. The first regimental offer was made by the First Regiment of the Hunterdon Brigade on the day following the Governor's proclamation; on the same day Capt. J. R. Cunningham tendered the services of the Camden Zouaves, and these were rapidly followed by similar offers from all parts of the State. The four regiments accepted were formed into a brigade known as the New Jersey Brigade, and placed under the command of Brig.-Gen. Theodore Runyon, of Newark. The First Regiment of this brigade was raised in Newark and vicinity, and the Second in Jersey City. It contained no organized company from Bergen or Passaic County, but quite a number of individuals from these counties entered the ranks, among whom were Mr. Baldwin, formerly editor of the *Bergen Journal*, and Bayard Goldsmith, connected with the *Paterson Guardian*. The brigade was mustered into the United States service at Trenton, May 1, 1861, and arrived at Washington on the 6th, being the first organized brigade to report to the President for the defense of the national capital. Fort Runyon, one of the first forts in the line of fortifications at Washington, was constructed by the brigade. In the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, the brigade was held as a reserve, but not engaged.

In Bergen and Passaic Counties the feeling was as intense at the outbreak of the war as in any other section of the country. The first great war-meeting in Paterson convened in front of the City Hall, in Main Street, on Tuesday afternoon, April 23, 1861, at three o'clock P.M. The principal buildings in the vicinity, the buildings along Main Street, and the public buildings were festooned with the red, white, and blue, and the national flag floated in the breeze. Mayor Prull presided; Andrew J. Sanford and

Horace O. Hedge were chosen secretaries. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Arndt. Vice-presidents were appointed as follows: North Ward, N. Lane, Peregrine Sandford; East Ward, Daniel Barkalow, Charles Danforth; West Ward, Patrick Agnew, Thomas Seager; South Ward, James Peacock, C. L. Westervelt; Fifth Ward, C. S. Van Wagoner, Samuel Pope.

Messrs. Daniel Barkalow, John N. Taylor, Thomas D. Hoxsey, William Douglas, and John J. Brown were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

The band played "Hail Columbia," and a stirring and patriotic address was delivered by Rev. W. H. Hornblower, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Buckley, C. Inglis, Jr., Daniel Barkalow, D. G. Scott, Henry A. Williams, T. D. Hoxsey, Rev. Mr. Graves, and A. B. Woodruff. At this meeting a war committee of twenty-five citizens was appointed, consisting of the following-named gentlemen:

Charles Danforth, Samuel Pope, Henry M. Low, Albert A. Hopper, Benjamin Buckley, Joseph N. Taylor, John J. Brown, Philip Rafferty, David G. Scott, Andrew J. Sandford, Jacob S. Rogers, John Hopper, Henry B. Crosby, Robert Carrick, Morgan Colt, Edwin T. Prall, Cornelius Van Winkle, Daniel Barkalow, Samuel Smith, Andrew Derrom, John Quinn, Stephen Allen, Charles H. O'Neill, Jetur R. Riggs, and John C. Westervelt.

Bergen County was aroused. In Hackensack flags were flying from almost every public and private building. A large meeting of citizens was held on Monday evening, April 22, 1861, presided over by Hon. J. A. Zabriskie. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and after remarks by William S. Banta, Esq., presented the following, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

"WHEREAS, The union of the States is in danger, and the Constitution, framed at so great a cost by our fathers, which contains within itself all needful provisions for the necessities of the government, has been set at defiance; and whereas our national flag has been insulted and government property invaded and seized by armed traitors, therefore

"Resolved, That the Union shall be preserved at all hazards, the Constitution upheld, the right of the government vindicated, and the Declaration of Independence maintained in its full spirit and power.

"Resolved, That for the defense and maintenance of our country and its institutions we are prepared, if need be, to sacrifice our wealth, shed our blood, and lay down our lives.

"Resolved, That our country is the best country in the world, and that we are not prepared to witness its destruction without first exerting all the means at our command for its perpetuation.

"Resolved, That Bergen County will stand by our national banner in the eventful crisis, and those who go out from among us to the tented field to uphold that sacred banner merit and will receive our warmest sympathy and aid.

"Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by this meeting to provide means for the support of those left destitute by the absence of their husbands or fathers who may volunteer in the defense of their country."

The following gentlemen were appointed such committee: D. A. Berry, Garret G. Ackerson, W. S. Banta, John L. Earle, John H. Banta, and John J. Anderson. A book being then opened for volunteers, a large number of names were enrolled.

The Passaic Brigade at this time was in a partially disorganized state. Thomas D. Hoxsey was brigadier-general; M. V. Spencer, aide-de-camp; John J. Brown, brigade paymaster; Philemon Dickerson, deputy adjutant-general; and Rev. William H. Hornblower, chaplain. The offices of brigade inspector, quartermaster, and judge-advocate were vacant. The First Regiment, belonging to this brigade, and located in Paterson, had the following officers: Colonel, Absalom B. Woodruff; Lieutenant-Colonel, Philip Rafferty; Major, James Kershaw; Quartermaster, Abraham H. Goodwin; Surgeon, Frederick S. Weller. The other staff-officers, as well as those of the companies, were vacant.

Steps were immediately taken to enlist and organize a regiment of National Guards to be in readiness for service either at home or at the seat of war. The first meeting with this object in view was held at Derrom's Hall, in Paterson, on Tuesday evening, April 23, 1861, when it was resolved that the regiment should be composed of one troop of cavalry, one company of engineers, one company of artillery, and eight companies of infantry. Committees were appointed to assist in raising the regiment, as follows: Cavalry, Samuel Smith, F. C. Beckwith, Thomas Thorpe; engineers, Andrew Derrom, John Berdan, John Halliday; artillery, Thomas O. Smith, Richard B. Chiswell, David Hennion; infantry, Company A (Old Guard), Stephen Allen, Griffith King, John Edwards; Company B, Enoch J. Ayres, William Rutan, John Slingerland; Company C, James Inglis, Jr., William Fortune, James Larie; Company D, John R. Daggers, Alfred Stoutenborough, John O'Neill; Company E, Francis Scott, Hugh Reid, Abraham Hurd; Company F, John N. Taylor, John Bustard, C. E. Johnson; Company G, George Gould, R. McLoughlin, Samuel Lair; Company H, James G. Scott, Samuel Brooks, John Vandervoort.

The committee above named immediately opened as many recruiting-stations in the city, and lively work in enlisting went on. Five of the companies were immediately filled. On April 24th some changes were made in the committees: John Ramage was put in the place of John Berdan on the committee on engineers; Q. Kane, J. Agnew, P. Lawrence, D. Quackenbush, A. McGill, A. Thompson, J. I. King, and J. Morrison were added to the committee of Company D; P. Atherton to the committee of Company G; and J. H. Wright and George Vercelius to that of Company H.

First Brigade.—The First Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers (three years' men) was mustered into service under the second call of the President for troops, issued May 3, 1861. The call was for thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to serve for three years or during the war. At the special request of Governor Olden, who had from time to time imported the War Department to receive more soldiers from this State, three regiments were assigned to New

Jersey, with the command that the number should in no case be exceeded.¹ This number of over three thousand men was easily furnished, a sufficient number of companies to complete the regiments being already organized, waiting to be mustered into the service, and others (such as Capt. Johnson's company of Paterson), impatient with the inexplicable delay, had gone into the service in other States. Three of the regiments composing the brigade were at once mustered in, and left Trenton June 28, 1861, arriving in Washington and reporting to Gen. Scott on the following day. One month later another call for five additional regiments from the State was received, and these were also promptly furnished, the regiments being numbered respectively Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments of New Jersey Volunteers, and all but the Fourth organized with the Second Brigade. The Fourth Regiment reached Washington August 21st, accompanied by a battery of six pieces, furnished by the State, and commanded by Capt. William Hexamer, who had been waiting for six months for an opportunity to enter the service. This regiment was assigned to the brigade of Brig.-Gen. Kearney, and with the First, Second, and Third Regiments composed the First Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers.

In this brigade—Company F, Second Regiment, Capt. Aaron Young, succeeded by Capt. Henry Vreeland; Company G, Second Regiment, Capt. James H. Close; and Company K, Third Regiment, Capt. John H. Whelan—were a number of men from Paterson and vicinity. The Second Regiment included in its ranks a large proportion of the members of the City Battalion of Newark, an organization which had a wide reputation for superiority of drill and general soldierly proficiency. All the regiments were well officered, and all furnished during their service instances of the rarest gallantry in the field.

The Second Regiment maintained its organization till the close of the war. It was first attached to Gen. Runyon's division of reserves (militia) at the battle of Bull Run; then to the First Brigade (Kearney's), Franklin's division; afterwards to the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps; then to the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps; and at the close of the war was assigned to what was known as the Provisional Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Second Brigade.—In the Second Brigade, or the New Jersey troops mustered under the call of the President issued July 24, 1861, there were nearly two full companies from Passaic County, viz.: Company G of the Fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and Company G of the Seventh Regiment, commanded respectively by Capt. Edward C. Hopper and Capt. James McKiernan. In this brigade was also Company A of the Eighth Regiment, raised and commanded by Capt. Peter M. Ryerson, afterwards major

¹ Adjutant-General's Report, 1861.

of the same regiment, who was killed at Williamsburg, Va., while gallantly leading his command in a charge against the enemy. Under the head of the Eighth Regiment will be found a sketch of the life of Maj. Ryerson, who was a native of Pompton, and a very wealthy and influential man in that section before the war. The rosters of the officers and men from this county who served in the Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments of the Second Brigade, together with the final record of each man, so far as it has been possible to obtain the necessary information, will be found under their appropriate heads in a succeeding chapter, to which the reader is referred.

These companies, and the regiments to which they belonged, made a grand record during their period of active service. At Williamsburg, where the enemy made his grand stand after the evacuation of Yorktown, on the 3d of May, 1862, the Fifth Regiment was sent by Gen. Hooker to support the batteries thrown forward on the right of the road in front of Fort Magruder and the strong line of rebel works which Hooker had decided to attack. The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments were simultaneously sent to the left of the road, occupying a wood in front of a line of field-works. The rain was falling in torrents, and the men stood half-leg deep in mire and water. Steadily advancing through the underbrush the gallant regiments soon came upon the enemy's forces and at once opened a vigorous fire. Here for three hours the conflict raged with desperate fury. Commanding the ground at every point, the fire of the enemy was pitilessly destructive and did not slacken for a moment. But the brave fellows into whose faces it was poured stood firmly and unflinchingly, sometimes, indeed, pushed back a little space, but as surely hurling the rebels, bleeding and shattered, back to their works. From the nature of the ground there was no opportunity for the bayonet, but the rapid volleys of our heroic troops were scarcely less effective. And thus the battle raged, the enemy, reinforced again and again, directing against these three regiments all the fury of their attack. At last, their ammunition exhausted, their muskets rusted by the drenching rain, their ranks terribly thinned, these heroes of the day fell slowly back; but they had held the enemy in check and saved the division from being driven in disaster from the field.

"Meanwhile the Fifth Regiment, supporting the batteries on the right of the road, had bravely maintained the reputation of the brigade. For six hours it had been exposed to the fire of the fort in front and that of an earthwork on the flank, and later in the day, our engineers being driven from their guns, charged forward and at once engaged the enemy, continuing its fire without cessation for four hours longer. During the whole of this time officers and men alike fought with the utmost courage, and achieved the very highest place in the confidence of all who witnessed their gallantry."

The sequel of this engagement is well known to the reader of history. Hooker's division, pitted against the whole rebel force, was not adequate to victory; but it held the position splendidly until Kearney, pushing impetuously forward, threw the full weight of his division into the scale and triumphantly carried the day. Hooker alone lost nearly sixteen hundred men, and of these over five hundred were in the New Jersey Brigade. Here Maj. Ryerson fell mortally wounded, having just a few moments before received the command of the Eighth Regiment from his fallen colonel, the gallant Col. Johnson, of the Eighth, who had been pierced by a rebel bullet about one o'clock on the day of the battle.

The historian, speaking of this engagement, says, "There was no question in any mind after that bloody day as to whether New Jersey troops would fight. The whole country rang with their praises."

The following sketch of Maj. Ryerson was prepared by A. Q. Keasbey and published in the *Newark Mercury*:

"New Jersey has lost one of her worthiest citizens and bravest soldiers in Maj. Peter M. Ryerson, of the Eighth Regiment, killed in the battle at Williamsburg.

"The training of his whole life had fitted him for the gallant part he was to act in the service of his country. The qualities which marked him as a citizen were such as always make the soldier faithful and brave. He was born at Pompton, on the 20th of June, 1798. He inherited from his father a large property, and early came into possession of the iron-works of that place. He built the rolling-mills and works at Pompton and at Winockle, and conducted the business on an extensive scale. He was a large stockholder and director in the Morris Canal Company, and for several years was superintendent of the works of the company in that region. Soon after he had completed the iron-works and was prepared to reap the reward of his vast outlay and exertions, the reduction of the tariff embarrassed his operations, financial difficulties ensued, beneath which he struggled with the most untiring energy for many years, until at last, in the fall of 1859, he was forced to abandon the unequal contest, and giving up to his creditors the home of his ancestors, where he had passed so many years of toil and anxiety, he removed to Newark with his family. But his was not a spirit that could brook a life of idleness, even at sixty-three, if any field of honorable labor opened to him; and such a field was opened in the war for the Union, and he entered upon it with all the zeal and vigor of his early manhood. He had always been a commander. With thousands of acres as his domain, and hundreds of men under his control, he had always shown those qualities that are sure to distinguish the soldier. And now his old energy awoke at the call of his country. He went up to the beautiful hills of his old home, and called upon his former retainers to join him, or to send their sons to act again under his command. He formed Company A of the Eighth Regiment, chiefly from these sturdy forgers and axemen of his native place. He was the senior captain of the regiment, and was afterwards promoted to be major, which position he held at his death.

"He delighted in his military duties. He seemed as erect and vigorous as at any period of his life. Tall and athletic, of a fine soldierly appearance and bearing, prompt in word and act, attentive to all the requirements of his position, he had gained the reputation of a thorough and faithful soldier before he went upon his first battle-field, from which he was never to return.

"Upon that field he met his death as he would have chosen to meet it. His regiment was sorely pressed by superior numbers on the left of the bloody field of Monday. At one o'clock Col. Johnson was severely wounded, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Maj. Ryerson. Their ammunition was exhausted, and they were slowly falling back before the greater force of the enemy seeking to turn their flank. The fate of the day, and perhaps of the army, depended on their firmness. Maj. Ryerson, with his old habit of command, rallied them to the charge. Again they wavered, having nothing to fight with, and again and again he rallied them, standing in advance, a too conspicuous mark

for the foe. At two o'clock he was struck by a bullet in the side as he was cheering on his men. Lieut. Sines came to him and led him to a tree. He felt that the wound was fatal, he saw that the enemy were approaching in overwhelming force, and calmly begged Lieut. Sines to leave him and not uselessly sacrifice his own life.

"Brief interval remained for the dying thoughts of the soldier, but enough for the Christian patriot. The host of the enemy came rushing over him,—

" 'So underneath the belly of their steeds,
That stained their fetlocks in his smoking blood,
The noble gentleman gave up the ghost.' "

"New Jersey will honor his familiar name as that of the first of her field-officers who fell in the war for the Union."

Excelsior Brigade. GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.—Several companies of New Jersey soldiers early in the war, being rejected at home, applied to Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, and were placed in the brigade which he was engaged in raising, known as the Excelsior Brigade. This brigade, though accredited to the State of New York, was made up from several States, and was in every respect a cosmopolitan organization. In its first regiment alone (Seventieth New York) were to be found three companies recruited entirely in New Jersey, while two others were recruited in great part from the same State. One company was from Western Pennsylvania, one from Michigan, and one from Massachusetts. In the three remaining companies there were a number of men from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The same mixed organization prevailed to a greater or less extent throughout the brigade, with the exception of the Fourth Regiment, which was recruited exclusively from the city of New York. It was computed at the headquarters of the brigade in December, 1861, that over twelve hundred citizens of New Jersey were then serving in it. The following companies were exclusively from this State and entered the brigade as completed organizations: First Regiment—Company A, Capt. J. M. Johnson, afterwards Capt. B. W. Hoxsey, recruited at Paterson; Company F, commanded for a time by Capt. J. M. McCawly, of Newark; Company I, Capt. E. J. Ayers, afterwards Capt. A. Belcher, recruited at Paterson; Company K, Capt. Frederick Gruett, recruited at Newark; Companies G, B, and D, commanded respectively by Capt. O'Reilly, Mahan, and Price, were at least one-half recruited in New Jersey. Second Regiment (Seventy-first New York)—Company D, Capt. William H. Greene, recruited in Newark; Company E, Capt. Toler, raised in Newark; Company F, Capt. Murphy, raised in Orange. Third Regiment (Seventy-second New York)—Company F, Capt. Leonard, recruited in Newark, and one other company composed of Jerseymen.

Of Company D of the First Regiment, raised in Paterson, Capt. Johnson resigned in the winter of 1861-62, and was succeeded by Capt. Oakley, who in turn resigned in October, 1862, and was succeeded by Capt. B. W. Hoxsey, who held command as captain of this company till the muster-out in July, 1864. Capt. Ayers, of Company I (the other Pater-

son company), resigned at the same date as Capt. Johnson, and was succeeded by Capt. Mitchell, who was killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

The brigade, at the time it was joined by the two Paterson companies, was crowded into the City Assembly Rooms, No. 444 Broadway, New York, and was afterwards, during the month of May, removed, first to the Red House at Harlem, and thence to Staten Island, before its muster into service. The sufferings of the men from insufficient clothing, badly cooked food, and close confinement to uncomfortable and ill-ventilated quarters from May 1 to June 1, 1861, were not exceeded by those of any one month of their active service afterwards. From the first Gen. Sickles had encountered nothing but opposition from Governor Morgan, of New York. The clothing and rations so liberally supplied to all other regiments then forming were refused to his brigade, and it was only on the pledge of the personal credit of Gen. Sickles that their supplies were obtained.

The two companies raised in this county were in the First Regiment of the brigade, and were placed in Gen. Hooker's division, aided in erecting Fort Stanton and several other works in the defenses about Washington in the fall of 1861, made some expeditions into Virginia, and after the evacuation of Yorktown was the first to come up with the enemy at Williamsburg and drive in their skirmishers in front of their works. The history of that contest is well known: the enemy finding himself pressed by inferior numbers turned and gave battle, moving out from his works and attacking the First and Third Brigades with such force as to drive them back from their position, and passing the left of their line, inflicted very heavy loss, capturing a battery, which, on account of the death of its horses, could not be removed. It was at this moment, when the Third Brigade (Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth New Jersey Regiments) were being forced from their line, that the Excelsior Brigade, or rather its First Regiment, was brought into the heavy "slashing" on the left of the road, and was formed parallel to it to check the advance of the enemy towards the road. The regiment was at once ordered to commence firing, but never received another order in the fight. For over two hours it stood in the darkness of its own smoke, and when its ammunition was exhausted the surviving supplied themselves from the cartridge-boxes of the dead. It held its line until the enemy actually advanced over it. Going into the fight with six hundred and fifty men, it lost three hundred and fifty-one in killed, wounded, and missing. Nine officers and ninety-six men of this regiment were buried the next morning. The other regiments of the brigade were moved up in succession, and only suffered less because the enemy's efforts were much weakened by the prolonged resistance of the First Regiment. The loss of the four regiments of the brigade in this action amounted to upwards of eight hundred men. The New Jersey troops in the brigade

suffered particularly; the loss in Company A of the First Regiment, commanded by Capt. (then Lieut.) Hoxsey, was the largest of any company in the brigade, amounting to forty-one out of sixty. Lieut. Hoxsey was wounded, Lieut. Kilburn killed, two out of three sergeants killed and one wounded, and all six of the corporals killed. Both of the other New Jersey companies suffered severely.

At Fair Oaks the New Jersey companies came in again for a heavy share of the loss. Throughout the whole campaign of the Peninsula and the unfortunate campaign of Pope, terminating with the second Bull Run, these troops bore a conspicuous part. At Bristow Station, Aug. 27, 1862, the loss was again heavy. Lieut. Hoxsey, coming to the command of the regiment during the action, was severely wounded through the hip while ordering its advance. Throughout the campaigns of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and the grand final campaign of Gen. Grant from the Rapidan to Petersburg, this brigade, side by side with the Second New Jersey Brigade, emulated its gallantry, and is entitled to equal praise.

Of the two companies, numbering two hundred and ten men, recruited at Paterson, about fifty returned at the expiration of their term of service; four-fifths of the remainder died on the field of battle or lingered in hospitals till death ended their sufferings. Many of the New Jersey men in the brigade re-enlisted at the expiration of their term of service, members of the First Regiment being attached to the Eighty-second New York, and remaining in the service till Lee's surrender.

Company G, Seventh Regiment—(CAPT. JAMES McKIERMAN).

Ackerman, Edward, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; corp. June 8, 1863; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
Ackerman, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; corp. July 8, 1864.
Allen, George Haft, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; final record unknown.
Agnew, Thomas, 1st Lieut., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; res'd Feb. 6, 1862.
Balist, John, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; final record unknown.
Bailey, William, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Bealor, Michael, no record.
Beck, Thomas R., 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; 2d Lieut., *vice* Evans, promoted, Feb. 13, 1862; res'd June 17, 1862.
Berlan, George A., corporal, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; sergt. July 1, 1863; 1st sergt. Oct. 2, 1862; 2d Lieut., *vice* Douglass res'd; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1862.
Briggs, Moses, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Burke, Henry, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864, with regiment.
Burke, Michael, corporal, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; private Sept. 15, 1862; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
Burgoin, William, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
Brady, John, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; missing in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862; supposed dead.
Baaker, Robert, private, enl. Sept. 26, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Dec. 21, 1862, for disability.
Clark, John E., corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. at U. S. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1863, for disability.
Clark, James, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 15, 1863; died at Camp Fry, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1864.
Cocker, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; corp. June 9, 1863; paroled prisoner; disch. at Trenton, N. J., Feb. 8, 1865.
Cooney, James, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Qavenaugh, James, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; killed on picket near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 1, 1864.
Douglass, John, sergt., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; 1st sergt. March 1, 1862; 2d Lieut., *vice* Beck, res'd, Jan. 13, 1863; res'd Dec. 5, 1863.
Diamond, James, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. at camp near Falmouth, Va., Feb. 15, 1863, for disability.
Dunkerley, Robert, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Doughty, William, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out with regiment Oct. 7, 1864.
Dougherty, James H., private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
Devor, John, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1862, for disability.
Diamond, Peter, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom Sept. 16, 1864.
Doremus, Peter J., private, enl. Sept. 26, 1861; corp. Dec. 5, 1862; died at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., July 8, 1864, of wounds received in action before Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864; buried at Philadelphia, Pa.
Donahue, Arthur, private, enl. Sept. 26, 1861; disch. at Camp Hooker, Sept. 27, 1862, for disability.
Evans, William J., 2d Lieut., com. Sept. 18, 1861; 1st Lieut., *vice* Agnew, res'd, Jan. 13, 1863; pro. to capt. Co. B, Feb. 23, 1863, *vice* Sloat, res'd; killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
Fanning, Edward, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; sergt. March 1, 1862; 2d Lieut. May 26, 1863; 1st Lieut., *vice* Bamage pro., Sept. 10, 1863; res'd on account of disability, July 28, 1864.
Fanning, James, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
Feeney, Benjamin, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
Fiannigan, Martin, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D; corp. Dec. 15, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Fiannigan, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; buried there.
Fanning, Henry, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. at Camp Hooker, Va., Sept. 27, 1862, for disability.
Fletcher, James, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; died at Gettysburg, Pa., of wounds received in action, July 8, 1863; buried there at National Cemetery.
Frane, James, private, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
Fallen, Patrick, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
Graul, Kindie, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; corp. Feb. 17, 1863; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
Gilmore, Michael, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., Sept. 29, 1864.
Gibbons, Stephen, private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861.
Howard, William, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom Sept. 17, 1864.
Hartgrove, John, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; no record.
Heald, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D; corp. Sept. 15, 1862; sergt. June 9, 1863; re-enl. as private Jan. 4, 1864.
James, John, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863; disch. therefrom Sept. 17, 1864.
Jacobus, Peter, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. at Budd's Ferry, Md., June 13, 1862, for disability.
Kidd, John, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
Lawler, Michael, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
Logue, Owen, sergt., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; 1st sergt. Dec. 5, 1862; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Mack, John, private, enl. Sept. 26, 1861; died of chronic diarrhoea near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 19, 1863.
Marshall, David, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. at camp in the field, March 15, 1862, for disability.
McKiernan, James, com. capt. Sept. 18, 1861; com. maj. Sept. 4, 1863; not mustered.
McCrossin, Thomas, musician, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. at camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 23, 1862, for disability.
McKewen, David, wagoner, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
McCormick, Edward, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. at convalescent camp, Alexandria, Va., May 4, 1863, for disability.
McKenna, Andrew, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 14, 1862, for disability.
McMann, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. for disability at Fort McHenry, Md., Oct. 31, 1862.
Mawhinney, Edward, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
McDonaker, James, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom Sept. 17, 1864.

McLaughlin, George B., private, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., for disability, Nov. 30, 1861.

McNabb, Joseph, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

McDonald, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; trans. to Co. D; sergt. June 13, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.

Montgomery, Joseph, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D.

Martin, John, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. at camp in the field, March 15, 1862, for disability.

Murphy, William, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; corp. June 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; sergt. Sept. 19, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. D, Nov. 13, 1864; 1st lieut., vice Pontoz, pro. March 14, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.

Nettleton, Chandler G., private, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Nolan, James, private, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

O'Tool, James, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; 1st sergt. June 1, 1863; disch. at Trenton, N. J.; paroled prisoner Feb. 3, 1865.

Ostrander, Daniel H., private, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Pontoz, Louis, sergt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; private Jan. 24, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. vice Fanning, promoted; trans. to Co. D; pro. to capt. Co. I, March 2, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.

Pope, William, private, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; pro. to second lieut. Co. B, Nov. 1861; res'd Jan. 5, 1862.

Phalon, Michael, private, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Quackenbush, George, private, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; trans. to Co. D; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; corp. April 17, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.

Quinlan, Patrick, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. D; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. at ward of U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 12, 1865, by order of War Dept.

Roberts, Samuel, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. at camp in the field for disability, March 15, 1862.

Robinson, John, private, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Roth, John, substitute, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; died Dec. 25, 1864, of wounds received before Petersburg, Va.

Ryerson, Gilean, private, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; trans. to Co. D; corp. Feb. 18, 1862; sergt. Feb. 17, 1863; re-enl. March 10, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., May 12, 1865, by order of War Dept.; paroled prisoner.

Ramage, William, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; corp. March 1, 1862; sergt.; 1st sergt. May 18, 1863; 1st lieut. May 26, 1863; pro. to capt., vice McKiernan, must. out; trans. to Co. D; must. out July 12, 1865.

Senior, George B., private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Schoonmaker, Henry, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Schaus, John, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; no record.

Sweeny, William, private, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. D.

Swift, John, private, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; died of chronic diarrhoea at 3d Div. U. S. A. Hosp., Alexandria, Va., Nov. 23, 1862.

Tiffany, James, private, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; corp. Feb. 18, 1862; sergt. June 9, 1863; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Timell, William, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 15, 1863; returned to co. June 14, 1864; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Townsend, John, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; private Nov. 14, 1862; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Van Winkle, Frederick, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Van Rifer, Henry, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Sept. 21, 1864.

Vreeland, Richard, private, enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Vreeland, Peter, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Watson, James, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Walthall, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Worden, Peter J., private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. for disability at convalescent camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 28, 1863.

West, George W., private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Walden, George D., private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Willis, William K., private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Whitty, John, private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Wood, William H., private, enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. for disability at Fort McHenry, Md., Sept. 22, 1862.

CHAPTER XXX.

BERGEN AND PASSAIC COUNTIES IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(Continued).

The Ninth Regiment.—The Ninth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers was recruited as a rifle regiment, under a requisition from the War Department, in the fall of 1861. It was made up from different parts of the State. About fifty men enlisted in it from Passaic County, who contributed their full share to the honor which it achieved in the field. It was one of the best regiments sent out by the State, numbering on its muster-rolls at the time of its departure from Camp Olden for Washington, Dec. 4, 1861, one thousand one hundred and forty-two men. The regiment remained in camp at Meridian Hill until the 3d of January, 1862, when it was brigaded under Gen. Jesse L. Reno (First Brigade), and assigned to Burnside's expedition in North Carolina. On arriving at Hatteras Inlet, January 15th, a disaster occurred which cast a gloom not only over the regiment and army in that quarter, but over many anxious friends at home. Having cast anchor off the Inlet, the field and staff-officers went on shore to report to Gen. Burnside; returning the boat was capsized and swamped in a heavy surf, and all on board left to struggle with the merciless waves. Col. Joseph Warner Allen, commander of the regiment, and Surgeon Frederick S. Weller were drowned. Lieut.-Col. Heckman, Adj. Abram Zabriskie, and Quartermaster Keyes narrowly escaped. The second mate, sent from the ship in charge of the boat, was also drowned. Lieut.-Col. Heckman and Adj. Zabriskie, being expert swimmers, made several heroic attempts to rescue the colonel and Surgeon Weller, but were unsuccessful. These two brave men, battling with the waves till their strength was nearly exhausted, succeeded in making a signal of a sailor's shirt lifted upon an oar, which was seen, and the steamer "Patuxent" at once hastened to their relief. So overcome were the survivors by their exertions that upon reaching the deck of the steamer some of them sank into insensibility. Lieut.-Col. Heckman remained in a state of prostration for several days. The bodies of Col. Allen, Dr. Weller, and the second mate were recovered during the day, and every effort made to resuscitate them, but in vain. Adj. Zabriskie, who struggled so heroically to save his drowning comrades, was a native of Hackensack, Bergen Co., and Dr. Frederick S. Weller, surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, was born in Paterson, where he was for many years a highly-esteemed citizen and a successful practitioner of his profession. We shall revert to Adj. Zabriskie farther on in the history of this regiment. Meanwhile we place on record the following brief sketch of Dr. Weller:

Frederick S. Weller was born in Paterson on March 6, 1819, and was drowned at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., Jan. 15, 1862. He was of German descent on his

father's side, his ancestors having settled in Kentucky about the beginning of the present century; his mother's parents were of Irish extraction, and were among the earliest residents of Paterson.

Dr. Weller lost his father when he was five years of age, and was brought up by his mother, a very worthy and respectable lady. At the age of eighteen he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Marsh. He graduated at the Old School College, Crosby Street, New York City, in 1837, practiced medicine two years at Gaines, N. Y., when he returned to Paterson, and soon after, owing to ill health, took up his residence at St. Augustine, Fla., where he married Mrs. E. A. Loring. In 1845 he returned to Paterson, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession with constantly increasing success up to the time of his appointment as surgeon of the Ninth Regiment. In the service he was self-sacrificing and devoted to his duties, esteeming it his highest reward to serve his country. His services were highly appreciated, and he was made acting brigade surgeon by order of Gen. Casey. His body was sent home for interment, and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens was attested by one of the largest funerals ever held in Paterson.

Upon the death of Col. Allen, Lieut.-Col. Heckman assumed command of the regiment. Considerable time was spent in getting the vessels through the Inlet, but at length, the fleet having all arrived in Pamlico Sound, on the 6th of February the signal was given, and the dozen gunboats under command of Commodore Goldsborough led the advance towards Roanoke Island, the stronghold of the rebels, which they held in force and had fortified with batteries and rams. This island, which commanded the strait between the two Sounds, Pamlico and Albermarle, was the direct object of Burnside's attack. It was a grand and imposing spectacle, the sight of that fleet of boats as it passed up the Sound, each gayly decked in its trimmest bunting, the flag-ship bearing at its mast-head the significant motto, "To-day the country expects every man to do his duty." At nine o'clock the gunboats opened on the picket-boats of the rebels, and the first action was inaugurated in which the Ninth Regiment took a part. The history of the action records that "from first to last the conduct of the Ninth was in the highest degree courageous. They occupied a swamp over which the enemy had constructed a causeway for their own convenience, and up to their hips in mud and water advanced to the edge of the timber commanding the road, about one hundred yards from the fort, which up to this time still defied the assaults of our forces. Here the regiment opened a vigorous fire on the enemy, which was returned for a time with great vehemence. Presently, however, owing to the heavy fire of the Ninth, the musketry fire from the fort visibly slackened, but the batteries still poured a storm of shot and shell into our ranks. Under these circumstances Col. Heck-

man directed that particular attention should be given to picking off the cannoneers, and the result was soon apparent. So accurate was the fire of the men that the rebel guns were now but seldom discharged, and then altogether regardless of their aim. . . . On being driven from the fort the enemy retreated to the immediate fortifications along the shores, but, finding that further resistance would be useless, they surrendered, giving into our hands five forts, thirty-three pieces of artillery, and two thousand eight hundred prisoners." By the capture of the island the key was gained to all the inland waters of North Carolina. This first victory was truly an important one, and may well have inspired the victors with great confidence and enthusiasm. "The enemy, after the battle, admitted that they had never supposed a body of troops could operate in the swamp, and it was undoubtedly the occupation of this swamp, by which operations upon the rebel flank became possible, which secured the great success of the day."

It was probably in recognition of this fact that Gen. Burnside promulgated an order on the evening of the 10th of February that the Ninth Regiment should have the words "Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862," emblazoned on their banners.¹

The island became the drill-ground of the brigade until the advance was made on Newberne on the 11th of March. Here the rebel fort, mounting sixty-nine cannon, was taken by our army. In this action the Ninth Regiment soon silenced the rebel guns by picking off the gunners with deadly accuracy of aim. When their ammunition had been reduced to ten rounds Gen. Reno ordered up the Fifty-first Pennsylvania to take their place, but Col. Hickman begging that he might be permitted to charge, the order was finally given. "That charge settled the contest. Dashing eagerly forward, leaping from ditch to ditch, now wading knee-deep in mire, now rushing over pitfalls, through an almost impenetrable abatis, the irresistible assailants swept up to the earthworks, climbed their blood-stained, slippery sides, and a moment after had captured the whole line of fortifications in their front, with six guns, one stand of colors, many prisoners, and field, staff, and artillery horses. Almost simultaneously the flags of the Ninth waved from two of the enemy's redans, while the right guidon floated from a third, which but a moment before had been occupied by the enemy. The Ninth was followed by the Fifty-first New York, Col. Ferrero, on the right, and soon after by the entire division, which took complete possession of the rebel works, mounting some sixty-nine cannon."²

The New York *Tribune*, reporting this battle, said,—

"In the capture of Newberne the Ninth New Jersey Regiment sustained the honor of their State with characteristic gallantry. Though their position in that brilliant engagement was one of great exposure, they bore themselves through the conflict like veterans, suffering more

¹ Newark Daily Advertiser, quoted by Foster, p. 211.

² Foster's "New Jersey in the Rebellion," p. 213.

severely than any other regiment in the field. Out of a total loss of three hundred and sixty-four killed and wounded, they lost sixty-two, or one-sixth of the whole, although twelve regiments were in the battle. Bravo for the Jersey Blues!"

Two days after this battle Lieut.-Col. Heckman received his commission as colonel of the regiment, while Maj. Wilson was notified of his promotion to the lieutenant-colonelcy. At the same time Adjt. Zabriskie was promoted to the majority, and Lieut. Abel, of Company E, was made adjutant.

We do not propose to follow the regiment through all the details of its campaigns and engagements. Its brilliant beginning was well sustained to the close of its period of service. The achievements of Roanoke Island and Newberne shed a lustre upon the arms of New Jersey, and inspired the poetical genius of Corp. Gould, of the Ninth Regiment, to compose the following regimental song, which is well worthy of a place in this record:

"SONG OF THE NINTH NEW JERSEY REGIMENT.

"AIR—'Scots Wha Hae,' etc.

"Sons of Jersey, swell the song,
Let your notes be loud and long,
Make the Union army strong,—
On to victory!
Roanoke has felt our power,
Newberne, too, can tell the hour
When the rebels had to cower
'Neath our infantry.

"Jersey's sons stood front in fight,
Jersey's sons have shown their might,
Jersey's sires rejoice to-night
For our chivalry.
With our colonel at our head,
There we rained our showers of lead,
Strewed the field with rebel dead
From our musketry.

"Let our friends at home rejoice,
With a loud and cheerful voice
Sing the praise of Jersey boys
With all jollity.
Tell the tale to old and young,
How the Ninth, so proud and strong,
Have their glorious laurels won,
All for victory.

"Sing the praise of those who bled,
Mourn with us the gallant dead,
Who their richest blood have shed
For our liberty.
Long they stemmed the battle's tide,
Bravely fought and bravely died;
Spread their praises far and wide,
Dear their memory."

GEORGE C. GOULD, Company C, Ninth New Jersey Regiment, July, 1862.

Corp. Gould entered the service from Paterson; he was made a corporal in Company C, Sept. 10, 1861, and re-enlisted at the expiration of his term of service, Nov. 25, 1863.

The close of the year 1862 was marked by several important changes in the official roster of the regiment. Col. Heckman, on the 22d of December, received his commission as brigadier-general, dated Oct. 29, 1862, announcing his promotion for "signal ability

and meritorious services." He was at once assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, consisting of the Ninth New Jersey and Third, Eighth, and Twenty-third Massachusetts. On the same day Dr. A. W. Woodhull, who had succeeded Dr. Weller as surgeon of the Ninth Regiment, was made brigade surgeon. On the 24th a beautiful stand of colors was presented to the Ninth, accompanied by a series of resolutions from the State Legislature. The first of these resolutions reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Ninth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, by their patient endurance under privation and fatigue, and by their courage at the ever-to-be-remembered battles of Roanoke and Newberne (a courage evinced by the havoc made in their own unwavering columns better than by the reports of partial journals), have sustained the high reputation which since the days of the Revolution has belonged to the soldiers of New Jersey, and as evidence of our appreciation of that same of every manly virtue, 'patriotic devotion to country,' the Governor of the State is requested to have prepared and forwarded to said regiment a standard on which shall be inscribed these words: 'Presented by New Jersey to her Ninth Regiment, in remembrance of Roanoke and Newberne.'"

The year 1863 opened with the Ninth in camp and Lieut.-Col. Abram Zabriskie promoted to the colonelcy. After an uneventful expedition to Port Royal, S. C., with a view of joining in a general movement upon Charleston, Heckman's brigade was ordered to return to North Carolina to aid Gen. Foster at Little Washington. On their approach the rebels under Hill evacuated the place. Three companies of the Ninth Regiment had been left behind in the hasty embarkation at Helena Island, and had marched to join their comrades, making the distance from Newberne to Little Washington, some forty miles, in a day and a night. This march has been set down as one of the most extraordinary of the war. The Ninth returned to Newberne by steamer, and on the 18th of May Col. Zabriskie assumed command of the District of Beaufort, during the temporary absence of Gen. Heckman. Up to the 30th of July the brigade operated in destroying the Weldon and other important railroad communications. On the 13th of August Maj.-Gen. Peck took command of the District of North Carolina, relieving Gen. Heckman, and on the 26th, many members of the Ninth being sick with chills and fever, the regiment was sent to Carolina City, where it remained unemployed for a month and a half. At this time nearly three hundred men were reported sick and unfit for duty. On the 18th of October the regiment again broke camp, and with the remainder of Heckman's command proceeded to Newport News, Va., where the regiment went into camp near the James River and remained during the rest of the year.

On the 16th of January, 1864, Gen. Heckman bade farewell to his brigade, having been assigned to the command of the District of Suffolk. The term for which the Ninth had enlisted having nearly expired, on the 21st of January Col. Zabriskie addressed his command on the subject of re-enlistment. Two-thirds

of the entire number at once enlisted for "three years or the war," and upon "veteran furlough" embarked on the 31st of January for a short visit to New Jersey. They arrived in Jersey City on the 4th of February, where they were received by the city authorities, and after suitable entertainment proceeded to Trenton, and thence to their homes, where fond ones awaited their coming.

"On the 15th of March the gallant Ninth, strengthened by a number of recruits, once more set its face towards the field." On the 17th it arrived at Portsmouth, Va., and proceeding to Getty's Station, again united with Heckman's command. The regiment from this time till September 17th was engaged in the principal campaigns in Virginia, being in the actions in front of Petersburg from June 20th to Aug. 24, 1864. Subsequently it served in North Carolina till the close of the war.

The five days' battle at Drury's Bluff, from May 12 to 16, 1864, was the most disastrous to the Ninth Regiment of any in which it was engaged during the war. At twelve o'clock at night on the 15th the rebels began a flank movement on the extreme right of Heckman's brigade, held by the Ninth Regiment, an open space being between it and the James River. Gen. Heckman, who had expected such a movement all day, had asked for reinforcements, first of Gen. Smith and then of Gen. Butler, but these commanders either could not withdraw their troops from other points or did not share Gen. Heckman's apprehensions of his exposed situation. At all events no reinforcements were obtained. Early on the morning of the 16th Heckman's brigade was attacked by five brigades of picked troops. The general, having expected the assault, was ready for it, and received them with a galling fire at short range, forcing them back. In three subsequent attacks they were repulsed with great slaughter. The enemy being more than five times the number of the Union force, and the right of the latter being open, Gen. Heckman ordered the brigade to retire to a new position. In executing this movement, after having placed the Ninth in position, the general passed through a breach in the lines and was taken prisoner. The morning was very foggy; it was impossible to see the length of a company. Before the general was captured he said truly, and with bitterness, "I am outdone this time, when, with only two sections of artillery and with one regiment and a half of infantry as reinforcements, I would have been able to prevent the sad catastrophe." According to subsequent reports made by rebel officers, the loss of the rebels in front of Heckman's brigade doubled in number the whole of that brigade. The loss of the Ninth was ten killed, seventy-seven wounded, and seventy-five missing, making with losses for the previous days a total of twelve killed, one hundred wounded, and seventy-five missing.

In this engagement fell the gallant Col. Zabriskie.

While engaged in encouraging his men, a ball struck him on the front part of the throat, and passing through the windpipe, lodged in the vicinity of the spinal column in the neck. The wound, upon examination, was pronounced fatal. He survived eight days, and died in Chesapeake Hospital, on the 24th of May, 1864.

Col. Abram Zabriskie was the third son of Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, late chancellor of New Jersey, and was born in Hackensack, Bergen County, on Feb. 18, 1841. He entered the College of New Jersey in 1856, and graduated with honor in 1859, immediately commencing the study of the law, which he prosecuted until he entered the army. From his earliest childhood he had been distinguished by vigor and clearness of intellect, no less than by his great intrepidity of character, and these characteristics made him a man of mark from the moment he enlisted in the nation's service. At the time when the Rebellion ripened into open hostilities, Zabriskie had just completed his preparations for a tour in Europe; his state-room had been engaged, and he confidently expected to sail with Hon. William L. Dayton, our minister to France. But he was not one to consult his own pleasure when the country was in peril, and instantly, upon hearing of the fall of Sumter, he decided to abandon the trip, to which he had looked forward with so much satisfaction. Soon after, having deliberately determined upon his course, he entered the service as adjutant of the Ninth Regiment, with which he was identified until he fell upon the field. Although only nineteen years of age, he commanded from the first the profoundest esteem of his comrades, among whom his influence was unbounded. Ability, courage, the most sterling patriotism were all his, and wherever placed these high qualities found conspicuous manifestations. As colonel of the Ninth Regiment his record was not merely spotless, it was lustrous. Even in his last hours, when the shadow of death lay upon his face, and life's beauty and joy faded like a pleasant picture from his darkened vision, his thoughts were of his country and of the comrades who were still, with heroic endurance, braving the perils of a doubtful field.

"The high estimate placed by the public upon Col. Zabriskie's services was clearly exhibited in the expressions of the press, as well as the action of public bodies, immediately upon his death. The Common Council of Jersey City, at a special meeting called for the purpose, adopted a series of resolutions warmly applauding his patriotic course, and lamenting his decease as a loss to the country at large. The members of the bar of Hudson County issued a memorial commemorative of his virtues, while all the leading journals pronounced glowing eulogies upon his character. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, on May 28, 1864, four days after his death, and twelve after receiving his fatal wound. He fell near Drury's Bluff, on the 16th of May, being struck

by a ball in the front part of the throat, which passed through and lodged in the spine, while encouraging his men. Capt. Lawrence, who was near at the time, was directed to inform Lieut.-Col. Stewart, with directions to him to assume command. But Lawrence also fell soon after, shot through the leg, which being amputated, he died two weeks later. Seeing that most of his officers were disabled, Col. Zabriskie, although weak from loss of blood, went himself in search of the lieutenant-colonel, to whom he transferred the command, and then staggered to the rear. On the 17th he was sent to Chesapeake Hospital, where he lingered till the 24th, when, with friends and relatives around him, he breathed his last. One who served under him in all his campaigns says of him, 'He was not only highly esteemed by his officers, but they looked upon him with a reverence founded on an impulse more noble, more sublime than that of rank,—a reverence springing from a superiority of principle, of knowledge, and of virtue rarely found in one so young.'

The principal battles in which the Ninth Regiment was engaged were the following: Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8, 1862; Newberne, N. C., March 14, 1862; Fort Macon, N. C., April 25, 1862; Young's Crossroads, N. C., July 27, 1862; Rowell's Mill, N. C., Nov. 2, 1862; Deep Creek, N. C., Dec. 12, 1862; Southwest Creek, N. C., Dec. 13, 1862; Kinston, N. C., Dec. 13 and 14, 1862; Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862; Goldsborough, N. C., Dec. 17, 1862; Comfort, N. C., July 6, 1863; near Winton, N. C., July 26, 1863; Deep Creek, N. C., Feb. 7, 1864; Cherry Grove, N. C., April 14, 1864; Port Walthall, Va., May 6 and 7, 1864; Swift Creek, Va., May 9 and 10, 1864; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3-12, 1864, ten days in succession; Petersburg, Va., June 20 to Aug. 24, 1864; Gardner's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 9, 1864; Foster's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 10, 1864; Butler's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 11, 1864; near Southwest Creek, N. C., March 7, 1865; Wise's Fork, N. C., March 8, 9, and 10, 1865; Goldsborough, N. C., March 21, 1865.

Tenth Regiment.—"This regiment was raised by individuals, not authorized by the State, and accepted by the War Department as an independent organization, some time in the fall of 1861, and was not known by the State authorities until it was placed under their care, Jan. 29, 1862."

Such is the statement indorsed on the original roster. The organization was at first known as the "Olden Legion." It was recruited at Beverly, where it had its headquarters, by William Bryan, who became its colonel, and proceeded to Washington in December, 1861. Company F of this regiment was raised chiefly in Passaic County, and was under William Rennyson as captain, Isaac T. Thackray as first lieutenant, and Stephen W. Allen as second lieutenant. Capt. Rennyson entered the company as first lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1861, and was promoted to the

captaincy to fill an original vacancy, March 28, 1862. He resigned Jan. 26, 1864, and First Lieut. Thackray was promoted to fill his place. The latter died of wounds received in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and Second Lieut. William Todd, of Company K, was made captain of the regiment. Second Lieut. Stephen W. Allen was promoted to first lieutenant upon the promotion of Rennyson to the captaincy. Allen resigned June 12, 1863, and his place was filled by Joseph R. Horner, afterwards captain of Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment.

When the regiment was accepted by the State it was in a measure reorganized, and placed under command of Col. William R. Murphy. It was detailed for provost duty at Washington in February, 1862, and so remained until the spring of 1863, much to the dissatisfaction of Col. Murphy, who resigned in consequence of the regiment not being ordered in active service. His place was filled by Col. Henry Ogden Ryerson, who fell in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

From the time the Tenth Regiment engaged in the more active and perilous duties of the war it made for itself a most brilliant record. "It shared in all the battles of the Wilderness, and fought with its corps all the way to Petersburg, on every field displaying conspicuous gallantry," and when transferred with the First Brigade to the Shenandoah Valley, it made in the several campaigns of that region an equally honorable record till the close of the war.

Thirteenth Regiment.—This regiment had two companies—C and K—raised in Passaic County, and commanded respectively by Capts. David A. Ryerson and Hugh C. Irish. The regiment was raised under the call of the President for three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or during the war, dated July 7, 1862, and although not mustered into the United States service until the 25th of August, the quota required of the county of Passaic was raised by the prompt and energetic action of her war committee in fourteen days. The two companies shared the fortunes of the regiment and contributed to its honorable achievements till the close of the great struggle for the preservation of the Union.

The Thirteenth Regiment was mustered in at Camp Frelinghuysen, Newark, and left the State *en route* for Washington Aug. 31, 1862, arriving in that city on the 2d of September, and going into camp near Fort Richardson, on Arlington Heights. Here it was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and immediately moved forward with the army, assisting in preventing the invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the enemy. The regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac until Sept. 24, 1863, at which time, by order of the War Department, it was detached, with the entire Twelfth Corps, for service in the West. They were then assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and

remained therewith until November, 1864, when they joined the army of Gen. Sherman on his march through Georgia and the Carolinas. At different times during the years 1863, 1864, and 1865 the strength of the regiment was increased by the joining from draft reservations, Trenton, N. J., of large numbers of recruits. The regiment continued its organization and remained in active service until the close of the war, and those coming under the provisions of General Order No. 77, War Department, April 28, 1865, were mustered out near Washington, June 8, 1865; the remainder were transferred to the Thirty-third Regiment, in accordance with General Order No. 12, Headquarters Twentieth Army Corps, near Washington, and were mustered out with that regiment.

The regiment was first attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Corps; then to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Corps. The following list of engagements in which the regiment participated will give some idea of the extent of its services. It was engaged in the battles of South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 8-11, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; Cassville, Ga., May 16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864; Pine Knob, Ga., June 16, 1864; Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Nancy's Creek, Ga., July 18, 1864; Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to Sept. 1, 1864; Sandersville, Ga., Nov. 26, 1864; near Savannah, Ga., Dec. 6, 1864; capture of Savannah, Ga., Dec. 15-21, 1864; Averysboro', N. C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 18-20, 1865.

CHAPTER XXXI.

BERGEN AND PASSAIC COUNTIES IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(Continued).

Twenty-second Regiment (BERGEN COUNTY REGIMENT).—The Twenty-second Regiment was organized under the provision of an act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service for nine months on Sept. 22, 1862. A draft had been ordered for this date to fill a requisition made upon the Governor for ten thousand four hundred and seventy-eight men, to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged. Such was the enthusiasm throughout the State to raise the required quota by voluntary enlistments and thus prevent the draft that by the time for the latter the quota for the State was entirely filled. To this creditable result Bergen County contributed one regiment, the Twenty-second Infantry, which was made up

chiefly from the bone and sinew of her agricultural population, and composed of as respectable and worthy a class of young men as entered the service during the war. The total number of officers and men was 939. The regiment left the State for Washington, D. C., on Sept. 29, 1862, and upon arriving at its destination was ordered into camp ten miles north of Georgetown, D. C., having been assigned to a provisional brigade, Casey's division, defenses of Washington. It remained in this position until about the 1st of December, when it proceeded to Aquia Creek, Va., and was assigned to provost duty, guarding the railroad, transferring wounded, prisoners, etc. In January, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the First Army Corps, and joined the Army of the Potomac. It continued its organization and remained in active service until the expiration of its term, when it was ordered to return to New Jersey for its discharge, and was mustered out of service at Trenton, June 25, 1863.

The regiment was first attached to Casey's division, defenses of Washington, then to Patrick's brigade, provost-guard Army of the Potomac, then to the Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. It took part in no important engagement except the movement on Chancellorsville, Va., May 2 and 3, 1863.

The original field, staff, and line-officers of the regiment were as follows:

Field and Staff.—Cornelius Fornett, colonel; Alexander Douglas, lieutenant-colonel; Abraham G. Demarest, major; John F. Satterthwaite, adjutant; Ural B. Titus, quartermaster; Jacob B. Quick, surgeon; Samuel A. Jones, assistant surgeon; John E. Cary, second assistant surgeon; Abraham G. Ryerson, chaplain.

Non-commissioned Staff.—John Fredon, sergeant-major; James T. Grinnelly, quartermaster-sergeant; Frederick P. Van Riper, commissary-sergeant; Benjamin S. Mennier, hospital steward.

Line-Officers.—Company A, Robert W. Berry, captain; Jacob Post, first lieutenant; Jacob S. Lozier, second lieutenant.

Company B, Abraham Van Emburg, captain; Jacob Z. Van Blarcom, first lieutenant; Benjamin Z. Van Emburg, second lieutenant.

Company C, Samuel D. Demarest, captain; William J. Demarest, first lieutenant; Joseph P. Vreeland, second lieutenant.

Company D, John C. Westervelt, captain; Walter H. Rumsey, first lieutenant; Nicholas Collingnon, second lieutenant.

Company E, William Chippendale, captain; William Drew, first lieutenant; John Gilham, second lieutenant.

Company F, James M. Ayers, captain; Jacob Titus, first lieutenant; George W. Cubberley, second lieutenant.

Company G, John H. Margerum, captain; Richard

H. Ivory, first lieutenant; William C. Vanderwater, second lieutenant.

Company H, Daniel D. Blauvelt, captain; Thomas G. T. Paterson, first lieutenant; George Kingsland, second lieutenant.

Company I, Thomas H. Swenarton, captain; Joseph A. Blauvelt, first lieutenant; David C. Blauvelt, second lieutenant.

Company K, Richard C. Dey, captain; Gerret J. Christie, first lieutenant; James Christie, second lieutenant.

The following incidents in the history of the regiment during its period of service are taken chiefly from correspondence of the *Bergen County Democrat*, and will be read with interest by many survivors of the regiment and their friends.

The regiment left Trenton for Washington rather hurriedly, preventing the presentation of the regimental flag which had been provided for the Twenty-second by the State. It was, however, forwarded to them at their camp near Georgetown, and in due time formally presented to the regiment.

The first letter from "Camp Bergen, Washington, D. C.," was written on the 2d of October. This letter says,—

"We are in the army. We are amongst the number many of whom are battling for the Union as it is, not as it was. But we intend to do our duty justly, fairly, and uprightly. We trust we shall be an honor to the name of Bergen County and the glorious little State of New Jersey. . . .

"The Twenty-second numbers about 950 men, and as fine a set of men as ever left the State, they being mostly farmers' sons. . . . We are quartered on East Capitol Hill, in Gen. Casey's division. It begins to look like fight with us. Thirty thousand men have left Washington for the Upper Potomac within the last two days.

"October 5. The Twenty-second Regiment is on the move. Our playing days have gone by, and it begins to look as if we were going to be pushed forward to the scene of a great conflict. . . . There was quite a sad accident in Company K, Capt. Dey's, on Sunday morning last. The 5th Sergeant of the company broke his leg just below the knee, caused by running round through the tents. On the 8th of October the regiment occupied Camp Fornett, one hundred men being left behind to guard the tents and baggage. They brought up the rear the next day."

Writing from Camp Fornett, a correspondent says,—

"We marched to Tenallytown, six miles distant from the Capitol and seven from Camp Bergen. A post-office, telegraph-office, and a small store and blacksmith-shop constitutes the town. We reported ourselves at 'Fort Pennsylvania,' near the town, after which we were ordered to bivouac in a small grove near by for the night; we took the heavens for our covering, and our knapsacks for our pillows. It was the coolest night that has been experienced by us thus far, many of the boys being so tired they could lie down and sleep in almost any place."

On the 9th of October, the regiment having joined the Army of the Potomac, a correspondent writes,—

"The Twenty-second Regiment were on the 9th instant armed with shovels and pickaxes, to help construct a road between Fort Alexandria and Fort Pennsylvania, a distance of some three miles. . . . A private belonging to Capt. Westervelt's company, having been at work on the road, in jumping across a ditch with an axe in his hand, cut the forefinger and thumb of his right hand, nearly severing them both at the first joint. He will probably be discharged. This is the second accident that has occurred in the regiment within a short time."

Flag Presentation.—On the 9th of October, 1862, a beautiful regimental flag was presented to the

Twenty-second by a committee consisting of several gentlemen, accompanied by the following address:

"OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS:

"In behalf of the citizens of Bergen County, we have the honor to present to you these flags. The one is to remind you that you are citizens of the patriotic State of New Jersey, and the other that you are part of the brave and invincible defenders of the Union. Be assured that they are the offerings of loving hearts, following you in the aspirations of love from the fireside of home to the field of war, and appreciating your loyalty and patriotism in daring to live or die for your country. Centred in them are the contributions of a kind father, a noble brother, and many a strong and steadfast friend; and while they are carried aloft in defense of your country and the right, do not forget the loved ones at home. What more beautiful emblem of their devotion to their country could be presented? They see their country assailed by the most formidable and wicked rebellion that ever desolated the peace of nations or of the world. They see this unholy war waged against the very life of the republic, and threatening to overthrow the foundations of the noblest structure of national greatness and prosperity the world ever saw. They see the bloody hands of base conspirators violently despoiling the holy altar of liberty. And in the presentation of these emblems they say to you, crush the rebellion, our republic and country shall never be destroyed, conspiracy must be punished, and that punishment must be as terrible as the crime is fiendish. They say to you, these flags are the emblems of our nationality, not of a broken and dismembered nation, but of the 'Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.' When the Union shall be dissolved let the flags be laid aside and looked upon as the relics of our former greatness, and let them be a reproval to us that we had become too weak, too mean, and too disloyal to protect and defend them.

"They have no fear that you will prove recreant to your high calling and noble trust. They know they have placed these flags in true and patriotic hands, and that they shall never be surrendered while a vestige of rebellion shall be left unpunished. In protecting and defending these flags you also protect and defend the land of Washington, of your fathers, and of yourselves. In this hour of your country's peril noble hearts and strong hands must stand by her, and when she comes out of this fiery struggle with unholy rebellion, as she must and will, you may rely upon the blessing of your own and many future generations; you will then be happy, and have the assurance that you have aided your beloved but struggling country in her noble endeavors to strike down the traitorous arm of the bloody assassin who would destroy her national prosperity and greatness and take away her natural life; you will also have reason to thank your God that in your short day and generation 'the Star-Spangled Banner' in reality 'doth wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.' To each one of you let us say, in the beautiful words of Longfellow,—

"Take thy Banner! may it wave
Proudly o'er the good and brave!
When the battle's distant wall
Breaks the Sabbath of the vale,
When the clarion music thrills
To the hearts of those lone hills,
When the spear in conflict shakes,
And the strong lance shivering breaks,

"Take thy banner! and beneath
The battle-cloud's encircling wreath
Guard it till our homes are free!
Guard it! God will prosper thee!
In the dark and trying hour,
In the breaking forth of power,
In the rush of steeds and men,
His right hand will shield thee then."

"ROBERT RENNIE,
"JOHN I. BERTHOFF,
"DAVID TREHUNE,
"FREDERICK JACOBSON,
"Committee.

"HACKENSACK, Oct. 9, 1862."

In answer to the above the following reply came:

"HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT,
"CAMP FORNETT, Oct. 13, 1862.

"TO COMMITTEE OF PRESENTATION:

"GENTLEMEN,—Your letter, together with your beautiful presentation, was received yesterday afternoon. Everything arrived safely. The noble banners were unfurled and presented in due form at the evening parade. Upon the reading of the accompanying speech the cheers of the officers and men of the regiment re-echoed far and near along the banks of the old Potomac. The enthusiasm of the men at the sight of our glorious ensign was very great. Cheer after cheer were given for old Bergen, for her loyal men, for her devoted women, for the Stars and Stripes, and for the good old Union.

"In answer to your appropriate and patriotic address my pleasant duty is to make a reply, in doing which, if I may be able to express our gratitude to you as donors and the ennobling spirit of respect and love you have inspired in our every breast, I shall feel doubly happy. In behalf of the officers and men of the Twenty-second Volunteers, I return you our most sincere thanks for these dearly-loved banners, fit tokens of your loyalty and devotion to our country's cause and of your evinced interest in our welfare as a regiment. Forcefully does the one remind us of our citizenship in patriotic Jersey, and of the ties of affection which there bind us. With pride and devotion do we look upon the other, the starry flag of our noble republic, under which our glorious land has so long and prosperously existed. Full well do we know that your loving hearts with their most earnest prayers will follow us, and we are happy in this knowledge. Never, for your sake, for our country's sake, shall we prove recreant to our important trust. Earnestly will we strive to imitate the worthy example of our patriotic sires, and show to the world that the blood of our sacrificing forefathers still courses in our veins. Influenced by no sinister motive, we go forth to endure the fatigues and privations of a soldier's life, ready, if necessary, to sacrifice all, even life itself, in the protection of our national honor and glory. It shall be our highest pride to be worthy of your trust and affection, and to add lustre to our already shining name among the constellation of States. Our hearts shall constantly burn with affection for you all, and when the din of battle shall have ceased and the dreadful rebellion, with all its concomitant horrors, shall have been overwhelmed and eternally destroyed, then the proud consciousness of having faithfully discharged our duty as soldiers and of having manfully assisted in the restoration of our land to its former greatness and glory shall be our most happy reward. Sedition and conspiracy must bite the dust. The Union shall live and triumph. With many thanks and kind wishes, I am yours,

"LT.-COL. ALEX. DOUGLAS,

"Commanding Twenty-second Regiment N. J. V.

"To Messrs. KENNIE, BERTHOLF, TERHUNE, and JACOBSON."

Oct. 20, 1862, a member of the regiment writes,—

"Still at Camp Fornett. Each man of the regiment was furnished with thirty rounds of ammunition on Tuesday night last in expectation of a raid near us. It made the boys open their eyes and brighten up their ideas. But nobody came. We were ordered to sleep on our arms during the night, with accoutrements on. Pickets are sent out some three miles every night. . . . Every man was presented with an overcoat and knit jacket on Wednesday last. This completes our outfit. . . . The men of Company C are talking of getting up a general debating society and Bible class. . . . The *Bergen Democrat* is much sought after by the boys in camp from Bergen County."

November 16th. "The 'long roll' was beaten in camp on Saturday night, and after the smoke, flurry, and bustle had subsided proved to be a false alarm. The regiment was ready for battle in five minutes after the call had been sounded. It is about the quickest time we have ever heard of for a raw regiment."

On the 24th of November quite a number were reported sick in camp, owing to the damp and chilly weather. On the 22d, Private Blauvelt De Mott, of Company I, died of typhoid fever. He belonged to North Englewood, and left a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

Thanksgiving (Nov. 27, 1862) was spent by the regiment in camp. After the services by the chap-

lain were over the whole regiment joined in singing the patriotic and soul-stirring song, "My country 'tis of thee." A correspondent, speaking of the day, says, "It is now numbered with the annals of the past, which will ever be remembered by many of us. . . . We have as yet no colonel in command of the regiment. It is about time we should know whether we are to have such an officer or not." Col. Abraham G. Demarest was not commissioned colonel of the regiment till Jan. 26, 1863.

The regiment left Camp Fornett on Saturday night, November 30th, and at about six o'clock P.M. reported at Fort Carroll. They crossed Long Bridge about three o'clock on Sunday morning, having marched fifteen miles. After resting for the night in a small woods by the wayside, at eight o'clock on Monday morning they resumed their long journey through Maryland to Liverpool Point, on the Potomac, opposite Aquia Creek Landing. They had marched four days, making a distance of seventy-five miles, and had lived upon "twenty crackers and about one pound and a half of salt pork."¹ From Liverpool Point they were ferried across in a steamboat to Aquia Creek. A correspondent writes, "It is winter with us, and the snow lies upon the ground. Friday night it rained and snowed nearly the whole time. The last few days have taught the boys what a soldier's life is. . . . We are quartered in small tents, called 'shelter-tents,' which look like chicken-coops, being open at both ends. . . . We are now living upon nine hard crackers, some raw pork, and two cups of coffee per day."

The regiment lay at Aquia Creek till after the battle of Fredericksburg, December 11th to 13th. They did not participate in that sanguinary and memorable slaughter of Union soldiers. The Fourth, Seventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth New Jersey Regiments were engaged in the fight, every one suffering more or less in killed and wounded. The correspondent of the Twenty-second Regiment wrote after the battle, "The past week has been a very stirring time with us. There is no end to the wounded that have been arriving here from the last battle-field. But very few prisoners were among the number. We have been badly defeated. The whole army has recrossed the Rappahannock with a loss of some thirty thousand killed and wounded, and not an inch of ground gained. The wounded that arrived here present a most heartrending scene. Their groans were terrible as they lay in the cars."

At this time Dr. Jones, of Englewood, the surgeon of the Twenty-second, was appointed brigade surgeon; Corp. Van Brunt, of Company I, was appointed brigade commissary's clerk. The regiment received Sibley tents, and rejoiced in the comfort they afforded. The correspondent says, "They feel

¹ Correspondent *Bergen Democrat*.

like home again on cold nights. Our chicken-coops will come in play when we go out on picket duty. . . . The wounded from the last fight (Fredericksburg) have been coming in every night during the past week. We have been busily engaged in unloading the cars and loading them again on steamboats as fast as they arrived here, some nights till twelve o'clock."

The following is an extract from a letter dated at the camp of the Twenty-second Regiment at Aquia Creek, Dec. 28, 1862:

"A and I made our meal to-night of baked potatoes, hard bread, coffee, boiled rice, and raw onions. Our joint cooking utensils consist of the top of the stove, one quart cup, two pint cups, one tin plate, and one knife and fork. Each makes his coffee and drinks it out of the same cup. It is well relished, however, and I enjoy my little meerschaum pipe after supper as much as if I had eaten boiled turkey with oyster sauce. Each article of consumption is kept in a paper by itself and deposited in the *closet*, which is the floor at the end of the bunk, and a small shelf nailed to the foot of said bunk. The things get a little dusty sometimes, but that don't make much difference. My *chair* is an empty cracker-box; my *candlestick* a little square block with a hole in it. Our stove was purchased on board of a canal-boat lying here. Our stove-pipe I 'won' from 'Uncle Sam' directly under the noses of five guards (colored) who were watching it. Our feather-bed is made of hay, procured in the same way as the stove-pipe."

Early in January, 1863, the Twenty-second Regiment was removed to Belle Plains and attached to the left wing of Gen. Franklin's division, brigade of Gen. Paul. On the 1st of February, 1863, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Douglas resigned his commission. He had commanded the regiment from the first, but was an unpopular officer. A correspondent writing of his resignation says, "His five months' career with us as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment has been very remarkable. He never attained the position he held fairly. . . . He promised much but fulfilled little. A majority of the line-officers who voted for him in 'Camp Bergen' turned their backs upon him in 'Camp Fornett' when a petition was drawn up to have him colonel."

On Tuesday, February 8d, the regiment received two months' pay, and raised a contribution of \$100 for the widow of comrade John Stamp. A brigade review took place by Brig.-Gen. Paul. Garret Campbell, orderly sergeant, was promoted to fill the office of second lieutenant on the 4th of February. A few days later the Twenty-second Regiment removed from their old camp (Demarest) to a more convenient place for fuel. In a letter dated Potomac Creek, Va., Feb. 22, 1863, a correspondent of the *Bergen Democrat* says,—

"Quite a change has taken place in the regiment since my last letter. Maj. Demarest received his commission on Friday last as colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. Van Emburg as lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. S. D. Demarest as major. The change seems to give good satisfaction to the men. . . . It has been nothing but storm after storm during the month of February. The last snow-storm, on the 22d instant, was a dreadful cold one on the soldiers. We will probably remain here for some time yet. . . . Three privates died in the Twenty-second on Sunday,—one from Company I, named Abraham De Baun; Benjamin Ever-

son, of Company D; Henry Brinkerhoff, better known as 'Bully Hank,' of Company H. The first one died with intermittent fever. There are some more dangerous cases in the hospital."

In a letter to the *Democrat* in March, 1863, a member of the Twenty-second thus reviews the army-life of the regiment:

"It seems like the lapse of years since we were at Trenton; the journey to our camp on East Capitol Hill is like something read of rather than experienced; the two months on the 'Defenses of Washington' are well remembered—like sunshine in rain—because of the comfortable quarters at Camp Fornett. Then comes the phantasmagoria of a long march through Maryland, where knapsacks were so heavy and chickens so plentiful. That was a week of wild life: up with the sun, knapsacks slung, and off; brief haltings for rest, a short noon for dinner; then the halt at night, the roads ringing with voices and gleaming with a thousand fires, at which were cooked the chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys, upon whom a 'Yankee' had 'tried his rifle.' How sweet sleep seemed in those quiet old woods, though we had no tents and saw God's stars in the ceiling. And while we sat around our camp-fires, smoking our pipes, how timidly the 'contrabands' of neighboring farmers would steal up to our group and listen to our talk, and tell us of other soldiers who had passed through there. Some of these 'niggers' did desire to be free, and were well informed upon the topics of the day; others seemed to know nothing of freedom, and cared less."

"We do remember our landing at Aquia Creek, for there we spent one night in a violent snow-storm without a tent in the whole regiment. . . . We remember Aquia Creek because it grew under our eyes from a wilderness into a village, and such a busy one! It was there we were taught to guess how much the war is costing; there, too, we heard the thunders booming at Fredericksburg, and there we helped the thousands of wounded on their way to the Washington hospitals. Then came our 'move' to Belle Plain; our 'move' upon Fredericksburg, frustrated by the elements; our three days in the woods, mud, and storm-stayed; our march back; our stay in one place until the wood is gone, and then our 'changing camp,' for we are chasing forests that seem to melt before us. We are called an 'army of occupation;' our work seems to be clearing Virginia. . . . From where I sit I look out upon a gently-rising mound, and on its summit I see a dark-brown heap, marked at each end by a strip of board. One morning he who sleeps there was well. He awoke at the reveille and did a soldier's duty for the day. That night he was 'sick,' and with the next day's setting sun he lay down never again to hear a reveille."

In the spring of 1863 a number of deaths occurred in the regiment. Among them were Corp. John Christie, of Company K; Privates John Ducher, Company I; Charles Beckwith, Company K (April 15th); and Corp. David Bogert, Company I.

April 20th a correspondent writes,—

"The health of the regiment is fast improving. Some twelve privates belonging to the different companies were taken to the general hospital at Washington on Saturday, the 18th inst. . . . We have been under marching orders for the last five days. On Monday, April 20th, the regiment broke camp and removed about two miles. The whole of the brigade shifted quarters and engaged in preparation for summer campaigning. On the 25th Governor Parker, of New Jersey, paid us a visit, and was enthusiastically received by the regiment drawn up in line with open ranks. Three rousing cheers were given him as he departed on a similar visit to other New Jersey troops."

On the 28th of April the regiment and brigade joined in the general advance towards the Rappahannock. "At daylight on the 29th," says a correspondent, "the ball was opened by the rebels. They fired a brisk volley from their rifle-pits upon the engineers while they were stringing the pontoon-bridges. Our skirmishers (the Fourth Brooklyn) returned the fire very lively. After the skirmishing had been going on some time our batteries got in position and poured the shot and shell into the pits thick and fast. Finally

the Fourth New Jersey crossed the river a little lower down, unbeknown to them, and outflanked them in their pits, and captured them all, some one hundred. In the afternoon the Third Brigade (Gen. Paul's) crossed over the bridge, and we located ourselves behind a high bank out of range of the rebel guns." In this position they remained during the next day, watching the rebels. The firing ceased about seven o'clock P.M., and that night the Twenty-second lay on their arms. On the next day (Saturday) the whole army recrossed the Rappahannock, and the rebels again occupied the Heights of Fredericksburg. The Federal loss in this movement was about twenty-five thousand in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

"Almost immediately after the hard-fought battle of Chancellorsville a court-martial, composed of officers from three-years' regiments, found Lieut. D. C. Blauvelt, of Company I, guilty of cowardice before the enemy, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service," etc. His character was ably vindicated by a member of his regiment, who, in a letter dated May 24, 1863, stated for publication in the *Bergen Democrat* the simple facts of his military career, showing him to have been a brave and efficient officer. The editor of the *Democrat* adds the following remark to the letter:

"The above letter of our correspondent is in keeping with many others which have been received in town on the same subject, all indicating that Lieut. Blauvelt has been the victim of political treachery. But a few days will elapse when all the authors in this nefarious transaction will (we trust) be again at home, when the matter in question will receive a rigid and searching investigation. Until that time Lieut. Blauvelt is willing to rest his case, leaving that great corrective, public opinion, to decide as to whether he is a coward or a victim sacrificed to the hatred of his political enemy, who happened to be his superior in rank."

The time of service of the regiment having expired on the 18th of June, 1863, they returned home. Previous to being mustered out at Trenton they were given a magnificent reception by the ladies and citizens, Maj. Frank Mills, of that city, delivering an appropriate address on the occasion. The companies returning to Hackensack were also received with warm congratulations, and a collation was served at the Mansion House.

The following is a roster of the non-commissioned officers and privates in the Twenty-second Regiment from Bergen County:

COMPANY A.

Sergeants.—1st, Garret M. Campbell; 2d, Nicholas R. Royce; 3d, Stephen G. Harper; 4th, Milton Birley; 5th, John R. Fulton.

Corporals.—1st, Richard A. Terhune; 2d, Henry H. Banta; 3d, Cornelius Van Horn; 4th, George A. Brinkerhoff; 5th, Wm. W. Harper; 6th, Wm. H. Van Buskirk; 7th, Wm. Burt; 8th, Jacob Terhune.

Privates.

Ackerman, Wm. H.
Boyd, James.
Bell, Jacob J.
Boyd, John A.
Bross, Nicholas.
Bogan, Timothy.
Earle, Barney V.
Eaglin, Benjamin.
Everson, Jacob.

Felter, Alexander.
Ferdon, James S.
Guldersleve, Thomas.
Guldersleve, David.
Guldersleve, Henry.
Grimshaw, William H.
Garrison, Jacob J.
Huntton, Henry.
Hill, Cornelius.

Jervia, James.
Kennedy, Thomas.
Loster, Daniel C.
Leibish, Joseph.
Myers, Wm.
McCue, John.
McCann, Frank.
McGuire, Wm.
Mangel, Bernard.
Opdyke, Edwin S.
O'Conner, James.
Quackenbush, John.
Remsen, James.
Ryan, Daniel.
Scott, Wm. C.
Stevens, Charles.
Simms, George.
Smith, Albert G.
Smith, Michael.
Terhune, John J.

Terhune, Martin J.
Terhune, James.
Tervis, Albert D.
Van Houten, John H.
Van Houten, James.
Van Horn, Albert.
Van Derbeck, David.
Vanderallison, E.
Van Ness, Robert.
Van Buren, Theo. F.
Van Buren, Peter.
Voorhis, Nicholas H.
Vreeland, Henry G.
Vreeland, Nicholas D.
Wygant, John H.
Wood, George W.
Wygant, Wm. W.
Westervelt, Peter.
Zabriskie, John J.
Zabriskie, Jacob B.

COMPANY B.

Sergeants.—1st, Andrew Van Emburg; 2d, Charles Van Riper; 3d, Thos. Eckerson; 4th, James A. Osborne; 5th, Theodore V. Terhune.

Corporals.—1st, Aaron Van Derbeck; 2d, Abraham H. Hopper; 3d, Cornelius D. Ackerman; 4th, Daniel Van Blarcom; 5th, Stephen D. Bartholf; 6th, Theodore Bamber; 7th, John Acker; 8th, Walter S. Terhune.

Privates.

Abrams, Henry.¹
Abrams, Elias.¹
Ackerman, Peter.
Aller, Henry T.
Banta, Thomas T.
Brower, Robert D.
Bertholf, Peter.
Cooley, Edward.
Conklin, John E.
Cap, George.
Durling, John.
De Baun, Isaac V. B.
Doremus, Wm.
Doty, Thomas E.
English, Wm.
Edwards, James W.
Finch, Isaac P.
Finch, John.
Finch, Joseph.
Howard, Cornelius.
Hopper, Henry L.
Hopper, John A.
Hopper, Albert G.
Hopper, Garret U.
Hopper, Joseph B.
Hopper, David.
Hennion, Garret G.
Hennion, Andrew.
Harrop, John.
Jenke, John G.
Kent, Cornelius C.
Lutkins, John H.
Lutkins, Richard.
Lake, John.
Lenox, George.
Marsh, George W.
Masker, Lewis.
Magroff, Martin.
Miller, Wm. H. G.
Myers, John J.
Myers, Martin J.
Marinus, Christian.

Messenger, Philip.
May, John J.
Meeker, Wm. D.
Mabey, Frederick B.
Osborne, Wm. A.
Peterson, Barney.
Pulla, Jacob.
Perry, James.
Ryan, Patrick.
Byrson, Albert B.
Schmidt, Simon.
Stun, Daniel.
Stun, Isaac.
Thompson, John H.
Thompson, James, Jr.
Trumper, Harman.
Thompson, Wm. H.
Terhune, Joseph F.
Terhune, James E.
Terwilliger, James H.
Thurston, Anthony.
Terhune, Henry H.
Thompson, Ackerson.
Tinker, James.
Turne, Jacob Y.
Thompson, John J.
Terhune, Alexander.
Terhune, Andrew A.
Van Vorst, Henry.
Van Riper, Peter.
Van Horn, Wm.
West, Charles.
Wykoff, Samuel B.
Waldron, John L.
Wanamaker, Josiah.
Whitmore, James.
Whitmore, William H.
Winters, William.
Ward, Peter.
Yeomans, Myndert.
Yeomans, Josiah.
Yeomans, Samuel J.

COMPANY C.

Sergeants.—1st, Peter L. Conklin; 2d, David W. Demarest; 3d, David C. Blauvelt; 4th, Asaph T. Campbell; 5th, Cornelius Huyler.

Corporals.—1st, David J. Blackledge; 2d, James S. Bogert; 3d, James W.

¹ From West Milford, Passaic Co.

Wiley; 4th, John D. Christie; 5th, Cornelius Vreeland; 6th, John Ackerman; 7th, Samuel Dawson; 8th, William H. Munroe.

Privates.

Ackerman, Peter I.
Brown, Carl.
Bloom, Charles.
Bogert, Samuel B.
Blackledge, Isaac N.
Butler, James J.
Brinkerhoff, Abram C.
Byard, John.
Bross, Barney.
Burr, Charles A.
Beam, Ernest.
Brinkerhoff, Ralph L.
Blauvelt, David D.
Bross, Abraham.
Babcock, George W.
Campbell, Theodore.
Christie, Peter J.
Cluse, Philip P.
Conklin, Aaron.
Christie, Erasmus.
Conliffe, William H.
Cluse, John D.
Conklin, James.
De Graw, Robert.
Doremus, John R.
Demarest, Gilbert.
Dawson, John H.
Demarest, David J.
Ely, John Banta.
Feeder, Morris.
Freeland, John.
Gott, William O.
Haring, Henry J.
Hawkey, George W.
Hickerson, Talman.
Jurgus, Christopher.
Lowenthal, Lewis.
Miller, Peter.
Murray, Bernard.
Mornett, Andrew.
Moran, Martin.
Moore, Albert.

COMPANY D.

Sergeants.—1st, Abraham C. Herring; 2d, Thomas Demarest; 3d, John A. Marinus; 4th, Nicholas Collingnon; 5th, Jasper J. Westervelt.
Corporals.—1st, Isaac D. Bogert; 2d, Genest M. Ottignon; 3d, James B. Westervelt; 4th, Charles M. Westervelt; 5th, James A. Ottignon; 6th, John F. Herring; 7th, Henry Swin; 8th, Henry Clay Humphrey.

Privates.

Ackerson, John C.
Ackerman, George W.
Ackerman, James P.
Ackerman, Garret.
Ackerman, Abraham B.
Ackerman, James W.
Blauvelt, Abraham D.
Bogert, Abraham B.
Bogert, James M.
Banta, Aaron V.
Blauvelt, John J.
Blauvelt, Lucas C.
Blauvelt, Abraham J.
Blauvelt, William.
Baker, George.
Bartow, James.
Bradley, Joseph A.
Bogert, Cornelius J.
Banta, Abraham P.
Banner, James.
Blauvelt, Abraham.
Crouter, James.

Crouter, Cornelius P.
Coker, Felix A. M.
Collingnon, Augustus M.
Cole, Isaac.
Cook, Francis.
Demarest, Peter J.
Demarest, John.
Demarest, Cornelius E.
Demarest, John J.
Dow, John.
Earl, Daniel.
Eckerson, John O.
Eckerson, David D., Jr.
Eckerson, Edward T.
Eckerson, Jacob B.
Everson, Benjamin.
Flood, James.
Gurnee, David.
Hopper, Abraham A.
Herring, John P.
Herring, Daniel J.
Herring, Abraham P.

Hill, Thomas E.
Jones, Joseph E.
Jersey, John J.
Kent, Cornelius J.
Kingsland, Theodore.
Kitchel, Isaac M.
Lockwood, David.
Mowerson, John Jacob.
Monroe, Stephen.
Monroe, David.
Nangle, John D.
Ottignon, John C.
Pulla, Peter D.
Post, Robert J.
Perry, John H.
Post, John J.
Rumsey, Owen I.
Raulet, O. Louis.
Riker, Abraham A.
Smith, Daniel W.

Stalter, Samuel.
Storms, Abraham C.
Schille, Marius.
Straus, Richard.
Terhune, Albert J., Jr.
Townsend, John.
Ulmer, Frederick.
Van Saun, Isaac.
Van Riper, Frederick A.
Van Orden, William.
Van Buskirk, Benjamin.
Van Derinder, Jacob.
Van Buskirk, Charles E.
Van Dien, John.
Westervelt, Henry P.
Wood, Abraham.
Waring, Peter F.
Wortendyke, Abraham.
William, John.
Wannemaker, John H.

COMPANY E.

Sergeants.—1st, Edwin Debbington; 2d, John W. Doremus; 3d, Frank V. Bowen; 4th, Adrian Hughes; 5th, John Frazer.

Corporals.—1st, Abraham Freeland; 2d, Frederick Froesch; 3d, Aaron Busch; 4th, William H. Cadmus; 5th, Abraham Wharton; 6th, Henry H. Van Iderstine; 7th, Simon V. R. Alyea; 8th, John P. Jones.

Privates.

Alyea, Simon V. R.
Bush, Abraham P.
Butler, Josiah.
Broughton, Joseph.
Conklin, Albert B.
Counner, David.
Carmichael, Robert.
Crook, Henry.
Curley, James.
Clark, Peter.
Coon, Charles.
Dunnegan, William.
Derr, Englesman C.
Dykeman, William H.
De Kelsner, John.
Demarest, Jacob P.
Doring, Henry.
Ellis, Joseph.
Erdle, Christian.
Edsall, John.
Fisher, John.
Frazer, John.
Freeland, John.
Foekenbrouch, Rudolph.
Gogger, Jacob.
Garreton, George H.
Hindle, George.
Hafner, Albert.
Hopper, Peter G.
Hopper, Isaac A.
Hopper, John A.
Hudson, James.
Hendry, William.
Koert, Cornelius.
Lamentues, Jacob.
Morrison, James.
Morrison, Andrew.

Miller, James R.
Mercer, William.
Meuse, Daniel.
Mills, John.
McCabe, Patrick.
Marinus, Christian.
Mahon, Henry F.
Noonburgh, Jacob.
Nangle, Bernard.
Phalon, Thomas.
Phalon, Nicholas.
Riker, Samuel.
Stagg, John J.
Singer, John.
Sigler, Alfred.
Schell, George.
Tattermali, Christopher.
Tania, Jacob.
Tattermali, Daniel.
Terhune, Stephen.
Terhune, John A.
Terwilliger, James H.
Thurston, Anthony.
Van Dermast, Krien.
Van Derhook, Henry.
Van Derviet, Marine.
Van Iderstine, Henry J.
Vreeland, Benjamin P.
Van Delinda, Samuel.
Van Iderstine, Henry H.
Willams, Frederick.
Walton, John.
Wharton, John.
Yerance, Andrew.
Yerance, Christopher.
Yerance, Garret.

COMPANY H.

Sergeants.—1st, Gilbert D. Bogert; 2d, George J. Greer.

Privates.

Allison, John W.
Adams, Henry K.
Bogert, William.
Brower, John.
Booth, Thomas.

Brown, George M.
Brinkerhoff, Henry K.
Bush, John, Jr.
Bonham, George.
Bogert, John H.

Clifford, William.
Dutcher, Jacob.
Doyle, Richard A.
Farmer, Frank.
Gardiner, Nelson.
Henderson, Robert.
Hudson, John.
Hickley, Edward.
Higgins, Thomas.
Haltmen, Albert.
Hunt, George W.
Idell, Francis A.
Jordan, Thomas.
Jordan, John J.
Kirk, Thomas.
Kearney, John G.
Luther, Allen.

Liddone, Andrew.
McKann, James.
Meener, August.
Older, John.
Pierson, David.
Peterson, Anson B.
Parks, James.
Stalberg, Lewis.
Shuters, Barney.
Singlar, Theodore.
Selfuyler, Richard.
Sanderson, James.
Smith, Timothy.
Scott, John (missing).
Van Wagoner, Joel.
Wagoner, Peter.

COMPANY I.

Sergeants.—1st, John A. Van Buskirk; 2d, William C. Herring; 3d, Garret I. Demarest; 4th, John B. Kip; 5th, John J. De Mott.
Corporals.—1st, Adriance Van Brunt; 2d, David Bogert; 3d, Alexander L. Orser; 4th, Garret Fordon; 5th, Peter M. Johnson; 6th, William Gatfield; 7th, Alonso Baker; 8th, David N. Durie.
Drummer.—James A. Ferdon.
Tombler.—James H. Demarest.

Privates.

Ackerson, Edward.
Ackerman, Peter.
Anthony, Peter.
Atkin, T. W. C.
Blauvelt, Abraham.
Blauvelt, Samuel D.
Blauvelt, John D.
Beers, Darius M.
Baker, John A.
Brinkerhoff, John D.
Blanch, William.
Barr, Charles.
Banta, John H.
Cole, Abraham A.
Oaklin, Abner.
Condiyes, John D.
Cooper, Cornelius C.
Cosine, Walter.
Dougherty, George.
Demarest, David.
Demarest, Vreeland.
Demarest, Henry G.
Demarest, Abraham.
Demarest, Frederick J.
De Baun, Abraham.
De Mott, J. B.
Davis, William C.
Dutcher, John.
Dobbs, Henry.
Dobbs, Warren.
Fredon, William.
Fredon, Abraham.
Fetheringham, S.
Galloway, Gilbert I.
Green, David.
Herring, Jacob.
Herring, Henry.
Herring, John N.
Herring, Tania A.
Herring, David E.
Jones, John E.

Jones, Samuel A.
Kip, John H.
Kip, Isaac.
Lewis, John C.
Lawrence, George H.
Lozier, Daniel W.
Meyers, Thomas.
Meyers, Cornelius.
McLean, Adam.
Martin, Hampton.
Powels, David.
Powels, Matthew.
Powels, Jacob.
Parker, Henry G.
Post, Henry.
Quarry, John.
Ryder, Peter B.
Shea, Andrew J.
Sanderson, Levi.
Sanderson, Eugene.
Smith, Robert N.
Smith, Richard O.
Smith, Freeman P.
Smith, Gilbert S.
Swennerton, John A.
Springer, William.
Truax, Isaiah.
Taylor, Moses.
Van Derbeck, C. H.
Van Valen, James N.
Voorhis, John H.
Voorhis, Jacob I.
Van Skiver, John J.
Wilson, Samuel W.
Westervelt, James P.
Westervelt, Jasper.
Willey, Andrew J.
Wyvill, Samuel W.
White, David.
Zabriskie, James A.

COMPANY K.

Sergeants.—1st, Albert Forbush; 2d, George A. Wood; 3d, Abijah Smith; 4th, Peter Burdett; 5th, Henry F. Edsall.
Corporals.—1st, John S. Townsend, Jr.; 2d, William Cowperthwaite; 3d, Alfred Debevoise; 4th, Abel S. Edsall; 5th, Emanuel G. Gismond; 6th, Josiah M. Tompson; 7th, Court L. Vanderbeck; 8th, George P. Jenkins.

Privates.

Armstrong, James.
Anderson, Robert.
Anderson, John W.
Benson, Robert W.
Beckwith, Frederick A.
Burditt, Francis.
Biechelar, Leopold.
Biechelar, Leonard.
Biechler, Albert.
Brower, M. J.
Burditt, John F., Jr.
Bagley, Josiah.
Bagert, Edwin J.
Bailey, J. S.
Buckley, J. H.
Christie, John H.
Cosine, Thaddeus S.
Campbell, Arthur.
Collum, W. C.
Creamer, Frederick.
Connolly, John.
Dods, Henry, Jr.
Dean, James.
Demarest, B. S.
Ebbs, Charles T.
Earl, Philip.
Earl, Matthias.
Felton, Eli H.
Green, John H.
Gouches, George.
Glasser, Matthew.
Hartman, Wm.
Idell, James O.
Johnson, John E.
Johnson, W. J.
Keenan, James.
Kelly, Wm.
Kelly, Patrick.
Kelly, James.

Kline, Charles.
Klink, Nicholas.
Kyle, Samuel.
Key, Wm.
Lynch, Patrick.
Lyons, James.
Mabe, John J.
McDonald, G. W.
Mabe, Abel S.
Machaer, Aloia.
Moore, Thomas.
Maguire, A.
Maceley, David.
Niser, Martin.
Post, Theodore.
Prosser, Wm.
Prosser, John.
Raymond, James.
Rapp, David.
Springer, Charles W.
Scudder, George W.
Sullivan, Nicholas.
Smith, Robert E.
Sonnear, Wm.
Sefferlein, Lewis.
Stable, Ralph.
Slipp, Richard.
Scott, Walter.
Sedore, A.
Taylor, C. W.
Tousey, J. W.
Van Derbeck, John.
Van Zer, Wm.
Westervelt, H.
Wood, John.
Wood, A. J.
Williamson, H.
Walling, A.
Whaler, George S.

PROMOTIONS.

Maj. Abraham G. Demarest, promoted to colonel Jan. 26, 1863.
Capt. Abraham Van Emburg, promoted to lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Alexander Douglass, resigned, Feb. 20, 1863.
Capt. Samuel D. Demarest, promoted to major Feb. 20, 1863.
First Lieut. Jacob Post, promoted to adjutant Jan. 1, 1863.
Asst.-Surg. William S. Janney, promoted to surgeon March 27, 1863; died of typhoid fever in camp near White Oak Church, Va., June 1, 1863.
Second Lieut. Jacob S. Lozier, promoted to captain Jan. 16, 1863.
First Lieut. Joseph A. Blauvelt, promoted to captain May 18, 1863.
Second Lieut. George Kingsland, promoted to first lieutenant Nov. 20, 1862.
Second Lieut. James Christie, promoted to captain May 18, 1863.
Second Lieut. Benjamin Z. Van Emburg, promoted to captain Feb. 21, 1863.
Second Lieut. Joseph Vreeland, promoted to captain Feb. 22, 1863.
Sergt. Stephen G. Hopper, promoted to first lieutenant March 11, 1863.
First Sergt. Garret M. Campbell, promoted to second lieutenant Jan. 16, 1863.
Corp. Richard A. Terhune, promoted to second lieutenant March 11, 1863.
Sergt. Milton Birley, promoted to first sergeant Sept. 1, 1862.
First Sergt. John A. Van Buskirk, promoted to first lieutenant Sept. 2, 1862.
First Sergt. Albert Forbush, promoted to first lieutenant May 18, 1863.
First Sergt. Gilbert T. Bogert, promoted to second lieutenant Nov. 20, 1862, and to first lieutenant May 18, 1863.
Sergt. George A. Ward, promoted to first sergeant Jan. 1, 1863.
First Sergt. Andrew Van Emburg, promoted to first lieutenant Feb. 21, 1863, and to captain May 18, 1863.
Sergt. Charles Van Riper, promoted to first lieutenant May 18, 1863.
Sergt. Thomas Eckerson, promoted to first sergeant March 8, 1863.
Corp. John S. Townsend, promoted to sergeant June 1, 1863.
Corp. William Cowperthwaite, promoted to sergeant Jan. 1, 1863.
Corp. Nicholas P. Boyce, promoted to sergeant Feb. 4, 1863.

Corp. Cornelius Van Horn, promoted to sergeant March 11, 1863.
 Corp. George A. Brinkerhoff, promoted to sergeant March 11, 1863.
 Corp. Aaron Vanderbeck, promoted to sergeant March 18, 1863.
 Corp. Abraham H. Hopper, promoted to sergeant March 18, 1863.
 Corp. David J. Blackledge, promoted to sergeant April 7, 1863.
 Private Peter L. Conklin, promoted to second lieutenant Feb. 22, 1863.
 Corp. Isaac D. Bogert, promoted to sergeant March 1, 1863.
 Private Cornelius Koert, promoted to corporal March 1, 1863.

DIED.

Bogert, David, of typhoid fever, at Belle Plain, Va., April 6, 1863.
 Beers, Darius, typhoid fever, Belle Plain, Va., April 6, 1863.
 Brinkerhoff, Henry E., in camp at Belle Plain, Va., Feb. 22, 1863.
 Campbell, Theodore, found dead on the road May 1, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va.
 Conklin, John E., remittent fever, camp near Belle Plain, Va., March 6, 1863.
 Conklin, Aaron, disease of the brain, in camp, Feb. 5, 1863.
 Bikeman, William H., inflammation of the brain, at Belle Plain, Va., March 2, 1863.
 De Baun, Abraham, typhoid fever, Belle Plain, Va., Feb. 22, 1863.
 De Mott, John B., typhoid fever, camp near Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 22, 1862.
 Dutcher, John H., typhoid fever, Belle Plain, Va., March 30, 1863.
 Everson, Benjamin, typhoid fever, Belle Plain, Va., Feb. 23, 1863.
 Farmer, Francis, typhoid fever, Belle Plain, Va., March 25, 1863.
 Gardiner, Nelson, typhoid fever, Belle Plain, Va., March 15, 1863.
 Harring, John P., typhoid fever, U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., March 26, 1863.
 Hopper, John A., typhoid fever, U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., May 24, 1863.
 Hughes, Abraham, typhoid fever, U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Feb. 27, 1863.
 Kent, Cornelius J., typhoid fever, U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., April 30, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va.
 Osborn, William A., died at Div. Hosp., Aquia Creek, Va., April 23, 1863.
 Stamp, John D., at Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Dec. 25, 1862.
 Terwilliger, James H., typhoid fever, Regt. Hosp., Belle Plain, Va., March 24, 1863.
 Thompson, James R., typhoid fever, Regt. Hosp., Belle Plain, Va., Feb. 25, 1863.
 Tourney, John, drowned in the Delaware at Philadelphia, June 19, 1863.
 Westervelt, James, died at Windmill Point, Va., April 29, 1863.
 Wood, Abraham, typhoid fever, Belle Plain, Va., March 10, 1863.

CHAPTER XXXII.

BERGEN AND PASSAIC COUNTIES IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—(Continued).

Twenty-fifth Regiment.—On the 4th of August, 1861, the President of the United States made a draft upon the Governor of New Jersey for ten thousand four hundred and seventy-eight men to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged. The draft was not to interfere with the regular recruiting, but all enlistments up to Sept. 1, 1862, were to be credited to the State. It was thought desirable to raise the quota by voluntary enlistment and so avoid the draft; accordingly a number of earnest men addressed themselves to the work, and by the 3d of September, 1862, the time appointed for the commencement of the draft, the State's quota was filled and accepted.

Among the regiments raised under this impulse was the Twenty-fifth New Jersey. Five companies of this regiment were raised in the southern part of the State, and the remaining five in Passaic County. The latter

were chiefly enlisted through the energetic labors of Col. Andrew Derrom, who had been appointed chairman of the war committee of Paterson, intrusted with the raising of troops under the calls of 1862, and through whose exertions, supported by those of the committee, the first quota of Passaic County was filled in fourteen days. In the call for the nine months' men he and his committee raised the quota of the county—five hundred men—in two days, and were obliged to refuse many who offered in excess of the required number. Desiring to see the five companies properly placed, Col. Derrom proceeded with them to Trenton, and succeeded in having them consolidated with five companies from the southern part of the State, then in camp at Beverly, N. J. The officers of the regiment thereupon unanimously elected him colonel, and although his business—that of an architect and builder—needed his personal superintendence, he promptly accepted, joined the command on two days' notice, addressed himself at once with vigor and enthusiasm to the work of promoting the discipline of the regiment, and remained with it during its entire period of service, discharging with marked promptness and efficiency every duty laid upon him.

The field and staff of the Twenty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers were as follows:

Colonel, Andrew Derrom, architect and builder, Paterson, N. J.; commissioned September, 1862; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel, E. J. Ayres, grocer, Paterson, N. J.; commissioned Sept. 1, 1862; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1863.

Major, J. Kelly Brown, nurseryman, Camden, N. J.; commissioned September, 1862; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Adjutant, Daniel B. Murphy, mechanic, Camden, N. J.; commissioned September, 1862; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; dismissed. Columbus Force, Oct. 15, 1862; Dec. 25, 1862. Charles J. Field, tobaccoist, Camden; commissioned Sept., 1862; mustered out June 20, 1863.

Quartermaster, James Inglis, Jr., stationer, Paterson, N. J.; commissioned September, 1862; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1863.

Surgeon, James Reiley, M.D., Morristown, N. J.; commissioned Sept., 1862; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1863.

First Assistant Surgeon, Robert McBateman, M.D., Bridgeton, N. J.; commissioned Sept., 1862; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1863.

Second Assistant Surgeon, Seffrine Daily, M.D., Newark, N. J.; commissioned Sept., 1862; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1863.

Chaplain, Francis E. Butler, Presbyterian, Paterson, N. J.; commissioned Sept., 1862; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; mortally wounded at Suffolk; died May, 1863. John H. Robinson, Methodist, Paterson,

COL. ANDREW DERROM.

COL. ANDREW DERROM was born on Nov. 30, 1817, while his father was in the military service of the British government. His parents were Richard and Mary (Winders) Derrom, the former of whom was born near Manchester, England, and the latter at Leeds. Richard Derrom passed his life in the service of his country, spending a portion of the time in the army and at other times in the civil branch of the service.

Col. Derrom was the second of the six children who grew to years of maturity. His earliest recollections extend back to the year 1820 or 1821, when his father was stationed on the island of Malta, where important fortifications were being constructed. He remembers also having resided on the isle of Corfu, and on that of Zant, famous for the beauty and splendor of its gardens. When six years of age he resided on the island of Cephalonia, at Argostoli, where he received his earliest instruction at a private school, and also special lessons in writing at the military clerk's office of the department. Here also he received moral and religious instruction from Rev. Dr. Kennedy and wife, missionaries of the English Church, at whose house he was often accustomed to meet Lord Byron, who was on the island training his army of silver-bespangled Bulgians for his descent on Greece. In 1824 he was taken to England, and attended a private school at Plymouth for some months, and subsequently received instruction at the grammar-school of the same place. He next attended the grammar-school attached to St. John's Church, Glasgow, Scotland, and after that resided at different points in Ireland, and finally at Londonderry, where his father was stationed in the civil service, and where he attended Creighton's Grammar-School, situated on the wall above Governor Walker's testimonial. For three years thereafter he was instructed by a private tutor in connection with his brothers, James and John, the former of whom is an architect and major of the Victoria Rifles, in New Zealand, where the family finally located, and where both Richard Derrom and his wife died.

After leaving Londonderry, in 1834, Col. Derrom went to Deal, England, where he studied higher mathematics with a friend,—a branch of science in which he took great delight,—it being his intention to fit himself for the profession of a civil and military engineer. In 1836 he left Deal for the United States, mainly for travel and to better prepare himself for his profession, and upon arriving in this country entered a lithographer's office, having commenced at as early an age as eight years to study drawing, and being an adept at both that and coloring. In November, 1836, he came to Paterson, where he found employment under C. S. Van Wagoner to survey, lay out, and map the city, etc. He made the first map of Passaic city also, for John Lloyd, an old resident of that place. In March, 1837, for the purpose of obtaining a practical knowledge of architecture, he apprenticed himself to a carpenter and builder in Paterson, and after three years was placed in charge of the business. Prior to this, however, he had been in charge of the books and of the drawing department. In 1844 he began business on his own account in Paterson, and carried on one of the largest building enterprises in the State until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when, owing to his early military education and his admitted executive ability, he was chosen chairman of the war committee to raise troops, and succeeded in filling the several quotas of soldiers without the necessity of a draft, in one instance within three weeks. In 1862, when President Lincoln called for "300,000 men, and 300,000 more," making 600,000 in all, a draft was ordered if the quota was not filled by volunteers. Col. Derrom, by energetic appeals to the patriotism of the people, seconded by his active personal exertions, succeeded in raising the quota for Paterson within three days. Falling in his efforts to have Passaic County soldiers commanded by Passaic men, it was arranged to have a regiment formed composed of five companies from Paterson and five from the southern section of New Jersey, of which he was unanimously elected colonel. He received his commission from the Governor, and was mustered into the service of the United States on Sept. 29, 1862. In a few days he had the regiment—the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Infantry—in perfect order and discipline, and proceeded to the seat of war in October following. On arriving at Washington he was appointed to command a brigade of Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Jersey troops; but expressing a desire to do duty with his own regiment, many of whom had been induced to enlist by him, he resumed his duties as colonel. The regiment performed valuable service in the field, and participated in a number of important engagements. At the battle of Frederickburg, after the day was really lost, the regiment, with Col. Derrom at its head, was the only one to advance to the enemy's works at the time, and the night being dark was controlled by the whistle-calls of its leader alone. Throughout his entire service in the field Col. Derrom earned the warm approval and indorsement of his superior officers, and performed his duties in a soldierly and successful manner. His engineering talents came into active play upon the occasion of the attack of Longstreet upon Suffolk, Va., in 1862, when, within eight hours, roads were built and bridges constructed over Broer's Creek under his supervision and direction, preventing a detour of five miles and bringing the troops on the Nansemond River into close and rapid communication with each other



Andrew Derrom

and with Suffolk, contributing essentially to the successful termination of the siege.

After the expiration of the regular term of service, Col. Derrom returned to Paterson, expecting to rejoin the army with his regiment reorganized as veterans; but he found his private business affairs in such a disastrous condition that it was necessary for him to remain at home and look after the interests of his family. Within three years he restored his business, paid all indebtedness, and employed from four hundred to five hundred men. For years he had one of the largest building enterprises in the country, and many of the manufacturing, public, and private buildings in Paterson were designed and built by him, including such structures as the Dale, Arkwright, Empire, Waverly, and Franklin Mills. In many of the factories of the city, after the adoption of the tariff provisions of 1842, he designed and built the machinery with the assistance of expert mechanics. He was the first in the United States to make complete sectional buildings that could be built in one place and transported to another and put up, and received a bronze medal from the American Institute Fair in 1862 for his mechanical genius, and in 1872 both a silver and special gold medal from the New Jersey State Fair at Waverly. In 1870, having acquired a handsome competency, he retired from active business, and established the Derrom Building Company, putting in seventy-five thousand dollars of his capital, and adding more from time to time. The corporate enterprise was at first very successful, but owing to the approaching business depression, signs of which had al-

ready begun to appear, it met with subsequent disasters, and finally collapsed. Even at this critical time Col. Derrom did not hesitate to take of his private means to liquidate the indebtedness of the concern. He was subsequently invited to go to Caracas, Venezuela, where he established large construction shops on the American system, and filled the position of supervisor and architect for nearly four years. He returned in 1879, and is now with his sons, Andrew and James A. Derrom, in their business as supervising architects, in Paterson.

Besides his success as a mechanical engineer and as a commanding officer of brave soldiers in the field, Col. Derrom has been since his first residence in Paterson one of its most active and useful public men, and has been closely identified with many of the improvements and institutions of the city. From 1868 to 1872 he purchased and developed the whole of the east side of the city, laying out lots and streets, building houses, and rendering that section attractive and desirable as a place of residence.

He was also instrumental in establishing the People's Park on Madison Avenue, and in developing other sections of the city. In politics he was originally an Old-Line Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party has acted almost entirely with that party. Upon the first organization of the municipal government of Paterson he was elected alderman from the West Ward, and took a prominent part in perfecting the city government. He drew most of the ordinances passed by the board (in the rough), and his services were especially valuable in the arranging and correcting of street grades and lines. He was elected to serve a second term in the board from the same ward. In 1853 he was chosen president of the City Council of Paterson as an independent candidate, a position that was equivalent to mayor, and in which only two others had preceded him, viz., Judge Philemon Dickerson and Charles Danforth. During his administration of municipal affairs taxes were light, expenses small, and the debt of the city not only reduced, but a balance left in the treasury. In 1854, under a law suggested by him, a bill was passed by the Legislature of New Jersey to correct the selling of the school children to the person who would teach the greatest number for the least money. In the spring, under this law, Col. Derrom, as its father, was appointed the first president of the board of education and superintendent of public schools, and it was he mainly who had the organizing and perfecting of the public school system of Paterson. He remained with the board for five years, and so thorough were the public schools that private schools could not be sustained against them. Col. Derrom has also been actively connected with other local institutions of Paterson; was the first vice-president of the savings-bank and of the Passaic Water Company, and in church matters has been for a number of years an elder in the First Presbyterian Church. He was formerly a very active supporter of the Sabbath-school cause, was for a number of years a leading superintendent of the Sabbath-school of that church, and during the seventeen years of his connection with the First Dutch Reformed Church was an active worker in the Sabbath-school and choir. He was married in 1842 to Elizabeth Vreeland, a representative of some of the first settlers of Paterson. The children have been four in number, viz., Andrew, James A., Mary L., wife of Casiano Santana, a banker of Caracas, Venezuela, and Elizabeth M. N. Derrom. Miss Jennie L. Derrom is an adopted daughter, and occupies a cherished place in the household of which she forms a part. Andrew and James A. Derrom are carrying on the business of architects and superintendents at No. 209 Main Street, the firm-name being A. Derrom, Jr., & Co. Col. Derrom is a prominent member of the orders of Freemasonry and Odd-Fellowship, and has held a number of high offices in the latter.

N. J.; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1863.

Sergeant-Major, Charles J. Field, tobacconist, Camden, N. J.; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; promoted to adjutant; mustered out June 20, 1863. Granville Leach, Cape May, N. J.; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; promoted lieutenant; mustered out June 20, 1863. Charles Thiskett, Passaic, N. J.

Quartermaster-Sergeant, John Murchamp, clerk, Camden, N. J.; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1863.

Commissary-Sergeant, J. R. Putnam, lawyer, Paterson, N. J.; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1863.

Hospital Steward, James Van Blarcom, lawyer, Paterson, N. J.; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1863.

Assistant Hospital Steward, George Gravelius, barber, Paterson, N. J.; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1863.

Drum-Major, A. J. Williams, cigar-maker, West Milford, N. J.; mustered in Sept. 29, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1863.

Few officers in the service were better qualified than Col. Derrom both as an organizer and disciplinarian. For a short time he was placed in command of the brigade with which his regiment was organized, the First Brigade of Casey's division, consisting of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh New Jersey, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Vermont, and the Twelfth Massachusetts Battery.

The regiment left camp at Beverly on the 10th of October, 1862, and arrived in Washington on the following day, going into camp on Capitol Hill. Here the brigading took place, and the assignment of Col. Derrom temporarily to the command of the brigade. For a short time in November the regiment was assigned to detached picket duty at Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, then, on the 30th, commenced their eighty-mile march to Liverpool Point, opposite Aquia Creek, whence they were transported across the Potomac and proceeded to Falmouth. Here, though wearied by a long march, the regiment was no sooner brigaded anew with the First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, than the tocsin sounded for active service, and they were with Burnside in the famous Fredericksburg engagement. "The Ninth Corps," says an account of this action, "lying immediately opposite Fredericksburg, was particularly exposed to the enemy's fire, but crossed with great gallantry, the First Brigade of the Third Division being the second to occupy the place, one of its regiments crossing some time before the bridges were laid. The Twenty-fifth, immediately upon reaching the south bank, threw out pickets along the streets, and so remained until the morning of the 13th, when the Ninth Corps went into action. The duty before this corps was arduous and dangerous, being to attack the enemy advantageously posted in the woods and hills lying

back of Fredericksburg, and where he had constructed formidable earthworks which were defended by numerous batteries. The odds were fearful, but the brave troops of the Ninth pushed steadily forward, clearing their way to a plain at the foot of the first ridge. There the order was given to storm the enemy's works, and two divisions advanced to the perilous task, marching dauntless across the plain until within a dozen or twenty rods of the ridge. Then the rebel infantry, stationed behind a stone wall, opened a murderous fire. For a moment the head of the column was thrown into confusion, but rallying, it was reinforced, and again moved forward. But the attempt to dislodge the enemy was vain. From the moment the brave columns left the shelter of the ravine where they had formed for the assault until they reached the foot of the hill the rebel artillery and infantry poured a terrific concentrated fire upon the advancing line, and again it came to a halt, then broke and retired. But now, the situation growing desperate, Getty's division of the Ninth Corps, including the Twenty-fifth, was ordered up, and charged directly upon the intrenchments at the Telegraph road near the Marye House, the Jersey men forming the centre of the attacking force. Pushing steadily forward a distance of some eight hundred yards, over fences, ravines, and swamps, the regiment, just at dusk, then alone charged with a cheer to a plateau only fifty paces from the wall held by the enemy, exposed all the way to a murderous fire, but bravely pressing on and holding their advanced position. But this was but for a little time. At length, the supports having fallen back, and the darkness rendering it impossible any longer to manoeuvre with safety, the enemy, moreover, having perfect command of the position, the regiment was reluctantly withdrawn, still, however, fighting gallantly, and pouring in volleys of musketry as it fell back. By this time other parts of the line had also been finally driven back, and the enemy having reoccupied his advanced position, the Twenty-fifth, with its division, bivouacked on the ground from which it had moved to the assault. The loss of the regiment in this battle was nine killed, fifty-eight wounded, and eighteen missing. The conduct of the men was excellent throughout, being much more steady, indeed, than that of some of the other regiments. The following congratulatory order, dated 'Bivouac, Street of Fredericksburg,' was issued by the colonel commanding on the day after the engagement:

"I. The colonel commanding takes great pleasure in giving credit to the officers and men in general of this regiment engaged in the action of yesterday. Their coolness under the trying circumstances in which they were placed stamps them as worthy comrades of the veterans of the army.

"II. The few who in the time of danger skulked from their duty to their country will in due time receive their reward.

"III. The noble men whom we have lost (killed in action) we mourn for, and sympathize with their families in their affliction while we hope that their and our loss will be the eternal gain of our late comrades.

"IV. In congratulating all on the bold front the regiment displayed, and for our preservation from greater loss under the terrific fire of the enemy, it is proper that we should render thanks unto God for His merciful providence.

"ANDREW DERROM, Colonel Commanding."

It is not our purpose to follow the regiment through all its movements. After remaining in the old camp at Falmouth until early in February, 1863, the regiment was transferred to Newport News, and thence on the 13th of March to Suffolk, Va., where it encamped a short distance from the Dismal Swamp, near Fort Jericho, a work commanding the railroad running to Portsmouth. In April the enemy, some thirty thousand strong, having crossed the Blackwater and taken position in our front, the regiment was put into the intrenchments, a portion manning the completed works, while others constructed new defenses, built bridges, and opened necessary roads. The purpose of Longstreet seemed to be to cross the Nansemond, overwhelm the garrison, seize the roads to Norfolk and cut off the Federal supplies. This would have placed both Norfolk and Portsmouth at the mercy of the rebels. It was therefore imperative that the position of our forces on the Nansemond should be inflexibly maintained. This involved the command of the river for a distance of eight miles, bordered by lagoons and marshes which could only be rendered passable for troops and reinforcements by the construction of long roads, bridges, and causeways. This work, at once arduous and important, was performed largely by the Twenty-fifth New Jersey, while the bridges were in almost every instance constructed under the direction of Col. Derrom. Two of these bridges, one over Broer's Creek, near Suffolk, and the other over Jericho Creek, were not only built but designed by the colonel, and were constructed almost entirely without tools, the workmen using only wood-axes, one auger, and one small chisel. Each bridge was built in from five to ten hours, and though subjected to the severest tests,—columns of troops, trains of loaded wagons, and the heaviest field ordnance and siege-pieces repeatedly crossing over them,—they stood unshaken.

A writer, giving an account of these works, says,—

"The bridge over Broer's Creek, over seventy feet in length, and the foundation resting on a muddy bottom in ten feet of water, was thrown across in five hours, the whole structure, including the cutting down of the timber and the corduroying of the approaches through a thick wood, being completed in less than a day with a detail of sixty men. Col. Derrom appears to have suggested this whole system of roads and bridges, by means of which, mainly, Longstreet was checkmated.

"A letter from Gen. Getty to Col. Derrom says, 'More especially were your suggestions on the subject of military bridges of value. The bridges constructed by you, and after your own invention, over Broer's Creek, during the siege of Suffolk, in April last, were of the greatest importance. Thrown with great rapidity, and at a critical moment, by cutting off a detour of five miles, and thus bringing the troops on the Nansemond River into close and rapid communication with each other and with Suffolk, they contributed essentially to the successful termination of the siege.'"

After the abandonment of the siege by Longstreet, the Twenty-fifth Regiment built a fort near Suffolk, which Gen. Getty, in compliment to the State, named

Fort New Jersey. The loss of the regiment during the siege was small, two killed and nine wounded. Among the former was Chaplain Butler, who was mortally wounded while moving about the field, alleviating the sufferings of the wounded soldiers. He was a man of the most exalted character and the purest patriotism, and was universally beloved by the men in whose service he so bravely died.¹

The regiment having completed its term of service returned home, and was mustered out on the 20th of June, 1863. (See record of the officers and men in the regiment from Passaic County in a subsequent chapter.)

Company A.²—(JOHN MCKIERNAN, Captain.)

Ackerman, Jacob, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
Anderson, Abraham, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
Angie, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
Attenborough, Samuel, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
Avison, Jeremiah, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
Bohen, James, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; wounded in the head at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; rejoined company for duty March 22, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
Bott, Frederick, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
Boyd, William, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
Boyle, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
Burton, George, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
Campbell, John, wagoner, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
Conarton, Michael, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

¹ Francis E. Butler was born at Suffield, Conn., on Feb. 9, 1825. He was the son of Asa Butler, a paper-manufacturer of Suffield, Conn., and for a number of years previous to entering college was engaged in the office of the large paper-house of his brothers, Henry V. and William Butler, in New York and Paterson, N. J. He graduated with honorable distinction at Yale College in the class of 1857, and after studying divinity at Princeton and at Union Theological Seminary in New York, he became pastor of the Congregational Church of Paterson, where he remained till he entered the service as chaplain.

He manifested on all occasions the spirit and courage of the true soldier, as well as of the faithful chaplain, often putting himself in posts of danger to do extra service over and above what the duties of his station required. It was in one of these situations, while taking care of wounded comrades on the field, that he received the fatal shot which ended his useful and promising career. In all his relations Chaplain Butler was a man of high honor and of an exalted character. His people, whether of the church or of the regiment, all loved and honored him, and his memory is greatly revered by his surviving friends.

It is said, in explanation of the military knowledge and enthusiasm which Chaplain Butler displayed while in the army, that this was a sort of *esprit de corps* imbibed in early life, for when quite young, at home in Suffield, Conn., he organized and equipped a military company of his own, and drilled them in the tactics which he himself learned for that purpose. It is well known to those familiar with the history of the regiment that he rendered important service to the officers in command, and a brilliant career was predicted for him in the army had his life been spared.

² We find the following note attached to the record of this company:

"Company A, formed from a nucleus of members of Washington Fire Engine Company (Paterson, N. J.), were men of average height, strong and healthy, and invariably reported more men for duty each day than any other company in the regiment. The company being composed of mechanics, were detailed to assist in building all of Col. Derrom's patent bridges, notably the one crossing the creek near Suffolk. Gen. Getty said to Capt. McKiernan that if this bridge was completed by a certain time it would be worth a million dollars to the government. The bridge was completed in the time, being over seventy feet long, and thrown across in the space of five hours. Capt. McKiernan, of Co. A, was complimented by Col. Derrom on the efficiency and willingness with which his men worked, in some instances up to their waist in mud and water. This bridge saved Gen. Peck from being driven from Suffolk."

Conoly, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Connor, Michael, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Dean, John, sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; wounded in left shoulder at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; rejoined company for duty March 22, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Dean, William, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Eckington U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1863, for disability.
 Deata, Ezra, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at reg. hosp., camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 12, 1863, for disability.
 Demarest, Peter S., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Dougherty, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Dingle, Peter M., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; teamster at convalescent camp, Alexandria, Va.; final record not known; absent at muster.
 Duffy, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Englehart, Frederick, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Folly, Elias, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Folly, John B., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Frank, John K., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Gordon, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Gallagher, William, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Gibson, James T., 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; wounded in left wrist and taken prisoner at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; paroled Jan. 9, 1863; com. 2d Lieut. May 1, 1863; rejoined company for duty June 8, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Hart, Henry, M.D., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; died of wounds at Richmond, Va., Jan. 22, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
 Hagan, Alexander, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Haycock, William, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Hodge, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Howard, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Helme, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died of typhoid fever at reg. hosp., camp near Suffolk, Va., March 26, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Hampton, Va.
 Heake, Gottlieb, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Huff, Jacob, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Hyde, Joseph, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at reg. hosp., camp near Suffolk, Va., March 13, 1863, for disability.
 Ingham, William, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Ingrund, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Jackson, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Jantz, Michael, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Kay, Alfred, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Kelle, Andrew, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Keer, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Kegan, John C., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Kidd, William, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Kime, Aaron, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 King, Charles A., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Lawless, Henry, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Lee, James, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; sergt. March 1, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Mahoney, Timothy, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Mara, Philip, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 McBride, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 McDermott, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 McKiernan, John, captain, com. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 McKiernan, Samuel G., corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; sergt. Sept. 30, 1862; pro. to 1st Lieut., Jan. 11, 1863, *vice* Rogers, pro.; wounded slightly at battle of Suffolk, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
 McNeill, Joseph, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; sergt. March 1, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
 McOmley, Francis, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 McGill, James, musician, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 McGill, Bernard, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 McGuire, Anthony, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Maher, Patrick, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp. Dec. 23, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Munday, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Morrison, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; wounded in left shoulder in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Morgan, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Newton, William, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Oliver, Richard, musician, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from Co. E; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Otto, Adam, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Parker, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. Hosp., Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, Jan. 23, 1863, for disability.
 Phalon, John, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Pallett, Richard, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Pettigrew, Matthias, sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Quinlan, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Reed, William, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Robertson, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Richards, Thomas B., 2d Lieut., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; res'd May 18, 1863.
 Rogers, Andrew, 1st Lieut., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to capt. Co. F, Jan. 11, 1863, *vice* Blenkow, res'd; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Ross, Richard, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; wounded in breast at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; rejoined company for duty, March 25, 1863; wounded in thigh at battle of Suffolk, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Ryan, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Scanlan, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Spindler, Charles, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Stone, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Sutton, Michael, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Sweeney, Patrick, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Thomas, Benjamin, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Vall, John S., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Van Dyne, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; wounded in left thigh in battle of Suffolk, Va., May 3, 1863; rejoined company for duty June 10, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Van Ness, Ephraim N., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Van Ness, John K., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Veader, John H., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Veader, David, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died of malarial fever at Armory Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1862.
 Veasey, Nicholas, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp. March 1, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Walls, Michael, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Watt, Alexander, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Warren, Peter, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Ward, William J., sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; private Oct. 21, 1862; pro. to 2d Lieut. Co. E, Dec. 30, 1862, *vice* Marsh, promoted; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Watson, Edward J., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp. Sept. 30, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Waywood, Henry, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Wise, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp. Dec. 22, 1862; wounded in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; rejoined company for duty June 10, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Winters, William B., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Wood, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Company C.

Allen, Oscar, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Anderson, John, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Barker, Dayton, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Barker, Marius, corp., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; private Oct. 13, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Bell, John, corp., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; sergt. May 3, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Binson, Robert, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. at Armory Square Hosp., Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1862, for disability.
 Brown, Alexander, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Buckley, Joseph, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 17, 1863, for disability.
 Bush, James, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Burton, George, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Clark, Andrew, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Clark, Redmond, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Condron, Patrick, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Coyle, Henry, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Clinton, Francis De Witt, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. at Stanton U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1863, wounds received in action at Fredericksburg; leg amputated.

Conseelyea, Alexander, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. at Fairfax Seminary, Va., Jan. 8, 1863, for disability.

Doremus, Andrew, corp., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; sergt. May 11, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Doremus, Albert C., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Doremus, Stephen, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Doremus, Thomas C., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Decker, David N., private, must. in Oct. 31, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Devine, Hugh, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Drew, Martin R., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Drew, Alexander, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Eakins, William, sergt., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; 2d lieut., vice Parmley, res'd, Jan. 7, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Eakins, Robert, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Everson, Matthias, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Fine, George, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Force, Columbus, 1st lieut., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; acting adjt. from Oct. 15 to Dec. 25, 1862; pro. to capt. Co. G, Dec. 25, 1862, vice Powell, resigned; must. out June 20, 1863.

Fredericks, Jacob, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Findon, Job H., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Gannon, John, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Graham, Archibald, capt., com. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Haycock, Mahlon, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Montgomery, John, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Mulligan, John, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Munn, James, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Mullen, John, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., March 13, 1863, for disability.

Page, William, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Paine, John, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Perry, Berthual, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Polhamus, David, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; sergt., Jan. 10, 1863; private May 11, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Lamond, John, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; corp., Jan. 10, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Leslie, David, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; corp., Jan. 10, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Luck, William, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Ludwick, Jacob, private; no record.

Marshall, George W., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Massaker, John, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

McGaw, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862.

Maher, Thomas, sergt., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; corp., Oct. 15, 1862; sergt., Jan. 10, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Miller, John, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Harwood, Jabez, corp., enl. Sept. 2, 1862.

Hudson, Robert, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Jones, Tisdell B., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Kay, James B., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Kay, Seth H., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Kelly, Robert, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Kimball, Henry, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Kendall, George H., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Preston, Daniel B., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Post, William F., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; sergt., Jan. 10, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Norris, William H., corp., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; sergt., Oct. 15, 1862; 1st sergt., Jan. 10, 1863; Oct. 15, 1862, color sergt., until Jan. 10, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Parmley, Robert, 2d lieut., com. Sept. 2, 1862; res'd Jan. 5, 1863.

Preston, George H., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Preston, James W., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Preston, William E., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Reed, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Riley, James, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Roberts, John J., corp., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Shackenbush, John, corp., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Scott, Henry L., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Slaco, Francis, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Slingerland, John, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Stevenson, William J., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; 1st sergt; pro. to 1st lieut., vice Force; must. out June 20, 1863.

Suitor, William, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; corp. May 3, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Swift, Edward, sergt., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Springstein, James, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; corp. Jan. 10, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Smith, Charles W., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Smith, James, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Spear, William H., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Spittle, Charles, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Spittle, John R., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Van Orden, William, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Van Orden, Henry, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Van Orden, Andrew, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Van Orden, Garret, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Van Orden, Charles, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died of ulceration of the bowels at hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31, 1862.

Van Orden, Giles, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; supposed to have died in Gen. Hosp.

Vreeland, John J., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Westervelt, Martin V., private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Wilde, William, corp., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1862, for disability.

Paleman, Richard, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; missing in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; supposed killed.

Skinner, William, sergt., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; killed in action near Suffolk, Va., May 3, 1863.

Garlick, Seth, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; corp., May 11, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Company E—(ALEXANDER HOLMES, Captain.)

Babcock, Anthony M., private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Babcock, Minard, private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Banta, Charles G., private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Barnard, John, private, Acquackanonk, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Berry, John, corp., West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1863, for disability.

Brinkerhoof, R. Boardman, musician, Paterson, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Bush, George D., private, Acquackanonk, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Cary, William R., private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Carlin, George D., private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Cole, William F., private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Cole, Frederick S., private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Cook, Martin, private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Conklin, George E., corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; private Oct. 1, 1862.

Conklin, Samuel J., private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Croft, William, private, Paterson, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Conseelyea, Edward, private, Paterson, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., April 18, 1863, of wounds received in action at Fredericksburg, Va.

Cronk, Joseph, private, Pompton, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Crother, Sidney, private, Manchester, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Day, Horace P., private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 12, 1863, for disability.

Davenport, Garret, private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Davis, Horace, private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp., Oct. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Decker, Henry, corp., Paterson, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; sergt., Oct. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Edwards, Samuel B., private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Freeman, George P., West Milford, pro. to 1st lieut., Sept. 16, 1862; res'd Dec. 22, 1862.

Fredericks, Henry I., private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Gilmore, David F., Paterson, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Hampton, Va., May 11, 1863, for disability.

Gormley, Thomas H., West Milford, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; sergt. April 4, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Han-l, William H., private, West Milford, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Hadley, Edmund V., Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp. Oct. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Hartwick, William, Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862.

Henderson, Thomas, Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Henderson, Martin, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Herman, Martin, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862.

Holmes, Alexander, Paterson, capt., must. out June 20, 1863.

Hopkins, Daniel, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Irrin, Martin, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Jennings, John, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Kay, John, Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp., Dec. 12, 1862; sergt., Jan. 20, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Kay, William H., Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Kimble, George, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1862, for disability.

Kimble, James, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Luke, George, Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Margeson, Richard D., West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died at regt. hosp., near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 22, 1862.

Marsh, Charles M., 2d Lieut., com. Sept. 16, 1862; 1st lieut., vice Freeman, resigned, Dec. 30, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Merriss, Robert R., West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Merriss, Nicholas, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Merrison, Martin, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862.

Mains, Henry, Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 12, 1863, for disability.

Morse, Aaron, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Morse, William, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

McCauley, Daniel J., private, enl. Sept. 26, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

McGurk, Arthur, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp., May 11, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Odell, Henry, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Oliver, Richard, Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. A, Nov. 26, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Ozer, William, Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Prall, Henry, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Price, George, Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Post, George, Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Fort Wood, New York Harbor, Dec. 28, 1862, for disability.

Raasey, Jefferson, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Rear, William H., Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Riker, Obadiah, Paterson, sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1863, for disability.

Scott, Thomas, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Shay, Abram, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Smith, Daniel, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Fort Wood, Jan. 17, 1863, for disability.

Shippey, John, West Milford, sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Carver U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., April 7, 1863, for disability.

Snyder, James, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died at regt. hosp., near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 28, 1862.

Stickie, Cyrus H., West Milford, sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; 1st sergt., May 11, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Stalter, Robert, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp., Jan. 25, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Stalter, Jeremiah, West Milford, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at camp near Fairfax Seminary, Va., Nov. 28, 1862, for disability. Retained in service by mistake, and wounded in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Struble, Francis, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Taylor, Edward, Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Templeton, Isaac F., Acquackanonk, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; deserted Jan. 24, 1863, at camp near Falmouth, Va.; returned to duty May, 1863; left at Norfolk, Va., June 4, 1863, for trial as a deserter; final record unknown.

Thorne, George E., West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Torbert, Matthew G., Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Van Orden, Peter, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Van Orden, George, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Van Orden, Henry J., West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Van Orden, Samuel, West Milford, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Vanzill, Eber, Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Vanzill, Theodore, Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Vreeland, Richard, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Vreeland, Ralph, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Vreeland, Henry, Pompton; must. out June 20, 1863.

Warburton, James, West Milford, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Whelan, James, Paterson, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862.

Williams, Andrew J., West Milford, musician, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Woodruff, John J., West Milford, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; sergt., May 11, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.

Woolston, Charles, private, enl. Sept. 26, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Company H.

Alexander, Donald, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Alexander, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Burris, James P., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Burris, Andrew J., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Boardman, William J., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Braddock, William, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Bergia, Harvey, 1st Lieut., enl. Sept. 18, 1862; capt., vice James Ingles, com. q. m. r.; resigned Dec. 28, 1862.

Bogert, David C., sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; com. Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Bogert, Cornelius, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Cadis, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., March 9, 1863, for disability.

Carrough, George N., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newport News, Va., March 8, 1863, for disability.

Carson, George W., private, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. in Sept. 26, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Cheesboro, Charles P., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

- Coats, Joseph, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Cook, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Collins, Jesse T., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Collins, Samuel H., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Campbell, John O., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Demarest, William, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Demarest, Abram, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Philadelphia, March 14, 1863, for disability.
- Devour, William, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Dutcher, Charles, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Demarest, William, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Dewer, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Dutcher, Charles, musician, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Fisher, Caspar, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., June 5, 1863, for disability.
- Gravellus, George, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; assistant hospital steward Oct. 12, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Glunne, Adolph, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Garrison, Stephen, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Hadley, Benjamin, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Hilton, John T., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Hogencamp, Martin, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Hopper, Andrew J., musician, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Hopper, Thomas A., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Hopper, Jacob, recruit, enl. Oct. 31, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Hartrick, Charles, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Haycock, Peter, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Houghton, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., March 27, 1863, for disability.
- Hutchinson, Wm., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Ingles, James, Jr., capt., com. Sept. 2, 1862; com. quartermaster Sept. 25, 1862.
- Irving, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Jacobus, Peter, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; private, Jan. 1, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Jacobus, Peter, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Kenney, Martin, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Elkington U. S. Army Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1863, for disability.
- Kreiger, John F., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- King, William M., sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Kingsland, Jacob, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Lair, Samuel, sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; 1st sergt., Oct. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Labiaux, Emile, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died of typhoid fever at camp near Suffolk, Va., April 26, 1863.
- Locery, Simon, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Morehead, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Mosely, Joseph, sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Mosely, Richard, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; buried there.
- Messenger, Lewis, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Mentrich, Philip, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Mortania, Isaac, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- McAulan, Duncan, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; adjt.'s clerk; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Packer, William P., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp., Jan. 12, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Perry, Theodore S., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Perry, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Petry, Andrew, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Petry, George W., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp., Jan. 12, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Post, Anthony G., corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died of typhoid fever in hospital, at camp near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 27, 1862.
- Post, Garret J., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Pope, Austin, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Putnam, Joseph B., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to com.-sergt., Sept. 30, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Preston, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. Army Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 7, 1863, for disability.
- Pruden, Ebeneser, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Post, James M., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Reid, John L., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Reid, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Riker, John H., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Spear, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Stephens, Henry, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Shaffer, Lewis H., corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 9, 1863, disability.
- Sigler, Daniel M., corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Terhune, John, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 9, 1863, disability.
- Tiffany, Charles H. D., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Torbert, George M., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Vanderbilt, Richard, sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Vanderbilt, Abraham, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; 1st lieut., vice Beyers, pro., Sept. 26, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Van Wagoner, Cornelius, 2d lieut., com. Sept. 2, 1862; must. in Sept. 18, 1862; ambulance lieut.; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Van Saun, Cornelius, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Van Saun, Albert, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Van Wagoner, Garret, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 9, 1863, disability.
- Van Winkle, Simeon J., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Vanderbilt, Cornelius, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. Army Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1863, disability.
- Van Blarcom, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; sergt. and hosp. steward, Sept. 30, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Van Houten, Isaac, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp., Oct. 12, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Warden, John, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- White, William, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Williamson, Charles, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Willis, Cornelius A., private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Worthington, Richard, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Wilson, James, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Wright, Andrew, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Company K.—(ENOCH J. AYRES, Captain.)

- Ackerman, David, Acquackanonk, wagoner, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Allye, Richard P., Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp., April 20, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Ayres, J. Enoch, Paterson, capt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Sept. 24, 1862, to fill original vacancy; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Baganal, James, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Beldin, John, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Beach, Stephen, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Belcher, Adam, Pompton, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at first battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; sergt., Jan. 1, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Bogert, William, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Bowman, Peter, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Brooks, Abraham, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Brower, George W., Acquackanonk, musician, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Bugbee, William, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Carroll, Bryan, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

- Cisco, Thomas A., Acquackanonk, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Clark, Henry, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Cobb, John, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Cole, Abraham H., Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Collins, John J., Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Conklin, Levi, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Conklin, Walter, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Conklin, Andrew, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Cook, Francis H., Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; final record not known.
- Cunier, Lawrence, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Davenport, William H., Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Decker, Barney, Pompton, sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; private, Jan. 1, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Denholm, Charles, Acquackanonk, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Degraw, John, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Degraw, Peter, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Deeths, John, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Deitch, Henry, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Dodd, Amzi, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Eaton, Jesse K., Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; 1st sergt., Sept. 24, 1862; 2d lieut., vice G. M. Post, res'd. Dec. 25, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Eels, Abraham, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Faulkner, Leonard, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Garrabrast, Garrett, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Gould, Thomas, Pompton, sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Greenwood, Phillip, Pompton, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; sergt., Jan. 1, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Hamm, Aaron, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Hamm, Louis, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Hardy, John, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Hans, Jeremiah, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Hanke, Bernard, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Henchcliffe, James, Manchester, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Henderson, Samuel M., Pompton, sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Holloway, David, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Holloway, John, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Jacobs, John H., Acquackanonk, musician, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Jenkins, Jacob, Manchester, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Kilby, Joseph, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Washington, D. C., Nov. 28, 1862, for disability.
- Lee, George W., Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; 1st sergt. Dec. 25, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Mabry, John H., Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, March 25, 1863, for disability.
- Maynard, Floyd, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- McKay, Simon, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Miller, Garret, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Miller, Charles, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Mowry, John, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Morris, Jesse B., Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died of typhoid fever at camp near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 29, 1862.
- Nix, John, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Odell, Arthur, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Passage, Jacob, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Personette, George, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Piaget, Louis A., Acquackanonk, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 18, 1862; 1st lieut., vice Spear, promoted, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Post, George M., Acquackanonk, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; com. 2d lieut., vice Piaget, promoted; res'd. Dec. 22, 1862.
- Queman, Thomas, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1863, for disability.
- Ryan, William, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Redner, Joel, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862.
- Spear, John R., Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Spear, Edward R., Acquackanonk, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1862; capt., vice Ayres, promoted, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Spear, Josiah M., Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at camp near Suffolk, Va., April 2, 1863, for disability.
- Schuster, Francis A., Pompton, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Shippee, William H., Pompton, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Sindle, Christopher, Acquackanonk, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Severn, Benjamin R., Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., March 10, 1863, for disability.
- Snyder, Henry, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Snyder, John, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Storms, David, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Stockard, Leonard, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Straut, Andrew, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Shurtz, John, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at camp near Suffolk, Va., April 2, 1863, for disability.
- Thompson, Wm. H., Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Tuers, Joseph S., Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Tuers, John, Jr., Acquackanonk, 5th sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; sergt., Jan. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Turner, John Y., Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Vanatta, George, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Vanatta, Harmon, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Vanatta, Horace, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Vanatta, John, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Van Riper, George, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
- Van Riper, Philip H., Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.

Van Ouden, Joseph, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Van Ouden, David, Manchester, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Vanzill, Isaac, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Vreeland, Garret, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Vreeland, Garret I., Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Vreeland, Peter, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Williams, Patrick, Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; corp., Jan. 1, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Ward, William W., Acquackanonk, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Weatherwaks, George, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 White, Martin, Pompton, corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; private, Jan. 1, 1863; must. out June 20, 1863.
 White, John, Pompton, private, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 20, 1863.
 Thickett, Charles, Acquackanonk, private, enl. January, 1863; sergt.-maj., vice Leach, promoted; must. out June 20, 1863.

Thirty-third Regiment.—Company D of the Thirty-third Regiment was raised in Passaic County. Companies A, B, C, and F were raised in Newark; Company G was raised in Morris, Hudson, and Essex Counties; Company E in Camden and Essex; Company H in Hoboken, and Company K in Jersey City. Company D, from this county, was officered as follows: Captain, Charles Courtois; First Lieutenant, James T. Gibson; Second Lieutenant, William A. Miller.

The Thirty-third was the first "veteran regiment" raised in New Jersey, under an authorization issued in the summer of 1863 to Col. Mindil, formerly of the Twenty-seventh Regiment. It was recruited at Newark, and mustered into the United States service on the 3d of September. On the 8th it embarked upon transports lying in the Passaic River, and proceeded to Washington; thence on the 24th it was ordered to join the Army of the Cumberland. It participated in the movements about Chattanooga, the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, and in pursuit of Johnston, at Smithfield, N. C., fired the last shots of the war into the retreating rebel cavalry, whom they had successfully fought for half a day. The Thirty-third was retained in service until Aug. 2, 1865, when it was ordered to be mustered out, and proceeded to Newark.

In a little less than two years this regiment had traversed a distance of two thousand five hundred miles, over seventeen hundred of which were accomplished by marching. It fought in eight battles and engaged in over a dozen skirmishes. Although but two years in service, the losses of battle and campaign were such that the regiment was twice filled. The number of brevets conferred upon its officers show how highly the regiment was appreciated by the government.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

RECORD OF PASSAIC COUNTY MEN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A, FIRST REGIMENT.

Weller B. Hoxsey, second lieutenant.

Sergeants.—Orderly, Archibald Belcher; 1st, John Baxter; 2d, John E. Van Houten; 3d, William Wilson; 4th, John Johnson.
Corporals.—1st, Joseph Winters; 2d, Charles Gaukel; 3d, James Rowan; 4th, Jesse Jackson; 5th, Charles Maury; 6th, Charles Eyerson.

Privates.

Acton, John.	McConn, William.
Ashfield, James.	Marshall, Benjamin.
Byer, William.	Miles, Edward.
Campbell, Asaph.	McNabb, William.
Carey, James C.	McGrogan, Edward.
Clark, Samuel.	McMullen, John.
Clark, David.	McKenney, James.
Clark, Isaac.	McCready, John.
Corrigan, Edward.	Merkel, Joseph.
Cavanagh, John.	Polhamus, Albert.
Counsell, John.	Riker, Henry.
Davenport, Martin.	Riker, Obadiah.
Dougherty, Stephen T.	Ryerson, C. V.
Entwistle, Robert.	Shaw, John.
Ellison, Isaac.	Spencer, Joseph.
Goulding, Sidney.	Speer, Josiah.
Garrison, John H.	Slater, John.
Hare, John.	Tolson, James.
Harvey, Robert.	Van Vanderachen.
Hallowell, David.	Van Dien, Garret.
Hallowell, Thomas.	Westervelt, James.
Healey, John.	Whitford, John.
Jenkins, William.	Whelan, John.

COMPANY G.

Edwin E. Post, private.

COMPANY I, FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergeants.—1st, William H. Levi; 2d, G. M. Garbrant; 3d, C. J. Mosely; 4th, C. H. Calkins.

Privates.

Ackerman, William.	Geddes, William.
Ackerman, James.	Halstead, James.
Allen, Alexander.	Hammond, Garret.
Allison, Joseph.	Hilton, Jonathan.
Barnum, H. M.	Hunt, William.
Bergen, Timothy.	Hughes, John.
Bamford, Thomas.	Hough, Thomas.
Blanchard, A. J.	Irwin, Peter.
Bouse, John.	James, William H.
Buggins, George.	Knowlton, H. C.
Burke, John.	Kohler, Anthony.
Brown, William.	Kissack, Henry.
Carne, Daniel.	Konor, Patrick.
Carnel, Andrew.	Kitchell, Joseph.
Cavanaugh, Thomas.	Lloyd, J. C.
Cirt, James.	Lomon, Daniel.
Clegg, James.	Lomon, William.
Collier, Elias.	Lofan, Hugh.
Conkiel, John.	Mable, George W.
Cavanaugh, William.	Mailson, Joseph.
Douglas, G. M.	Marshall, Robert.
Duffy, Thomas.	Messenger, Thomas.
Drake, Nathan.	Mockhouse, John.
Dougherty, Thomas.	Mickel, J. A.
Drew, J. B.	McCorly, Patrick.
Elliot, William.	McGill, Michael.
Ettinger, Joseph.	McKenon, Martin.
Fordick, C. C.	Monks, Peter.
Goggins, Joseph.	Midgely, Samuel.
Garbrant, I. H.	O'Brien, Edward.
Guest, Benjamin.	O'Connell, Michael.
Garbrant, G. H.	Perry, George.

Petry, G. M.
 Ryan, Michael.
 Sherrin, James.
 Simpson, Robert.
 Steel, G. W.
 Steel, John.
 Sherrin, William.
 Toules, J. M.

Whitehead, W. M.
 Whitehead, E.
 Ward, Thomas.
 Wilkey, James E.
 Waidrean, Garret.
 Williams, I. M.
 Wright, J. M.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing in Companies A and I (Excelsior Brigade) at Williamsburg, Va.

COMPANY A.

Killed.—J. E. Van Houten, Robert Harvey, sergeants; J. Winters, Charles Gankle, Charles Ryerson, corporals; Thomas Hallowell, D. Hallowell, J. Slater, John Witford, privates.

Wounded.—B. W. Hoxsey, lieutenant; A. Belcher, sergeant; James Bowen, James Westervelt, privates.

Missing.—Edward Corrigan, James Ashfield, A. T. Campbell, J. Cavanaugh.

COMPANY I.

Killed.—Edward Birley, corporal; Michael Ryan, Jonathan Hilton, Henry Kiscock, privates.

Wounded.—John Conkie, corporal; Joseph Kitchell, Peter Erwin, privates.

Missing.—A. Marshall, corporal; Timothy Bergen, George Buggin, Thomas Cavanaugh, James Clegg, Thomas Haigh, W. H. James, John Lester, Samuel Medgely, privates.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDS (COL. ALLEN).

Privates.

Aikens, James.	Escott, Thomas.
Bell, William.	Griffin, James.
Coats, William.	McBride, John.

SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY F.

Bohen, John, private, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Campbell, Cornelius B., private, enl. May 28, 1861; died of dysentery at Culpeper, Va., Oct. 4, 1863.

Carroll, John, private, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Curran, Thomas, private, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. at Sickel U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Alexandria, Va., G. O. 77, Par. 6, War Dept., A. G. O., Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Brooks, David, private, enl. May 28, 1861.
 Ellison, Anthony, private, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Feeney, James, private, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Fine, Cornelius, private, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Jackson, Samuel, private, enl. May 28, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

McNab, John, private, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Paxton, Isaac, private, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom June 27, 1864.

Post, Sylvester J., private, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom June 27, 1864.

Russell, John, private, enl. May 28, 1861.
 Sherron, Patrick, private, recruited Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. B, 15th Regt.; disch. at camp near Clifton, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Terhune, William, private, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. at Camp Seminary, Va., March 2, 1862, for disability.

Van Allen, Peter, private, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Nov. 25, 1862, for disability.

Wilson, William, private, enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 15, 1863; disch. therefrom May 28, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Conklin, Edward I., private, enl. May 28, 1861; corp., Nov. 1, 1862; must. out June 21, 1864.

Eitel, Jacob, private, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Phalon, Patrick, private, enl. May 28, 1861.

Potts, William, private, enl. May 28, 1861.

Richardson, Joseph, private, enl. May 28, 1861.

COMPANY I, SECOND REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Allen, John, 1st lieutenant, enl. May 30, 1861; res'd Dec. 5, 1861.

Allen, Stephen W., private, enl. May 30, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Co. F, 10th Regt., April 27, 1862; res'd June 12, 1862.

Allen, Wallace W., private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. for disability at Peterson Park U. S. Hosp., Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3, 1862.

Ackerman, Andrew H., private, enl. May 30, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Co. A, 11th Regt., July 21, 1862, to fill original vacancy; pro. to captain, Co. C, March 6, 1863.

Andrews, Chauncey, private, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; recruit; disch. U. S. Hosp., Philadelphia, for disability.

Atchinson, James, private, enl. May 30, 1861.

Atchinson, William, corporal, enl. May 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, July 27, 1863.

Babcock, Frederick, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at camp near White Oak Church, Va., for disability, March 12, 1863.

Boardley, James, private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Beggs, James, private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Berdan, Albert, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. for disability at camp near White Oak Church, Va., April 15, 1863.

Brooks, William H., private, enl. Sept. 11, 1861; recruit; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Broughton, Grimshaw, private, enl. May 30, 1861; corp., Oct. 1, 1862; must. out June 21, 1862.

Brower, Cornelius W., private, enl. May 30, 1861; died U. S. A. Hosp., Fairfax Seminary, Va., Sept. 30, 1862.

Brower, Francis M., private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Buck, Chester H., private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. for disability, U. S. A. Hosp., Philadelphia, July 22, 1862.

Buckley, John F., private, enl. May 30, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant, Co. A, 11th Regt., May 27, 1862; capt., vice Kearny, pro.; res'd for disability July 19, 1864.

Buckley, William I., corporal, enl. May 30, 1861; sergeant; pro. to 2d lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1861; pro. to captain, vice Danforth, killed; must. out June 21, 1864.

Burnham, Sylvanus B., private, enl. May 30, 1861; died U. S. A. Hosp., Chester, Pa., Aug. 18, 1862, of wounds at Gaines' Farm, Va.; buried at Chester, Pa.

Brooks, William, private, enl. May 30, 1861.

Cain, Randolph P., musician, enl. Sept. 24, 1861; recruit; trans. to band; trans. to 1st Regt. (?)

Chadwick, Leonard, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. for disability at Camp Seminary, Va., March 29, 1862.

Clogau, James, private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Cooper, Samuel, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., West Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15, 1862, for disability.

Courtier, David, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at convalescent camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 25, 1863.

Courtier, William H., private, enl. May 30, 1861; recruit.

Crawford, Robert W., private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at convalescent camp, Alexandria, Va., for disability, July 31, 1863.

Cundell, Charles H., sergeant, May 30, 1861; disch. at Fairfax Seminary, Va., to accept commission. (?)

Davison, George W., private, enl. May 30, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Davison, William, Jr., sergeant, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Feb. 2, 1863, for disability.

Danforth, Charles, Jr., pro. to 2d lieutenant, June 12, 1861; pro. to captain, vice Griffith, res'd, Sept. 9, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Donaldson, William, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at camp near White Oak Church, Va., Jan. 3, 1863, for disability.

Driscoll, John A., private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Douglass, Theodore F., private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Dunkersley, William B., private, enl. May 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 15, 1863; disch. May 31, 1864.

Evans, Lemuel E., private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. for disability, U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1862.

Finklemeier, Nicholas, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. near Cloud's Mills, Va., for disability, Aug. 6, 1861.

Flavel, John W., private, enl. May 30, 1861; died at Chesapeake U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 25, 1862.

Fielding, Thomas, private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Ford, Edward G., 1st sergeant, enl. May 30, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant, vice Allen, disch., Dec. 28, 1861; res'd Oct. 29, 1862.

Gotschlich, Peter V. H., private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., for disability, Dec. 31, 1861.

Goodrich, Radford R., private, enl. May 30, 1861; corp., Dec. 25, 1861; private March 8, 1863; must. out June 21, 1864.

Griffith, George, captain, enl. May 30, 1861; res'd Sept. 5, 1861.

Hamilton, William, corporal, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; sergeant, May 13, 1862; pro.

to 2d Lieut. Co. G, 23d Regt., Feb. 14, 1863; pro. to 1st Lieut., Co. H, April 18, 1863; not must.; must. out June 27, 1863.

Harley, Joseph, wagoner, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Harvey, Henry, private, enl. May 30, 1861. (?)

Hayra, William, private, enl. May 30, 1861; pro. to 2d Lieut. Co. C, 13th Regt., Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to 1st Lieut., vice Bucklish, res'd, Nov. 1, 1862; res'd March 29, 1863.

Haycock, Charles, private; no record.

Higbie, Edward, corp., enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Dec. 30, 1862, for disability.

Hoff, Louis, private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Holmes, Alexander, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1862, for disability.

Hoy, William H., private, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, July 1, 1864; disch. therefrom Sept. 30, 1864.

Huber, Henry, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at Camp Sem., Va., Feb. 16, 1862, for general disability.

Irvine, James, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 13, 1863, for disability.

Johnson, William, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at De Camp U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, Dec. 26, 1862, for wounds received in action.

Keenan, John, private, enl. May 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom May 30, 1864.

King, Robert W., private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at Fortress Monroe, Va., Aug. 28, 1862, for wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.

King, Henry B., private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at convalescent camp, Alexandria, Va., for disability, Jan. 20, 1863.

Lamb, David, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at camp near White Oak Church, Va., Dec. 22, 1862, for disability.

Laing, James, corp., enl. May 30, 1861. (?)

Law, Joseph, (?) corp., enl. May 1, 1864; must. out June 21, 1864.

Loan, William F., private, enl. May 30, 1861; trans. to Western gunboat service Nov. 6, 1863.

Malpas, Alfred, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 8, 1862, to accept a commission. (?)

McGill, Alexander, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at camp near White Oak Church, Va., Jan. 8, 1863, for disability.

McCloud, Samuel F., private, enl. May 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 6, 1863; disch. therefrom May 30, 1864.

McCloud, William, private, enl. May 30, 1861; killed in action at Crampton's Pass, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

Mamrell, James, private, enl. May 30, 1861; corp., January, 1862; sergt., Oct. 1, 1862; 1st sergt., March 8, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom May 31, 1864.

Miller, James, private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Miller, William H., private, enl. May 30, 1861; 2d Lieut., Co. K, 13th Regt., Aug. 30, 1862, to fill original vacancy; 1st Lieut., Co. A, Nov. 1, 1862.

Munroe, Martin B., private, enl. May 30, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj., Oct. 7, 1861.

Montgomery, Ebenezer, private, enl. May 30, 1861; pro. to 2d Lieut. Co. K, 23d Regt., Jan. 8, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Morehead, John, private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

O'Brien, Michael, private, enl. May 30, 1861; corp., Oct. 1, 1862; must. out June 21, 1864.

Ott, Jacob, private, enl. May 30, 1861; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Perkins, Daniel, private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Paxton, Abram A., corp., enl. May 30, 1861; 1st sergt., Dec. 29, 1861; color sergeant; must. out June 21, 1864.

Ratzer, Felix, private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Roberts, William H., private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Scott, George, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. for disability at Camp Seminary, Va., March 3, 1862.

Sherran, William, private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Simonton, De Witt, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. per order of War Dept., to accept a commission as 2d Lieut. Co. I, 26th Regt.; not mustered.

Smith, Robert O., sergt., enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Smith, Anos T., private, enl. May 30, 1861; corp., March 17, 1862; must. out June 21, 1864.

Smith, John, private, enl. May 30, 1861.

Sip, Vreeland, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 5, 1863, to engage in gunboat service.

Slingerland, John T., private, enl. May 30, 1861.

Slater, John J., private, enl. May 30, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

Van Houten, Wallingston, private, enl. May 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 16, 1864; disch. therefrom June 4, 1864.

Van Gieson, Isaac, private, enl. May 30, 1861; missing in action May 8, 1864; reported to have died at Florence, S. C.

Walkington, Sam. B., Jr., private, enl. May 30, 1861; corp., Oct. 1, 1862; 1st sergt., June 1, 1863; paroled prisoner; disch. at Trenton, N. J.; must. out Feb. 28, 1865.

Walshall, James, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at convalescent camp, Alexandria, Va., July 15, 1863, for disability.

Watts, George, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Feb. 28, 1863, for disability.

White, John G. B., private, enl. May 30, 1861; pro. com.-sergt., Feb. 23, 1863.

Winters, William, private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at camp near White Oak Church, Va., April 13, 1863, for disability.

Winfield, Daniel H., private, enl. May 30, 1861; corp., March 17, 1862; 2d Lieut., July 6, 1862; 1st Lieut., vice Whitehead, transferred, Oct. 22, 1863; must. out June 21, 1864.

Whitney, Samuel S., private, enl. May 30, 1861; disch. at convalescent camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 30, 1863, for disability.

Zabriskie, John, private, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; recruit; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

THIRD REGIMENT (EXCELSIOR BRIGADE).

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Crossin, James.	Marsh, William H.
Farrel, David.	Perry, Joseph.
Hinchy, Maurice.	Rear, William H.

COMPANY K.

Birmingham, Patrick, private, enl. June 4, 1861.

Cotter, John G., private, enl. May 10, 1861; must. in June 4, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., May 22, 1862, for disability.

Grimley, Patrick, private, enl. June 4, 1861; pro. sergt., April 30, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.

Hackett, Joseph, private, enl. May 10, 1861; must. in June 4, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Kierman, Michael, private, enl. May 10, 1861; must. in June 4, 1861; disch. at Fort Worth, Va., for disability, April 4, 1862.

O'Neill, Thomas, private, enl. May 10, 1861; must. in June 4, 1861; pro. to corp., Dec. 24, 1862; killed in action near Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864.

Rose, Henry, private, enl. July 8, 1861; trans. to Co. C, 15th Regt., June 4, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 10, 1864.

Stoner, William, private, enl. June 4, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Schau, Henry, private, enl. May 10, 1861; must. in June 4, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.

Watson, George, private, enl. July 8, 1861; must. in July 8, 1861; disch. at Fort McHenry, Md., Sept. 29, 1862, for disability.

FIFTH REGIMENT

COMPANY G.

Bergen, Martin, musician, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.

Dougherty, Charles W., private, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. at convalescent camp, Alexandria, Va., March 14, 1863, for disability.

Duer, Alain, private, enl. and must. in Aug. 22, 1861.

Fairhurst, William, private, enrolled and must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. at Div. Gen. Hosp., Alexandria, Va., May 23, 1864, for disability.

Feehan, William, private, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.

Freeland, John H., private, enl. and must. in Aug. 22, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., May 20, 1862, of wounds received in action at Williamsburg, Va.; buried at National Cemetery, Hampton, Va., Row 13, Sec. D, Grave 40.

Graves, James, private, enlisted and must. in Sept. 2, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., April 15, 1863, of wounds received in action.

Halstead, Albert, private, must. Sept. 2, 1861; must. in on Sept. 7, 1864, with regiment.

Hand, Jesse, private, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; disch. at camp near Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1861, for disability.

Heaney, Henry, private, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; died of chronic dysentery at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 10, 1862.

Mann, Alexander, private, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.
 McCarron, John, private, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; corp., Jan. 1, 1863; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; supposed to be dead.
 McMilligan, Joseph, private, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. at convalescent camp, Alexandria, Va., April 20, 1863, for disability.
 Minsel, George, private, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. at Budd's Ferry, Md., May 20, 1862, for disability.
 Miller, David, corp., must. in Aug. 22, 1861; private, June 26, 1862; must. out Sept. 7, 1864, with regiment.
 Norbury, William, private, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. at 3d Corps Hosp., near Fort Lyon, Va., Nov. 18, 1862, for disability.
 Patton, Thomas, private, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 7th Regt.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Perry, John, private, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.
 Post, Peter, private, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.
 Rainsford, Charles E., private, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1862, for disability.
 Roche, Philip, private, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. to join regular army, Oct. 26, 1862.
 Salmon, Patrick, private, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. to join regular army, Oct. 26, 1862.
 Stalter, David, private, enl. Aug. 22, 1861.
 Walsh, Lively, private, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. at Annapolis, Md., April 17, 1863, for disability.
 Williamson, Samuel, private, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 7, 1864, with regiment.
 Williamson, William, private, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
 Winterbottom, Radcliff, private, enl. Sept. 2, 1861; disch. at camp, Cheesman's Creek, Va., April 10, 1862, for disability.
 Van Horn, William, wagoner, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; must. out with regt. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Young, Peter, private, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Baltimore, Md., Dec. 19, 1862, for disability.

SIXTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

Johnson, W. J., son of Capt. Johnson, of Paterson.

COMPANY B.

Oakley, William. Archey, James.

COMPANY C.

Sinclair, William.

COMPANY F.

Adams, Joseph.
 Briggs, Joshua A.
 Campbell, Brunett.
 Dunkerly, James.
 Elliott, Thomas.
 Freeland, Cornelius.
 Glancy, James.

COMPANY G.

Blauvelt, Cornelius. Smith, John.

COMPANY H.

Swift, David.

COMPANY I.

Thomas Spence, Lieutenant.

Sergeants.—J. Horsfau, James Kenworthy, J. H. Theberat, Peter Tawse.
Corporals.—Windsor Blake, J. Bunce, Joseph Dunning, Patrick Lynch.
Drummer.—John Miller.

Privates.

Black, Daniel.
 Bolton, James.
 Bridge, Robert.
 Butterworth, Abram.
 Cassidy, William.
 Carrigan, John.
 Cavanaugh, Patrick.
 Clark, David.
 Cowan, James.
 Craig, John (1).
 Craig, John (2).
 Crowell, George.
 Doty, Patrick.
 Davis, William.

Diggin, James.
 Galloway, Robert I.
 Gallagher, Patrick.
 Gibbs, William.
 Hopper, William.
 Knight, James.
 Marshall, William.
 McMahon, Thomas.
 Moran, John.
 Morrow, Arthur.
 Oldman, John.
 Palmer, James.
 Paterson, Robert.
 Porter, John.

Robinson, James.
 Russell, David.
 Sinclair, Andrew.
 Smith, James.
 Taylor, John.

Williamson, Kane.
 Whitney, John H.
 Whitney, Theodore.
 Woods, Thomas.
 Walker, Samuel.

Cupitt, George.

COMPANY K.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

Albion, Charles, private, enl. Aug. 29, 1861; no record.
 Christie, John, corp., enl. Aug. 29, 1861; sergt., Nov. 25, 1863; died of chronic diarrhoea at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 16, 1864.
 Miller, Abraham, private, enl. Aug. 29, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., May 6, 1862, for disability.
 Pound, John F., private, enl. Aug. 29, 1861; disch. at Harewood U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., March 12, 1863, for disability.
 Van Houten, Henry G., private, enl. Aug. 29, 1861; disch. at Ladies Home Gen. Hosp., New York City, April 7, 1864, for disability.

COMPANY K.

Ackerly, John, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; died of typhoid fever at U. S. A. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 20, 1862.
 Donahue, Martin, private, enl. March 15, 1863; substitute; trans. to Co. H. (See record in Bat. B, 1st Art.)
 Eakins (or Akins), private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; disch. for disability at Falmouth, Va., April 19, 1863.
 Elliott, Hugh, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861.
 Fields, William H., private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom Sept. 26, 1864.
 Fendow (or Finden), John, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; disch. for disability at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, Aug. 15, 1862.
 Fox, Henry D., corp., enl. Sept. 13, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., New York, Jan. 5, 1863, for disability.
 Fury, William, corp., enl. Sept. 13, 1861; disch. at Harrison's Landing, Va., Aug. 3, 1863, for disability.
 Halstead, William E., private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; died May 18, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
 Heywood, Joseph, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863; disch. therefrom Aug. 12, 1864.
 Hough, John, private, enl. Oct. 19, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp. at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30, 1863, for disability.
 Langwith, Samuel, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 21, 1864.
 McNeill, John, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861.
 Mosely, Richard B., private, enl. Oct. 24, 1861; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 O'Neill, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; trans. to Co. C; re-enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Quackenbush, John, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom Sept. 13, 1864.
 Robinson, James, substitute, enl. June 2, 1864; trans. from Co. C; final record incomplete.
 Somerville, Alexander, corp., enl. Aug. 1, 1862; sergt., Dec. 10, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 5, 1863.
 Sharp, Squire, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
 Speer, Peter, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 21, 1864.
 Smith, Frederick B., private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 21, 1864.
 Storms, Thomas G., private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Jan. 23, 1863, for disability.
 Van Allen, Peter, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861.
 Weymer, Isaac, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp. at Newark, N. J., Dec. 22, 1862, for disability.
 Winterbottom, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 21, 1864.

NINTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Reigher, Joseph, private, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; died at Chesapeake U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Fortress Monroe, Va., May 15, 1864, of wounds received in action at Swift Creek, Va.; buried at Hampton National Cemetery, Va.; trans. from Co. M; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Degleman, John, private, enl. Sept. 26, 1861; trans. to Co. E, Nov. 17, 1862; disch. at Newberne, N. C., Jan. 14, 1863, for disability.

COMPANY C.

Cooper, Henry C., private, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; corp., Jan. 16, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; sergt., Sept. 9, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Corcoran, John, corp., enl. Sept. 10, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.

¹ Taken prisoner by the enemy at Fort Pickens.

Gould, George C., corp., enl. Sept. 10, 1861; private, July 31, 1863; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Houk, George, private, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Jacobus, John H. A., private, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; corp., Jan. 16, 1863; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
 Manning, Benjamin, private, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Riker, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
 Stagg, William W., private, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
 Voorhees, Henry, wagoner, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Brown, James, substitute, enl. Oct. 1, 1864; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., G. O. 73, C. S. 1865, Dept. N. C.
 Berdan, Richard J., corp., enl. Sept. 20, 1861; sergt., Feb. 20, 1863; 1st sergt., Nov. 9, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; pro. to 2d Lieut., Co. C, Aug. 29, 1864, vice Rogers, promoted; pro. to q.m., Feb. 10, 1865.
 Bonney, Charles E., sergt.-maj., enl. May 1, 1862; 2d Lieut., vice B. W. Hopper, promoted; res'd June 22, 1863.
 Carlough, John N., private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp., Dec. 7, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Delaney, Tinton, private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; died at Craven Street Hosp., Newberne, N. C., April 29, 1862; buried there.
 Duford, Benjamin V., private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., Aug. 12, 1862, for disability.
 Dunkerley, Enoch, private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
 Gilliam, George M., private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
 Goldsmith, James Bayard, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to 2d Lieut. Bat. E, 1st Regt. N. J. Art., Sept. 8, 1863; res'd Feb. 9, 1864.
 Halliwell, Thomas J., private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
 Hudson, Thomas H., no record.
 Huffellin, John D., private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
 King, William H., musician, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 King, Edo M., sergt., enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. at Trenton, N. J., Dec. 8, 1864.
 King, Michael, private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., March 31, 1863, for disability.
 Munson, William L., private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; corp., Nov. 7, 1863; disch. Dec. 8, 1864.
 McClelland, James, private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., Feb. 28, 1863, for disability.
 Moore, William, private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Osborne, John H., private, enl. Sept. 24, 1861.
 Prentiss, William, private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
 Post, Hulmuth, private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. therefrom Oct. 20, 1864.
 Rankin, James, private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Reid, William, private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., March 18, 1864, for disability.
 Rice, Arthur, private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Somers, William H., private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Senior, David J., corp., enl. Sept. 20, 1861; sergt., Oct. 8, 1863; disch. at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 22, 1864.
 Sisson (or Sason), Robert A., private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Tierce, John, corp., enl. Sept. 20, 1861; private, Dec. 24, 1862; pro. to qr.-mr. sergt., Dec. 24, 1863.
 Smith, Robert M., private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. at Newberne, N. C., May 29, 1863, for disability.
 Valentine, David, private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. at Newport News, Va., Jan. 15, 1864, arm amputated.
 Van Houten, Oscar, corp., enl. Sept. 20, 1861; private, Dec. 24, 1862; pro. to qr.-mr. sergt., Dec. 24, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; com. 2d Lieut. Co. E; not mustered.
 Van Riper, William T., private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 30, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Van Schaick, Henry M., private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj., Dec. 24, 1862; re-enl. Nov. 30, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Williams, James, private, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; died at U. S. A. Hosp., at Beaufort, N. C., Sept. 26, 1864; also reported disch. Dec. 7, 1864.
 Winters, John, private, Sept. 20, 1861; corp., Dec. 24, 1862; must. out Oct. 15, 1864.

TENTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Allen, Stephen W., 2d Lieut., com. Dec. 31, 1861; 1st Lieut., vice William Bennyson, promoted, April 17, 1862; res'd June 12, 1863.
 Ariens, Henry, private, enl. Dec. 14, 1861.
 Bartholf, Ralph B., private, enl. Dec. 30, 1861; corp., March 1, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
 Carlough, William H., corp., enl. Dec. 16, 1861; private, Dec. 15, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 17, 1865; disch. Oct. 10, 1875.
 Coventry, William, sergt., enl. Dec. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. at U. S. A. Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1865, for disability.
 Carr, John, substitute, enl. Aug. 2, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., order War Dept., Sept. 18, 1865.
 Cavanagh, William, private, enl. Dec. 31, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1863.
 Cook, Jacob, private, enl. Dec. 31, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Chadwick, Edward, private, enl. Dec. 31, 1861; disch. at Trenton, N. J., Feb. 28, 1865, for disability.
 Clues, Isaiah, recruit, enl. Feb. 7, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., order War Dept., May 3, 1865.
 Dodge, John, private, enl. Dec. 29, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., Aug. 30, 1862, for disability.
 Deeths, Benjamin, private, enl. Dec. 23, 1861.
 Dillon, Robert, private, enl. Dec. 30, 1861; died of dysentery at Pater son, N. J., July 7, 1863.
 Eckhart, Augustus, recruit, enl. Feb. 7, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. from Summit House U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., May 3, 1865.
 Garley (or Gorley), William, private, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Gibbs, Samuel, private, enl. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., July 18, 1863, for disability.
 Garrabrant, James, private, enl. Dec. 30, 1861.
 Gardner, John J., recruit, enl. Jan. 1, 1862; corp., June 25, 1863; must. out Feb. 11, 1865.
 Harris, Benjamin, sergt., enl. Jan. 14, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., Feb. 18, 1865, paroled prisoner.
 Henry, Peter, recruit, enl. Jan. 14, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. at Trenton, N. J., by order War Dept., June 28, 1865; must. out July 6, 1865.
 Harry, Abraham, private, enl. Dec. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; died of smallpox at hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1864.
 Holt, William, private, enl. Dec. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; died of chronic diarrhoea at hospital, Annapolis, Md. Dec. 20, 1864.
 Jebb, Philip J. W., sergt., enl. Dec. 13, 1861; killed in action at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; buried at Fredericksburg, Va., Nat. Cem.
 Lynes, Patrick, private, enl. Dec. 31, 1861.
 Lord, Joseph, private, enl. Dec. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
 McBride, Robert, private, enl. Jan. 3, 1862; disch. at Washington, D. C., June 19, 1862, for disability.
 McDaniel, Gilbert, private, enl. Dec. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; corp., May 18, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Mabie, Frederick, private, enl. Dec. 31, 1861; died of chronic diarrhoea at U. S. A. Hosp., Annapolis, Md., March 12, 1865.
 McCourt, Thomas, private, enl. Dec. 30, 1861.
 Marks, John, private, enl. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., June 19, 1862, for disability.
 McCrea, James, recruit, enl. Jan. 3, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
 McGorgan, Edward, recruit, enl. Jan. 3, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Meniah, John, corp., enl. Jan. 14, 1862; died at hospital, Washington, D. C., May 28, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Bennyson, William, com. 1st Lieut. Dec. 31, 1861; pro. to capt., to fill original vacancy, March 28, 1862; res'd Jan. 26, 1864.
 Romaine, Abraham G., private, enl. Dec. 24, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., May 14, 1862, for disability.
 Sandford, Leonard, 1st sergt., enl. Dec. 19, 1861; com. 2d Lieut. Co. I, Dec. 18, 1864; not mustered.
 Slingerland, Thomas, private, enl. Dec. 14, 1861.
 Sherwood, James, private, enl. Dec. 27, 1861; corp., June 25, 1863; private, Nov. 25, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Sherwood, Robert, private, enl. Dec. 30, 1861; died at U. S. A. Hosp.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 18, 1864, of wounds received in action at Winchester, Va., Aug. 17, 1864; buried at Loudon Park National Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

Smith, William, private, enl. Dec. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; corp., March 8, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.

Van Riper, William, private, enl. Dec. 25, 1861.

Van Riper, Stephen, private, enl. Dec. 30, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; killed in action at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., May 14, 1864.

Van Dien, Garret J., private, enl. Jan. 14, 1862; recruit; disch. near Petersburg, Va., Jan. 14, 1865.

Warburton, James, recruit, enl. Aug. 31, 1862.

Westwick, Raient, private, enl. Dec. 16, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C., June 27, 1862, for disability.

Watts, John, private, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp. at Newark, N. J., May 4, 1865.

Williamson, James, recruit, enl. Feb. 7, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Baltimore, Md., July 17, 1865.

Woods, Thomas, recruit, enl. Feb. 7, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Washington, D. C., May 10, 1862.

White, James, recruit, enl. Jan. 14, 1862; wagoner; re-enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Wright, William, private, enl. Dec. 19, 1861; disch. near Petersburg, Va., Dec. 19, 1864.

Wright, David M., corp., enl. Dec. 19, 1861; sergt., May 16, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Polhamus, John, private, enl. Dec. 19, 1861.

Mitchell, William, private, enl. Jan. 14, 1862; died of typhoid fever at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1862.

Post, Joseph P., private, enl. Dec. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 4, 1865.

Peck, George, private, enl. Dec. 23, 1861.

Polhamus, James, private, enl. Dec. 30, 1861; corp., Jan. 25, 1863; died of chronic diarrhoea at Berryville, Va., Sept. 16, 1864.

Gardner, James E., recruit, enl. Feb. 7, 1862.

Yeomans, Zachariah, private, enl. Dec. 24, 1861.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C (DAVID A. RYERSON, Captain).

Arlington, Peter, private, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. at Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 11, 1863, for wounds received in action at Antietam, Md.

Baker, John W., corp., enl. Aug. 12, 1862; private, Nov. 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Barnes, Alexander, corp., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 13, 1863; disch. therefrom for disability, April 25, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Barnes, Nathaniel, private, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Co. I; died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 1, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Ball, Abraham S., private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., May 3, 1865, by order of War Department.

Bartholomew, Gustavus, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

Baltzell, George W., sergt., enl. July 26, 1862; 1st sergt., Nov. 1, 1862; 2d lieut., vice Ryerson, promoted; com. 1st lieut. Co. K; not mustered; disch. June 26, 1864.

Blytham, William H., enl. July 31, 1862; trans. to Co. G, Aug. 24, 1862.

Beresford, William J., private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Aug. 24, 1862; died of fever at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

Bogert, David, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Aug. 24, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Brown, John, private, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.

Brown, Amzi W., private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Brown, William A., substitute, enl. Oct. 11, 1861; trans. to unassigned company, 33d Regt.

Brower, Elsworth, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died of diarrhoea at Sharpsburg, Md., Nov. 8, 1862.

Burris, Charles D., corp., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Burris, David H., private, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. at Newark, N. J., by order of War Department, April 28, 1865.

Bucklish, William, 1st lieut., com. Aug. 10, 1862; res'd Oct. 9, 1862.

Carrough, William, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at Newark, N. J., Ward U. S. A. Hosp., by order of War Department, May 3, 1865.

Clark, Thomas, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Crawford, John C., private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Comer, George H., private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Aug. 13, 1863, for disability.

Cocokoro, Jacob, private, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Crouter, Joseph, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; disch. May 6, 1864.

Demarest, James A., private, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at Washington, D. C., Aug. 3, 1863, for disability.

Decker, Charles A., enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. at Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1862, for disability.

Dechant, John, private, enl. Aug. 10, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; supposed dead.

Donnelly, Arthur B., private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; corp., June 3, 1863; disch. at De Camp U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., David's Island, New York Harbor, July 22, 1865.

Edwards, Andrew, private, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. at Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 11, 1863, of disability.

Edwards, Horace W., recruit, enl. Sept. 28, 1864; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865, by order of War Department.

Eisenhart, John C., private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; corp., Nov. 19, 1862; sergt., Aug. 10, 1863; must. out June 8, 1865.

Fitzgerald, Edward, private, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. at Newark, N. J., Aug. 28, 1863, for disability.

Fredericks, Henry, private, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Gant, John H., sergt., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; 1st sergt., Sept. 11, 1863; must. out June 8, 1865.

Gaffney, Michael, private, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

Graham, James, recruited Sept. 28, 1864; died at Cedar Creek, N. C., March 17, 1865, of wounds received in action at Averysboro', N. C., March 16, 1865.

Gough, James B., private, enl. July 26, 1862; corp., April 1, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

Gouge, William O., private, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; corp., Nov. 19, 1862; sergt., Sept. 11, 1863; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865, by order of War Dept.

Gannon, Daniel, private, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1863, for disability.

Gannon, John, private, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863, for disability.

Garrison, Freeborn, private, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; corp., June 3, 1863; disch. at De Camp U. S. A. Hosp., David's Island, New York Harbor, July 22, 1865.

Getchius, George, private, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; corp., Aug. 7, 1862.

Greenalst, Joseph, private, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Gerrabrant, Henry, private, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Grier, Thomas H., private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Hammer, John, private, enl. July 29, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; supposed dead.

Hall, Theodore W., private, enl. July 26, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; disch. July 1, 1865.

Harris, George M., sergt., enl. July 26, 1862; disch. at camp near Stafford Court-House, Va., Feb. 9, 1863, for disability.

Hayes, William, 2d lieut., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; 1st lieut., vice Bucklish, resigned, Nov. 1, 1862; resigned March 29, 1863.

Hardy, Thomas, private, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; corp., May 3, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Hartley, John, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. U. S. A. Hosp., Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5, 1863, for disability.

Huffman, Benjamin, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Hughes, John, private, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

Jeffries, Jacob, private, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Jarvis, Ebenezer C., private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Kelly, Edward, private, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.

Knaar, Henry, private, enl. Aug. 3, 1862; disch. in the field April 5, 1863, for disability.

Larne, James, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; disch. July 6, 1865.

Lise, Andrew, private, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; disch. Feb. 2, 1864.

Lytle, Gilbert C., private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Lynch, Daniel, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; sergt., Sept. 11, 1863; must. out June 8, 1865.

Mensel, George, private, enl. July 20, 1862; trans. to Co. I; must. out June 8, 1865.

Messenger, John N., sergt., enl. Aug. 7, 1862; private, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out June 8, 1865.

Manning, Benjamin B., private, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; corp., April 1, 1864; private, Nov. 22, 1864; corp., April 28, 1865; must. out June 8, 1865.

Mickler, Jacob, private, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., April 14, 1863, for disability.

McGarrity, James, private, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. at convalescent camp, Alexandria, Va., Aug. 21, 1863, for disability.

McCarty, Wm., private, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Co. G, Aug. 24, 1862.

Moran, John, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 1, 1865; disch. Oct. 20, 1865.

Myers, George, private, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died at U. S. A. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Nix, Charles, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Ogden, Townsend, wagoner, enl. July 26, 1862; trans. to unassigned company, 33d Regt.; corp., Dec. 7, 1864.

Parliament, James H., private, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, May 4, 1865, by order of War Department.

Post, John A., corp., enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at Tullahoma, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1864, for disability.

Remington, William, private, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Ryerson, Peter M., com. 2d Lieut., Feb. 28, 1863; 1st Lieut., vice Hayes, res'd; died July 1, 1864, of wounds received at Pine Knob, Ga., June 16, 1864; buried at Pompton, Passaic Co., N. J.

Shepherd, John M., private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1862, of wounds received in action at Antietam, Md.

Shepherd, John J., private, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; trans. to Co. G, Aug. 24, 1862.

Smith, David, corp., enl. Aug. 7, 1862; private, June 3, 1863; must. out June 8, 1865.

Smith, George, private, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Smith, John B., private, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Smith, Gilbert, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; corp., April 9, 1865; must. out June 8, 1865.

Stewart, John M., private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Stokk, Philip, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; corp., May 10, 1863; must. out June 8, 1865.

Sutton, Zebulon, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 31, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

Taylor, Henry C., private, enl. July 28, 1862; trans. to Co. G, Aug. 24, 1862; disch. at Trenton, N. J., by order of War Department, May 3, 1865.

Terhune, William N., enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Tucker, Samuel, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., June 4, 1863, for disability.

Tucker, Matthew, musician, enl. July 26, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Tichnor, William H., private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Titus, Henry, private, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.

Van Riper, Cornelius, private, enl. July 31, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Van Riper, Andrew, private, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Varrick, Albert, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Aug. 24, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Varrick, John, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Aug. 24, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Van Houten, Peter, private, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; corp., Nov. 13, 1862; sergt.-maj., June 3, 1863; private, Nov. 27, 1863; corp., Dec. 7, 1864; sergt., April 1, 1865; must. out June 8, 1865.

Waits, George W., private, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 1, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. therefrom as corp., Nov. 15, 1865.

Westervelt, Calvin, private, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Westervelt, Cornelius, private, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. at New York by order War Department, May 4, 1865.

Westervelt, Linus, private, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., No. 2, Nashville, Tenn., May 3, 1865.

Winters, James, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864; disch. at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 18, 1864, for disability.

Wilson, Theodore, private, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Aug. 24, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Walmsley, John, private, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

White, Jacob, private, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Zelliff, John, private, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Aug. 24, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

COMPANY K (HUGH C. IRISH, Captain).

Abbott, Thomas, private, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1863, for disability.

Abbott, Silas, private, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., May 28, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Allen, E. Livingston, corp., enl. Aug. 14, 1862; sergt., Jan. 9, 1865; must. out June 8, 1865.

Anderson, John, private, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Anderson, Abraham, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

Berdan, Jacob H., enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Blake, Alexander, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Berdan, John D., private, enl. Sept. 20, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Bushy, James, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Bush, Abraham A., corp., enl. Dec. 1, 1862; private, May 10, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Bush, John D., corp., enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Brown, Archibald, private, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 15, 1864; re-enl. Nov. 29, 1864; disch. Oct. 22, 1866.

Brown, Curtis, private, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died at U. S. A. Hosp., West Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1863, of wounds received in action at Antietam, Md.

Butterworth, John, private, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Bowley, William, private, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.

Campbell, John A., recruit, enl. Sept. 8, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

Carlough, John J., private, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; corp., Aug. 15, 1863; must. out June 8, 1865.

Carlough, Stephen, private, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died from result of an accident at Paramus, Bergen Co., N. J., Jan. 18, 1864.

Carter, William, private, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.

Clark, Henry, private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Clark, Charles C., private, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to unassigned company, 33d Regt.; must. out June 8, 1865.

Clark, Isaac, private, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.

Connolly, Patrick, private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.

Connell, Joseph E., private, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. June 29, 1864, and com. 2d Lieut. Vet. Res. Corps; res'd April 26, 1866.

Dawson, James, private, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. H.

Demarest, James J., private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

Demarest, Martin V. B., private, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of intermittent fever at Maryland Heights, Md., Oct. 20, 1862.

Davis, Samuel H., private, Co. H, enl. July 13, 1862; disch. at Newark, N. J., by order War Department, May 3, 1865.

Doremus, John H., private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at U. S. A. Hosp., Frederick City, Md., Dec. 9, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Deyo, William B., private, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Dougherty, Samuel, sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; 1st sergt., Nov. 23, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

Engel, Jacob, private, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Eukers, George, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; sergt., Dec. 1, 1862; 1st sergt., Jan. 1, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

Farlow, John, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Eppinell, John, private, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.

Freeland, William, private, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Washington, May 31, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Gammall, Robert, private, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died at Frederick City, Md., Dec. 11, 1862, of wounds received in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Garrabrant, John, private, enl. Aug. 14, 1862.

Gray, Charles, private, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.

Guenot, John B., private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

Godwin, Abraham, sergt., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. at Washington, D. C., April 24, 1863, by order of War Dept.

Harris, David, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; private, Sept. 1, 1862; corp., Jan. 1, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

Hopper, William H., private, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; corp., May 10, 1863; must. out June 8, 1865.

Hicks, David, private, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865.

Holt, William J., private, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Icke, John, private, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Irish, Hugh C., capt., com. Aug. 22, 1862; killed in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

King, Frederick C., private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Keadysville, Md., Sept. 30, 1862, of wounds received in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried there.

Kenny, James E., private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. H; must. out June 8, 1865.

Kidd, Alexander, private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Knoble, Charles E., private, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1863, for disability.

Lines, John, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 8, 1863, for disability.

Lambert, William, private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Chestnut Hill U. S. A. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 3, 1863, for disability.

Magee, Henry, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1863, for disability.

Magroff, Abraham, private, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Moseley, James W., private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Moore, Francis, private, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.

Martin, Robert, private, enl. Aug. 19, 1862.

Morseman, Cornelius, sergt., enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died at hosp.; Washington, D. C., July 19, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Nickle, George, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Nichols, James, private, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Nield, John, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 5, 1863; disch. July 7, 1865.

Odell, John, private, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20, 1863, for disability.

Post, James W., private, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; corp., Jan. 1, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

Post, William J., private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Price, Daniel, private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. H; must. out June 8, 1865.

Probst, Llewelyn J. T., private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Roscow, Charles F., private, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Scott, James G., 1st Lieut., com. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to capt., *vice* Irish, killed; res'd Jan. 13, 1863.

Speer, Henry, Jr., corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; private, Oct. 18, 1863; must. out June 8, 1865.

Sisco, Andrew, private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.

Smith, Lemoel, private, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Snyder, John, private, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. H; must. out June 8, 1865.

Stanfield, John C., corp., enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Thompson, John A., private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Terhune, Cornelius M., private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.

Terhune, Andrew N., private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Tennant, John, private, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 30, 1864.

Todd, Archibald, private, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 28, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.

Townley, Stephen E., private, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; corp., Dec. 1, 1862; sergt., Jan. 1, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

Vanderbeek, Thomas, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Vanderbeek, James W., private, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; disch. June 8, 1865.

Vanderbeek, James J., corp., enl. Aug. 20, 1862; sergt., May 1, 1863; must. out June 8, 1865.

Van Buskirk, John B., private, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Van Orden, Henry, sergt., enl. Aug. 14, 1862; sergt.-maj.; pro. to 1st Lieut. Co. I, July 17, 1864; trans. from Co. I; disch. May 15, 1865, by order of War Dept.

Van Orden, Lewis, private, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Van Saun, David, private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

Van Riper, Stephen, private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.

Wallace, John, private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Wannamaker, Daniel S., private, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; corp., Nov. 28, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

Wannamaker, Cornelius, private, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Wannamaker, Lewis, recruit, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. at Annapolis Junction, Md., by order of War Dept., May 4, 1865.

Wells, Heber, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to 2d Lieut., *vice* Miller, pro.; res'd Aug. 24, 1863.

Whitehead, James H., private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Whitehead, William A., private, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.

Young, Jacob H., private, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 8, 1865.

Zabrickie, William V. D., private, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. at Annapolis, Md., paroled prisoner, Aug. 9, 1862.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Sealton, John, private, enl. Sept. 3, 1863; enl. in the navy steamer "Dragon" Aug. 9, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Van Nostrand, William, corp., enl. May 31, 1864; must. out Oct. 1, 1864.¹

Van Vorst, John H., private, enl. May 31, 1864; must. out Oct. 1, 1864.

COMPANY B.

(100-days' men under call of the Governor, 1864.)

Conklin, John, corp., enl. May 31, 1864; must. out Oct. 1, 1864.¹

Demarest, Abraham, corp., enl. June 6, 1864; must. in June 23, 1864.²

Decker, James W., private, enl. June 6, 1864.

Dolan, Joseph, private, enl. June 9, 1864.

Flyn, Joseph W., corp., enl. June 9, 1864.

Heald, George, private, enl. June 9, 1864.

Hurd, William S., corp., enl. May 31, 1864.

Jackson, John R., private, enl. June 9, 1864.

King, Anthony, private, enl. May 31, 1864.

Schoonmaker, Robert, corp., enl. May 31, 1864.

Stinson, John, private, enl. June 9, 1864.

Woodward, John E., sergt., enl. May 31, 1864; died of typhoid fever at U. S. A. Hosp., Fortress Monroe, Va., Aug. 29, 1864.

Woodward, Jacob, private, enl. May 31, 1864; died of typhoid fever at U. S. A. Hosp., Hampton, Va., Sept. 2, 1864; buried there in Nat. Cem., Row 17, Sec. E, Grave 42.

Wiley, William, private, enl. May 31, 1864.

Young, John, corp., enl. June 9, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK REGIMENT (CONTINENTAL GUARD).

Privates.

Boudinot, Henry B.	Post, Frederick.
Burnett, Thomas.	Phillie, James.
Brooks, Leonard D.	McCully, Samuel K.
Brower, James A.	McFarlan, George.
Clark, John.	Raynor, Josiah B.
Douglas, Robert.	Snider, Luke.
Fenwick, Peter B.	Silcocks, Isaac.
Gilmore, Frederick.	Smith, James.
Gray, Benjamin.	Vreeland, Abraham.
Johnson, Edward.	Welch, John D.
Kip, David.	Wilde, John.
Messenger, Charles.	Winvan, Cornelius.
Messager, Richard.	Whitford, Robert.
Messenger, Andrew.	Williams, John.

FIRST CAVALRY.

COMPANY I.

Brotherlow, Thomas, private, enl. Sept. 11, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1862, for disability.

Donaldson, James, private, enl. Sept. 11, 1861; disch. at convalescent camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 30, 1863, for disability.

Dross, Charles, saddler, enl. Aug. 15, 1861; corp. Dec. 1, 1862; saddler Jan. 1, 1864; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1863; must. out July 24, 1865.

Freeland, George W., private, enl. Sept. 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 15, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1864.

Hasbruck, James H., private, enl. Sept. 11, 1861.

Post, Andrew, enl. Sept. 11, 1861; corp. June 9, 1863; sergt. Nov. 1, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1863; 1st sergt. May 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.

THIRD CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Post, Andrew H., recruit, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; trans. from Co. G; disch. at Trenton, N. J., July 8, 1865; paroled prisoner.

BATTERY B, FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

Donahue, Martin, private, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. at Brandy Station, Va., for disability, March 22, 1864; enl. substitute Co. H, 8th Regt. N. J. Inf., March 15, 1865; trans. to Co. K; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Washington, D. C., by order of War Department, April 28, 1865.

Mills, William H., private, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., on account of disability, March 17, 1863.

FIFTH REGIMENT NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

(Recruited by Lieuts. Cundell and Vescelius.)

Lieut., George Cundell.

Sergeant.—William H. Doty.

Fife-major.—H. Sanderson.

¹ All who survived were mustered out at this date.

² All mustered on this date.

Privates.

Brooks, William.
Bradley, Bernard.
Connelly, Patrick.
Corby, Corae.
Deckolt, Andrew.
Deeths, Benjamin H.
Galloway, Thomas.
Griffin, John.
Hopper, Charles.
Honn, John.
Keift, John.
Keiba, Edward.
Kennedy, Thomas.
King, John.
Krombeck, Frederick.
Lamon, Joseph.

Lyons, William.
Lyons, Rensselaer.
Masseker, Henry.
Milnes, Henry.
Milnes, William.
Mullen, James.
McCunn, Andrew.
Nutton, George.
O'Brien, James.
Van Riper, William H.
Van Riper, Peter.
Vreeland, John.
Riley, Robert.
Slingerland, Thomas.
Stephenson, George.

SERRELL'S U. S. ENGINEER AND ARTISAN REGIMENT.

James Baxter, Military Instructor and Master Machinist.

Sergeant.—Leonard Brooks.

Corporals.—Ebeneser Parker, Daniel W. Stagg.

Drummer.—John Eutan.

Privates.

Baines, Stephen.
Brown, William P.
Hudson, Thomas.
Jones, Evans.
Lyman, Richard.

Messenger, James H.
Moses, Henry.
Palmer, James.
Rutan, David F.
Terhune, William H.

FIFTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

James Cook, Captain.

Privates.

Duncan, Samuel.
Fresland, Ebeneser.
Tattersall, James.

Wilson, Robert O.
Wooley, Richard.

HAWKINS' NEW YORK FIRE ZOUAVES.

Privates.

Breman, John.
Coventry, John C.
Gates, Joseph.
Greenhalgh, Squire.

Halloway, Joseph.
Loton, James.
Mulligan, William.
Titus, Henry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1st Regt. N. Y. Fire Zouaves.—James Sullivan.
2d Regt. N. Y. Fire Zouaves.—Abraham E. Harris, Robert M. Beaumont.
New York Engineer Vols., Co. A.—John Robertson, Robert Scott.
Fourteenth New York Vols.—Thomas Shaffer.
Ninth Regiment New York S. M.—Ralph Shocock.
Company A, Chicago Light Artillery.—William S. Fonda.
Company D, Second Rhode Island.—Lindsay Anderson.
Company K, Tenth Massachusetts.—Thomas Jarrold.
Battery B, First New York Artillery.—Charles Monks.
First Battery Massachusetts Artillery.—Henry Russell.
Company F, Pennsylvania Light Cavalry.—John W. Fuller.
Company C, U. S. Chasseurs.—William H. Maxwell, sergeant; James Lawson, Co. B, same regiment.
Steamer Freeborn, U. S. Sailor.—C. McKiernan.
Gunboat Quaker City.—Jonathan W. Hacket.
U. S. Flag-Ship Minnesota, U. S. S.—Joseph Menish, James Burchill.
Charles A. Stanard, Chief Engineer, Fremont Cavalry.
Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers.—William Smith.
Seventy-eighth Cameron Highlanders.—William S. Smith.
Robert Robertson, on board the U. S. frigate "Santee."
John L. Emerson, on board the U. S. frigate "Santee;" killed in battle off Galveston, Texas.
Company A, Thirty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Volunteers.—John Loan.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

NEW BARBADOES.

Ancient and Modern Boundaries.—The township of New Barbadoes comprises at the present time a very limited area compared with the extent of its ancient boundaries. Nearly two centuries ago (1698) it was a township in Essex County, and comprised the whole territory between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, from Newark Bay on the southeast to the present boundary line of Sussex County. By the divisions which have been made in cutting up this territory into other townships, some of them of quite recent origin, it is now reduced to a strip of land on the west side of the Hackensack not more than five miles long and an average width of two miles. The points which mark its northern and southern boundaries on the Hackensack River are New Bridge on the north and Little Ferry on the south.

Physical Features.—The land along the Hackensack River in this township is generally quite level, and in some places below high tide; but it rises gradually to a considerable elevation in the western portion, and commands an extensive view southward towards Newark Bay, some thirteen miles distant. Clay, sand, and loam, separately, and often mixed together, compose the principal soils. There are some marsh lands, but they are mostly capable of cultivation. The clay lands are valuable from their proximity to the Hackensack River, and their clay has been extensively used for years in the manufacture of brick. The soil generally is capable of producing good crops, and much of it is under a high state of cultivation. The Hackensack River is navigable to New Bridge. From that point northward to the State boundary, and even beyond it into New York, some twenty-five or thirty miles, the dwindled stream may be called only a tributary of the ocean-fed Hackensack. Below New Bridge and to Newark Bay the Hackensack forms one of the most beautiful features of this section of country. The river is well confined within its banks, varying in width from one hundred to five hundred feet. The current is so gentle and still that the waters seem to be slumbering in quiet repose. This circumstance may have led the Indian to give to the Hackensack a name significant of this peculiarity, or of the silent meeting of the waters at the confluence of Overpeck Creek and the main stream at Little Ferry.

Meaning of Hackensack.—A local writer who has furnished a portion of this township history gives us the following on the word Hackensack:

"The word Hackensack has been so variously spelled and defined it may be an open question to-day as to its orthography and signification. From Hackensack or Ackensack, either of which spelling is probably correct according to the original Indian pronunciation, it has wandered through Ackingsack, Ackingshassack, Akkingmakke, Ackenkishack, Ackenkesack, Hagensack, Haghkingsack, Hackensacky, Hackingshacksy, Hackingsasack, Hackinsack, Hackquinhack, Haquinhack, Hackinsack, Haghkingsack, Hackkensack.

"Much could be written about the meaning of the name. One writer defines it 'low land,' and another 'one stream uniting imperceptibly with another in low, level ground.' The Indian, then, when he first stood on 'Espatin,' commanding a view of the two rivers running so quietly through the meadows from the long range of hills above, their waters so still in their course through the lowlands as scarcely seeming to move, pointing to the place, said, in the language of the untutored son of the forest, 'That is Hackensack,—the silent union of the waters. . . .'

"Sleepy Hollow tempted the pen of Washington Irving in his unrivaled description of its beauty and repose; but the still river, the quietude of the surrounding country, with many an old Dutch mansion and ancestral abode, lure the fancy to sketch the scenes along the Hackensack, which are full of quiet beauty and interest."

Early Settlements.—The name of New Barbadoes was probably given to the ancient township by its first proprietors, Capt. William Sandford and Capt. John Berry. It may have been given by Nathaniel Kingsland, who purchased a portion of Sandford's grant on the Neck. Capt. William Sandford in 1668 acquired title to the territory from the junction of the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers northward, comprising 15,308 acres. Capt. John Berry and his associates in 1669 acquired title to the lands north of the Sandford tract, embracing the territory within the limits of Hackensack and the present township of New Barbadoes.

Capt. John Berry was a man of prominence in the colony of New Jersey. He was for many terms presiding judge of the court at Bergen, and was a member of the Council several years, and acting Governor of the province during the absence of Carteret in England, 1672 to 1674. At first he resided in Bergen, where a building of his, probably not the house he lived in, was the first jail of the province, and Adrian Post was jail-keeper; he afterwards settled on his plantation in New Barbadoes, where he resided in 1680. It is probable that his plantation and that of his son-in-law, Michael Smith, adjoining him, were the first considerable improvements in the township. These plantations near the Hackensack are given a prominent place in George Scott's historical and descriptive account of East Jersey, published in Edinburgh in 1685.

On the 11th of July, 1670, Capt. Berry started upon a trip to the Island of Barbadoes in a trading-vessel, and was absent until July following. He no doubt traded to the West Indies, and some have supposed that he was captain of a merchant-vessel, but there is no evidence of this, while his appointment as captain of militia in Bergen is a matter of record. How much earlier than 1670 he came to the province we are unable to say. His lands in this township were acquired in 1669, and some of the deeds given by his own hand, recorded in the clerk's office at Hackensack, are dated in 1696, showing that he was living and transacting business at that date. In defending himself against Capt. Sandford, in an action referred to elsewhere, Berry quoted Scripture and took high, manly ground, such as became a gentleman and a Christian. He will be remembered by every devout lover of the Reformed Church as the donor of the site of the "Old Church

on the Green" at Hackensack, two and three-quarter acres, deeded to the Consistory in 1696. In his will he uses the following language: "I commit my soul into the hands of God, my creator, with a well-grounded persuasion that Jesus Christ, in his human nature, taken in his divine, hath made full payment unto divine justice for all my sins and transgressions, and that his righteousness shall be imputed to me for my justification." His daughter married Michael Smith, the first sheriff of Bergen County, who filled that office in 1683.

It will be of interest to our readers to know something of the origin of the name New Barbadoes. Our local assistant has given us substantially the following, which we condense and somewhat abbreviate:

The word Barbadoes is of Portuguese or Romanic origin. Capts. Sandford and Berry were undoubtedly Englishmen by birth, but in early life went to the Island of Barbadoes, then under British rule, where they probably lived for some time. The island, often called "Little England," is situated in north latitude 13° 10', and in west longitude 59° 32', being the most "windward of the Lesser Antilles," and washed by the waters of the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. It is the oldest of the English West India possessions, and was first discovered by the Portuguese early in the sixteenth century. Finding it covered with a forest of tropical verdure, with long pendants like beard hanging gracefully in festoons from the trees,—a kind of beard-like moss,—in their fervid and descriptive language the Portuguese called the island Barbadoes, or the Bearded Isle.

Barbadoes became an English possession in 1625. The island is some twenty-two miles long by fourteen wide, and is densely populated. When New Amsterdam and the surrounding country passed from the Dutch to the English in 1664, prompted by a spirit of adventure and seeking larger fields than the pent-up island for their enterprise, many Englishmen came to America and purchased lands and founded their homes here. Sandford and Berry were probably among the number. They were rivals in litigation, and probably in politics and speculation. They were two bright, quick-witted Englishmen, who meant to make their mark in the New World, and so they did. We have already spoken of Berry and his successes and honors.

Capt. William Sandford came from the West Indies. He resided in Newark in 1675, and was a member of the Provincial Council in 1681–84. He died in 1692, and requested to be buried on his own plantation. He implored his friends "to assist and favor the concerns of a poor ignorant widow and five innocent children with their best advice, help, and council, to preserve them from those vultures and harpies which pray on the carcases of widdows and fatten with the blood of orphans." His children were Ardinah, who married Richard Berry, constable of New Barbadoes in 1695; Peregrine, who married Fytje, daugh-

ter of Enoch Michielse (Vreeland); William, Grace, and Elizabeth, who married Capt. James Davis.

The precise date of the first European settlement within this township is unknown. Tradition asserts that Dr. Van Imburg erected the first dwelling-house in Hackensack on the creek bearing his name, also sometimes called Hackensack Creek, just back of the present court-house site. This house is said to have stood just across the creek from the court-house. Excavations there within the past few years are said to have disclosed old foundations of buildings which stood there at a very early period. Probably the first house stood on either side of this creek not far from the river. One of these early dwellings is also said to have stood on what was anciently known as the Variek property. The following are the names and the years of the coming of some of the earliest settlers in and about this locality: Albert Zabrowski, 1662; Lawrence, same year; Lowrie, in 1685; Houseman, 1695, and Kipp a little earlier; Van Buskirk, 1697; Van Giesen, 1689; Andressen, 1679; Facounier, 1709; Dismarie, 1695. The church records of the Church on the Green tell us that in 1694 the church received into membership Martin Powelse, Jan, Christyn, and Lena, also Maria Etsal and Rachel Jackse. In the following years down to 1700 there were regularly added to the church more than sixty members, whose names are given in the record, showing of course that there was a considerable town or settlement near the church and in the vicinity and some settlements in the surrounding country long before the seventeenth century. Some of these early settlers lived on the east and some on the west side of the Hackensack River. The church itself at that early day gathered its children together from a wide extent of the surrounding country.

Taschemaker, as pastor for three years, and Hendrik Jarse and Albert Ferense, as its elders, and Hendrik Epke and Volkert Hanseg, as its deacons,—these are the never-to-be-forgotten names of the founders of the ancient Church on the Green. How long New Barbadoes, or even America herself, might survive the Church of God on earth we cannot tell; but the saintly lives of those who slumber around the old church, and the sacred memories of the baptism, the marriage, and the burial of all those who have gone in and out there for more than two centuries, would cry out against the sacrilege and the folly of such an experiment, even if it were possible. On the 20th of April, 1696, John Berry donated two acres and three-quarters of land for the site of the Church on the Green, "for the inhabitants of Hackensack, New Barbadoes, and Acquackanonk, who intend to build a church." A more detailed history of this church and of its organization will be found elsewhere in the history. The inhabitants of Hackensack then were the dwellers on the east side of the river, New Barbadoes embraced the inhabitants then dwelling in the present township of that name, and

Acquackanonk was the present city of Passaic and its vicinity. Thus it was intended to supply the spiritual needs of a territory described by a radius of from seven to ten miles around the church, of which it was the centre. In olden times the worshipers in the old Church on the Green would come on Sabbath morning in wagons, and in the rude carriages of that day, and on horseback from many miles around to swell the great congregation.

"The home comforts of the settlers in a few years were neither few nor stinted, with their houses covered with vines and surrounded with little gardens, with furniture from over the seas, and the ancestral plate and crockery carefully brought from Old Holland, and ranged in long rows upon the white shelves in the big spare-room; its spacious fireplace, where the cherry log and wood-fire afforded light and warmth and comfort to all the inmates. These old houses are all gone, but in many respects they might be envied to-day by the descendants of those early settlers. Soon the abundant crops of flax and hemp called for the spinning-wheel, the distaff, and the loom, and there was music in the spindle and shuttle, mingled with the songs sung by the cradle and the fireside. Such homes as these, and such they were in all the colonies at that early day of honest toil to subdue a wilderness and to acquire the comforts of domestic life, such homes as these have made America what it is."

Civil Organization.—By an act passed in 1688, in the fourth year of the reign of James II., by the General Assembly at Perth Amboy, the inhabitants of Hackensack and New Barbadoes were empowered to build pounds, "the charge whereof to be paid by the inhabitants of each of the respective out-plantations." In the fourth year of the reign of William and Mary (1692) an act was passed by the General Assembly at Perth Amboy dividing the counties in East Jersey into townships. This act empowered the people of each county to take certain steps to set off and define the boundaries of townships; but the act was so defective in its provisions as to become inoperative, and in 1698 a supplementary act was passed. By this act "the township of Acquackanonk and New Barbadoes"—both settlements apparently combined in the same township—became known for the first time in legislation. The boundaries were defined as including "all the land on Pissiac River above the third river,¹ and from the mouth of the said third river northward to the partition line of the province, including also all the land in New Barbadoes Neck between Hackinsack and Pissiac Rivers, and thence to the partition line of the province." It would seem from the wording of this act that Acquackanonk was included in the original township, as well as all the

¹ The "third river" here referred to is the Yantacaw, which formed the original boundary between Acquackanonk and Newark. See Pamphlet Laws of New Jersey, 1836-37, p. 96.

territory comprised between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers to the northern boundary of the province. If this be correct, the township embraced Acquackanonk (including the site of the present city of Passaic), Hohokus, Washington, Franklin, Saddle River, Midland, Union, Lodi, and the present New Barbadoes. That Acquackanonk and New Barbadoes were included in the same township further appears from an entry in the minutes of the Governor and Council, Dec. 3, 1683, where the "inhabitants of Aquaninoncke" are authorized to join with those of "New Barbadoes Neck" in the "choyce of a Constable." Again, at the same date, Maj. William Sandford, of New Barbadoes Neck, was ordered to "appoint an officer to exercise the inhabitants of Aquaninoncke." Sandford, it seems, by this time had become a "major," and had control over this large "military district." The Indians, probably, were the enemy they had in view.

It is unnecessary here to mention the particular dates—covering a period of nearly two hundred years—at which the township parted with portions of its ancient territory, as its extensive area filled with an active and industrious population and the exigency arose from time to time for the division into new townships. The dates of these will be found in the respective township histories. New Barbadoes received its last reduction in limits by act of the Legislature passed in 1876,—the centennial of the national birthday. The periods, proximately in the first instance, since the permanent settlement may be divided into centuries, thus:

Permanent settlement, 1676.

Revolution, 1776.

Last reduction of the township, 1876.

Before the county organization (1682) each township or plantation was governed in its local affairs by a board of selectmen. They exercised judicial and legislative powers of a restricted kind, being confined to the local affairs of their respective plantations, and limited in their jurisdiction to "small causes." May 1, 1688, a bill was drawn up by the provincial secretary to constitute a "Court of small Causes for the out-plantations of Bergen County, and for Aquackinick and New Barbadoes in the county of Essex." It was sent to the House of Deputies by Maj. John Berry, of the Council, and was signed by the Governor, and became a law May 22, 1688. Under this act a court of small causes was organized at "New Hackensack," probably the village now known as Hackensack, with the "New" prefixed to it for a time to distinguish it from Old Hackensack (township) on the east side of the river.

Of these courts no records were kept, and we find now and then only a fragmentary allusion to them. They granted licenses to sell liquors and keep ordinaries, fixing the rates of charges for "man and beast" with minutest details. The early roads and bridges—such as they were, probably poor enough—were

under their supervision. As judges of the "Court of small Causes" they sometimes exceeded their jurisdiction and overstepped their authority. But then the victim, if he had money enough to carry up his appeal, could go to the Governor and Council, or even to the king and Parliament across the sea, if necessary, to get relief.

William Sandford, John Berry, and Isaac Kingsland were the early legislators for New Barbadoes and its vicinity in the Provincial Council. Sandford was a member of that body from 1682 to 1708, and Berry from 1682 to 1692, and Kingsland from 1684 to 1696.

Freeholders of New Barbadoes.—We give below a list of the chosen freeholders of the township from 1794 to 1880, inclusive. The "Board of Justices and Freeholders" which preceded 1794, not being recorded by townships, are placed, irrespective of their townships (which it has been impossible to ascertain, except in a few instances), in the general county history, to which the reader is referred.

1794-96, Isaac Vanderbeck, Jr.; 1794-96, Arendt Schuyler; 1796-99, Chris. A. Zabriskie; 1796-97, Abraham W. DePeyster; 1798-1805, Edmund Wm. Kingeland; 1800-1, Garret G. Lansing; 1802, Joest Bogert; 1803-6, Luke Van Zaan; 1806-8, John I. Hopper; 1807-8, Casperus Bogert; 1809-14, Henry I. Zabriskie; 1809-11, Henry Van Dolsem; 1814, John Berry; 1813-16, Henry P. Kipp; 1815-16, John D. Romeyn; 1817, John A. Schuyler; 1817-18, Jacob J. C. Zabriskie; 1818, Philip Berry; 1819-21, John J. Hopper, Peter A. Terhune; 1822, John T. Banta; 1822-23, 1825-27, John A. Boyd; 1823-27, Albert G. Hopper; 1824, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff; 1828-33, John Zabriskie; 1828-32, Henry W. Banta; 1833, David I. Christie; 1834-35, Andrew Zabriskie; 1834-35, John D. Romeyn; 1836-42, Albert A. Brinkerhoff; 1836-37, Andrew Demarest; 1837-39, Albert G. Doremus; 1838-40, John J. Van Saun; 1841-43, George Voorhis; 1843-45, Ralph Westervelt; 1844-46, Richard T. Cooper; 1846-48, 1852, William Winant; 1847-49, Jacob I. Zabriskie; 1849-51, Christian De Baun; 1850-52, John A. Zabriskie; 1853-54, 1856, Richard E. Hawkey; 1853-54, William Blair; 1856-58, Peter A. Terhune; 1857-59, Wilhelmus Berry; 1859-61, Abraham I. Demarest; 1860-62, Abraham A. Banta; 1862-64, Lucas A. Voorhis; 1863-64, 1866, Garret G. Ackerson; 1866-67, Garret A. Hopper; 1867-69, William De Wolfe; 1868-70, Nicholas A. Demarest; 1870, Henry C. Harring; 1871, Garret G. Ackerson; 1872-74, Jacob Yereance; 1875-78, Wm. Huyler; 1879, Frederick Steinle; 1880, John O. Grode.

Villages and Hamlets.—The village of Hackensack, the county-seat of Bergen County, and the small villages or hamlets of Fairmount and Cherry Hill, embrace nearly all of the territory in the township of New Barbadoes. In their corporate limits they nearly intersect each other, making one picturesque village, extending for several miles along the valley and crossing the slopes and slight elevations which give variety to the landscape. To the eye of the traveler there are few more beautiful spots than that along the Hackensack River, embracing the village of Hackensack and its surroundings.

The village of Hackensack proper contains about 4000 inhabitants. The business part of the town is on Main, between Passaic and Essex Streets. There are very many beautiful and some very elegant and spacious residences on Main, Passaic, Hudson, and Essex Streets. There are some very comfortable and spacious houses with commodious grounds and gardens in the western part of the village on the hillside,

commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. The court-house and the other county buildings are on Court Street, in the central part of the village, looking upon the Park, or Green, fronting on Main Street. The ancient Dutch Church is nearly opposite and in the vicinity. The Park, or Green, is ornamented with a fountain of beautiful design, and is supplied from the public water-works for the town from a reservoir at the Hackensack above the head of navigation. The Park is in the shape of a parallelogram of about one hundred and twenty feet on Main Street by about two hundred feet between Court and Mansion Streets. It is most beautifully shaded with lofty elms, which, with the ancient and thrifty weeping-willow near the old church, afford in summer a delightful shade and a most picturesque view, scarcely excelled within the same dimensions in any other town in the State. On Court Street, between the court-house and Main Street, stands the Hackensack House, a large and commodious hotel, of which Mr. John Ryan is the present proprietor. On the opposite side of the Park, on the corner of Main and Mansion Streets, is the old but comfortable Mansion House, kept at present by Mr. William W. Cronkright. The many old-fashioned fireplaces, bordered with tiles, ornamented with designs from sacred story, indicate the ancientness of the old Mansion House, antedating the Revolution. Here or in this vicinity the ground has been trod by the feet of Washington and Lafayette and the patriotic soldiers in that great struggle for freedom. Here, too, the "forefathers of the hamlet" of Revolutionary days saw their court-house burned to ashes and the town sacked and plundered by British invaders. They threatened, also, to destroy the old church, but it escaped their sacrilegious hands.

For a century and a half from its organization Hackensack was always an important place and the centre of considerable business activity. For over one hundred years it was the business centre for all the surrounding country, and to the northwest it commanded the trade for a distance of from fifty to seventy-five miles. There was then considerable navigation, and especially, in the fall and spring, of farm and industrial products seeking transportation by water to Newark and New York. Better roads and more rapid communication with these large towns during the last fifty years have reduced the limits of the trade and business of Hackensack by affording other commodious outlets to the surrounding country. But the New Jersey and the New York Railroad and the New York, Susquehanna and Western, formerly the Midland Railroad, pass through the town, bringing it within thirty or forty minutes of the great metropolis. Many business men reside here, while their place of business is in New York and elsewhere. There is also much wealth in the town, which has been retired from active business. It has become largely a place of pleasant homes and beautiful

abodes. It is beginning to bestir itself in industrial and manufacturing pursuits. Thomas' jewelry manufacturing establishment in the upper part of the village has a large factory connected with its business in New York City. Immense quantities of jewelry are manufactured here and sent to all parts of the United States. Within two years Givenaud Brothers have built an extensive silk-factory in the lower part of the village, and are employing at least one hundred and fifty hands in the manufacture of that fabric. This firm is also extensively engaged in silk manufactures in other parts of the country. Messrs. John Smults, Handfield, Gardner, and Merhoff Brothers are extensively engaged in brick-making in the vicinity of Little Ferry. There are almost inexhaustible beds of clay in that locality well adapted for making the very best quality of brick; and the annual manufacture and sale of brick from these establishments is immense, amounting to several millions. Their superior quality has created a demand for these brick all over the country greatly exceeding the supply.

Newspapers.—At present there are three newspapers in Hackensack,—the *Bergen County Democrat*, the *Hackensack Republican*, and the *Bergen Index*. The *Democrat* and *Republican* are published weekly, and the *Index* bi-weekly. The *Democrat* was established Oct. 1, 1861, with Rev. Chancey C. Burr as its first editor, but in March, 1862, he was succeeded by Eben Winton, who was succeeded by his son, Henry D. Winton, its present editor. The paper is an ardent and devoted advocate of Democratic principles. An examination of its columns, especially for the last few years, shows it to be an ably conducted local newspaper. It aims generally to confine itself to such of the local affairs of the county as are of interest and importance to its readers. The *Republican* was established in 1873, succeeding the *Bergen County Watchman*, under the charge of H. B. Johnson, who was succeeded by Hugh M. Herrick, who was succeeded by William H. Bleecker and Thomas B. Chrystal, and subsequently by Mr. Chrystal, who has had the sole charge of the paper for several years. Though not strongly partisan, it advocates the principles of the Republican party, and contains much interesting matter for the general reader. Under its present management the paper has been most ably and successfully conducted. The *Index* succeeds the *New Jersey Citizen*, published in Hackensack some years ago by Cornelius Christie, a counselor-at-law and a scholarly and cultured gentleman. The *Index* is published by W. N. Clapp. It is generally unpartisan, and aims to give a full but brief account of matters of local interest.

The *Banner of Truth* is a monthly issued by Rev. John Y. De Baun, editor, and is referred to hereafter.

Churches and their Early History.—At the head of the churches in the township of New Barbadoes in point of age and membership justly stands the

First Reformed (Dutch) Church (the "Church on the Green"). We have already alluded to the early history of this church in other parts of this history of the township. Its records go back more than two centuries, containing the names of many of the leading and prominent families in the town from the beginning, such as Westerveldt, Demaree, Van Winkel, De Vow, Ackerman, Bougardt, Hoppe, Mandeville, Powels, Banta, Van Der Linda, Housman, Bertholf, Terhunen, Blinkerhof, Zabrowski, Lozier, Kip, and Romeyn.

In 1686, Jaenis Simson, on confession of his faith, and Chrystina, the little child of Mattlys Hoppe and Antie Pouls, with Garrit Van Dien and Meyno Powels as witnesses, were received into baptism. The confessor and the little child and her parents and the witnesses have all gone to their rest, but the old church outlasts them all, handing down their names and their faith to us.

The honored pastors of this church have been Petrus Taschemaker, from 1686 to 1689, whom we have already named; Guiliam Bertholf, from 1694 to 1724; Reinhar Errickson, from 1725 to 1728; Antonius Curtenius, from 1730 to 1755; John Henry Goetschius, from 1748 to 1774; John Schuyler, from 1756 to 1759; Cornelius Blaw, from 1768 to 1770; Warmoldus Kuypers, from 1770 to 1797; Theodorick Romeyn, from 1775 to 1784; Solomon Froeligh, from 1786 to 1823; James V. C. Romeyn, from 1799 to 1833; James Romeyn, from 1833 to 1836; Alexander H. Warner, from 1837 to 1865; and Theodore B. Romeyn, from 1865 to the present time (1881), making an aggregate pastorship of two hundred and forty-six years, and an average of more than seventeen years for each pastor. Dr. Solomon Froeligh claims title to the longest pastorate of thirty-seven years, though one of his brothers served thirty-four years, and another thirty, and another twenty-eight, and another twenty-six, and another twenty-five.

We have already given the names of the first officers of the church. On the 29th of July, 1695, the pastor, Dominie Taschemaker, with the elders, received six more to the church membership. For the further history of this church we insert the very full and complete account contained in the ecclesiastical history of the church prepared by Dr. Theodore B. Romeyn, its present pastor, and published in 1870. This account is so full and so ably prepared that it justly and fitly deserves a place in this history. After alluding to the facts we have given, Dr. Romeyn, in speaking of Dominie Taschemaker, proceeds to say,—

"He continued to administer the Lord's Supper to them as he had opportunity until some time in 1689. He was settled during this period at New Amstel (now New Castle), on the Delaware River, and consequently this ministrations to the flock at Hackensack must have been rendered at very great inconvenience. Subsequently he removed to Schenectady, and became pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at that place. He was such at the time of the great Schenectady massacre by the Indians, on the 8th of February, 1690, and was one of the victims, together with his wife, two colored servants, and many of his people,

thus falling a martyr to his Master.¹ His head was cloven open, and, it is said, was carried on a pole into Canada, and his body burned to the shoulder-blades. We know of no reminiscences of his personal character, except such as are given by the Labadists, Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, in their journal. From this it seems that Dominie Taschemaker came originally from Utrecht. In September, 1679, he was a candidate for ordination, and about that time was probably examined and ordained. He was then expected to preach at South River. On Sunday, Oct. 29, 1679, he preached at Bergen. These Labadist tourists give a very wretched account of his preaching and character. They said they 'never heard worse preaching,' and stamp him as a 'perfect worldling.'² But this is the judgment of two of the most censorious men who ever joined two censorious natures together and then vented their spleen. Had the dominie been a *Labadist* he would doubtless have received a mauling characteristic from these twain carping visitors from Friesland.

"The name of Rev. Rudolphus Farik (Varick) occurs in the church records as having on one occasion ministered to this people at a very early period by preaching and administering the sacrament.

"During the absence of a stated minister his place was supplied by one who was called a Voorleser. He led the devotions of the worshippers in singing and prayer and the reading of the Scriptures. He was the catechiser and schoolmaster. Such a person seemed indispensable to those early settlers. In such a capacity Guilaem Bertholf became at that early date a settler in this locality. So acceptable were his services to the people that they desired him to become their minister, and accordingly he was sent, at the expense of the churches of Hackensack and Acquacknonck, to Holland in 1693 for the purpose of being 'examined and ordained by the Classis.' The minutes of the Classis of Middleburgh, in Holland, show that he was admitted to full examination, and having given good proof of his qualifications, he was ordained and invested with the pastoral care of these churches.³ It will be seen that at that time these two churches of Acquacknonck and Hackensack were united. In 1694 he returned in safety to America and entered on the work of the ministry. This is indicated by his own records at that date. He was the first regularly installed pastor in New Jersey. The first minister in the State, however, was a Presbyterian, Rev. Abram Pierson, of Newark, in 1666, where the next year a church was organized. In 1709 the Dutch Churches in Monmouth County obtained the services of Rev. Joseph Morgan, who was there for twenty-two years. Then two Dutch ministers in New Jersey, and never more at one time than two in New York City and two in Long Island (and at one period, from 1702-5, these four were reduced to one), constituted all the Dutch ministers around New York City or in New Jersey, being never more than six at one time.⁴ The first Dutch minister in America was John Michaelis, in 1628. The first in New Netherlands was Everardus Bogardus, who arrived in 1633. He was the man who, in a letter to Governor Van Twiller, reprimanded him for his official conduct, calling him a 'child of the devil,' promising him 'such a shake from the pulpit on the following Sunday as would make him shudder.' The church in Bergen is the oldest in the State, bearing date of 1660. But it had no settled pastor until 1757, ninety-seven years after its organization.

"In 1696, just ten years after the organization of the church at Hackensack, a church building was erected on this very spot, and has generally been known by the distinctive title of '*The Church on the Green.*' Where previous to this date services were held is not definitely known. A tradition coming through Rev. James V. C. Romeyn locates the building just below a graveyard, on the outskirts of the village proper, on the street leading to Hoboken. The church building at Bergen has precedence in age of sixteen years, having been built in 1680, while the first place used for worship in the city of New York was a spacious room built for the purpose over a horse-mill in 1626. The earliest account of a church organization at English Neighborhood is in the year 1768. That at Pompton Plains bears date of 1738; that of Ponds, 1710, which was the first house of worship erected on the north of the Passaic River. The church at Paramus was organized 1725. As late as 1748 all the

¹ Taylor's Annals, 170; R. D. Ch. Mag., v. 2, 328.

² Journal of a voyage to New York and tour in several of the American colonies in 1679-80.

³ Classis, in ordinary session, held in Flushing, Sept. 2, 1693. "Lemma 9. Guillaume Bertholf, at present Voorleser in the congregation of two towns in New Netherlands, presented a memorial signed by many members of the congregation, requesting that they might preserve him as their ordinary minister and pastor. It was resolved that the subject should be acted on to-morrow," etc.

⁴ Corwin's Centennial.

region of country now comprised in the bounds of the congregations of Pompton Plains, Pompton, Ponds, Breakneck, Montville, Fairfield, Little Falls, and Totowa (or Paterson) was favored with but one church organization.¹ At an early period of the settlement of this region there was what was called 'the French Church,' located just this side of the Old Bridge, by or in what is called 'the French burying-ground,' on the eastern side of the Hackensack River. The tradition runs that as a boat was sailing up the river, on board of which were two sons with their mother, the mother died, and she was buried on the knoll of ground which is now occupied as a burial-plot. These persons are said to have been of the Demarias family which settled at 'Old Bridge' in 1677. A Lutheran Church stood likewise on the same side of the river, between this village and New Bridge, in what is now called 'The Lutheran burying-ground.' This settlement of Lutherans was from Holland, and was visited by Dr. Muhlenburgh. It was probably organized into a congregation about the year 1745 or 1746.² Rev. I. C. Hartwick is said to have been the pastor for a time. The Rev. William Graff was the last pastor. He left, and removed to Germantown, N. J., some time during the war of the Revolution. The Rev. Dr. Schaffer, of New York, preached on the ruins of the old church in the summer of 1821, and attempted to revive an interest in the old congregation, but it amounted to nothing.³ Judging from the present ruins, the building must have been of very small dimensions. Strange as it may seem, scarce any other information respecting these two churches can be gathered up. The Lutheran Church was in possession of a certain tract of land on which the minister resided, which reverted, according to the conditions of its grant, to the oldest male member of the church living when it was no longer used for church purposes. By those terms it became the property of Cornelius Van Buskirk, of Schraalenburgh, but not until another claimant was dispossessed of it through recourse to the law. There is no date in the 'French burying-ground' that carries us back further than 1736, and none in the Lutheran further than 1745. A great portion of the latter yard has, however, been washed away by the constantly aggressive waters of the river, affording not a very creditable instance of care for the remains of the dead of bygone days.

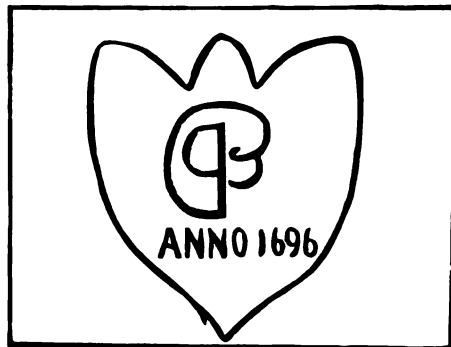
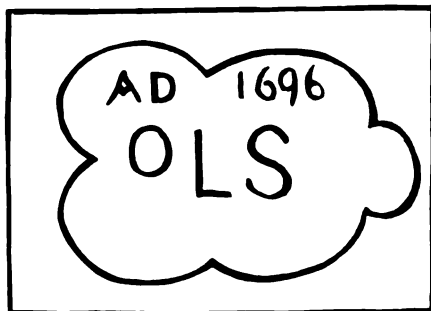
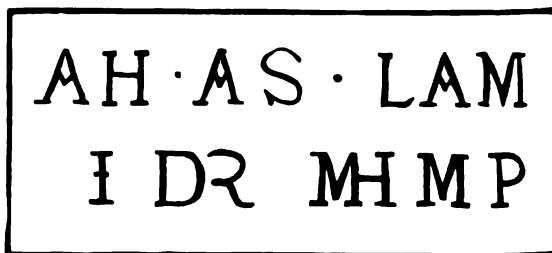
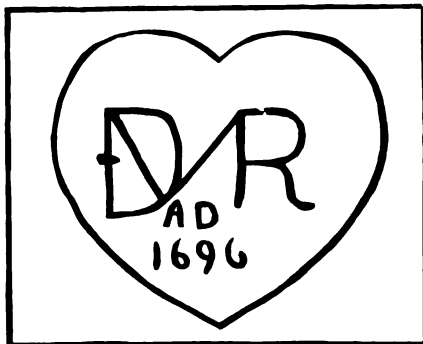
"Some of the materials of which the Dutch Church of 1696, located on this spot, was constructed are now in the present building, having been placed there in 1791. They may be seen in the eastern wall. On some of them are engraved in letters, rather rude, the initials of individual names; on others, the names in full, with corresponding ornaments, while there are others which partake of the monogrammic. Of the original structure scarce anything seems to be known beyond the fact that it once existed. The stone now inlaying the eastern wall bearing this inscription,—

WILLIAM: DAY
JOHN STAGE
ANNO 1696

is said to have been over the entrance-way. Some of the other carvings are, to say the least, curious.⁴ It is to be regretted that to us they are so meaningless; others have been marred by the tools of thoughtless mechanics, one of which has been cut in pieces, bearing date 1725, with an inscription which would, from the character of the portion which is legible, seem to indicate that it had been placed in a very prominent position.

"The present site of the church, together with adjoining lands, making about two acres and three-quarters, including a large portion of 'the Green,' or Park, on the west, was donated to the church April 20, 1696, by Capt. John Berry. The original deed is now in the archives of the church. It was granted in consideration of the fact that, as stated in his own language, 'that the inhabitants of Hackensack, New Barbadoes, and Acquackanonk are intended to build a church.' It was given to 'one Morgan of ye said land for accommodation of said church.' Sub-

sequently, under date of March 22, 1712, another deed was given, more specific, and making the grant absolute and unconditional, 'for the consideration of love and good will toward his loving friends and neighbors of said township of Hackensack, New Barbadoes, and Hackquackenong.' This John Berry (Berris), of such considerate and generous impulses, whose memory is precious because of his gifts, rather than because of



his great possessions, originally, in 1609, together with certain associates, became owner, under the administration of Governor Carteret, of a tract of land extending from the line of the Sanford grant, on the south, 'six miles into the country,' including thus the present site of the village of Hackensack, running from the Hackensack River, on the east, to what is now called Saddle River (called by the Indians, improperly, *Waapepa*, it being properly *Berakanes*), on the west, and what is

¹ Rev. T. H. Duryee's sketch.

² Letter from Rev. Mr. Deyo, of Saddle River.

³ Letter from Rev. Dr. Pohlman, of Albany.

⁴ The following have been taken from the Appendix of Mr. Romeyn's history of the church.

⁵ Original Indian deed to Capt. John Berry, Nov. 22, 1686, in possession of Chancellor Zabriskie.

now called Cole's Creek, on the north, above this church about two miles. If the language used in his will is any evidence, Capt. John Berry, the donor, was a Christian, and his donation was made with sincere affection for the church. In that will we find this language: 'I commit my soul into the hands of God, my Creator, with a well-grounded persuasion that Jesus Christ, in his human nature, taken in his Divine bath made full payment unto Divine Justice for all my sins and transgressions, and that his righteousness shall be imputed to me for my justification.' Such testimony gives the bequest peculiar endearment. This original settler had more favorable estimates of the value of religion and religious ordinances than that old historian who, at the early settlement of New Jersey, in giving a description of the country, spoke of it as being 'worthy of the name of Paradise, because, in addition to its natural advantages, it had no lawyers or physicians or persons.'¹

Gaillæm Bertholf, during whose pastorate the first structure was reared, continued his ministry until 1724, a period of about thirty years. During this time two hundred and forty-two persons were admitted into the church membership on confession and twenty-six by certificate. The record was kept with apparent care till he ceased his active labors. A growing feebleness is traceable in the entries which were made by him, and at the close they show the trembling, unsteady hand of old age, which dropped the pen at last, and it was taken up by another. Previous to 1726 there was no record of church membership kept at Acquackanonk. The one we have here kept by him was probably the only one. At Tappan he is said to have officiated steadily for all the years of his ministry in the administration of the Lord's Supper. He organized the church at Baritan, March 3, 1699, and ordained the elders on the same day. He likewise introduced the Rev. Theodorus J. Frelinghuyesen to the pastorate there in 1720. The church at Tarrytown (then Philip's Manor) was likewise organized by him, about 1697, where he occasionally ministered. He is said to have owned a tract of land of thirty-seven acres near Hackensack, which he bought of John Berry, and on which he probably resided. His salary, judging from a single receipt, which is still extant, was, in 1717, fifty pounds per annum. We append the autograph accompanying the receipt. He died in 1724, leaving a large

*G. J. S. + B. 1717
G. J. S. + B. 1717
Reinhardt Erickson*

family of children. From him sprang the Bertholfs of this day, honored in having so worthy a forefather. We believe that the place of his burial is unknown. We are told of him that 'he was in possession of a mild and placid eloquence, which persuaded by its gentleness and attracted by the sweetness which it distilled and the holy savor of piety which it diffused around.'

'With Mr. Bertholf's death terminated the connection between the churches of Hackensack and Acquackanonk. The Rev. Reinhart Erickson (Erignon), from Holland, succeeded in this pastorate in 1725, while the Rev. Henry Coens succeeded in that at Acquackanonk. In a record of his own marriage, May 22, 1726, which was consummated by Rev. Mr. Coens, he styles himself 'minister of New Barbadoes, Schraalenburg, and Perremus.' Following this record is that of the marriage of the Rev. Mr. Coens, consummated by Mr. Erickson, September 1st of the same year, the speedy reciprocation of a favor by himself asked, and very soon after having granted it to his ministerial brother. Rev. Mr. Erickson married Maria Provoost. Rev. Mr. Coens married Belia (Belinda) Provoost. This record gives proof that Mr. Erickson had the care at this time of both the churches at Hackensack and Schraalenburg.

'The church at Schraalenburg was organized in 1724. The first building at Schraalenburg was erected in 1725, a few rods east of the present site of what is now called 'the South Church.' Mr. Erickson continued this pastorate for about three years, when, in 1728, he removed to Schenectady. The fruits of his ministry in the increase of church membership was the addition of fifty persons on confession and sixteen by certificate. From Schenectady he removed in 1736 to Freehold, Monmouth Co., where there is said to be at the present time a very excellent portrait of him. He came over from Holland in the ship 'King George,' Capt. Samuel Payton, with his brother and sister. The fare for

the passage of each was twenty pounds and extra charges. The captain's receipt for the money is among the church papers. It was paid by Messrs. Martinus Pauls and Jacobus Blinkerhof, at New York. It seems that a note of payment was given at Amsterdam, and paid after arrival by these parties, as if there was a previous agreement. Rev. Gualtherius Dubois' name is likewise associated with the same matter. From the receipts it appears that his salary was about forty pounds per annum. At or near the same time the salary of the Voorleeser was about four pounds, four shillings, and sixpence.

R. Erickson

'With the removal of Mr. Erickson began the project of erecting a new church edifice. This was completed the same year. The stones of the old building were incorporated in the new one. During this period, and until 1730, the church was without a pastor, but it enjoyed the occasional ministry of the Rev. Gualtherius Dubois, of New York, during which forty-six were gathered into church membership.

'The Rev. Antonius Curtenius next succeeded in this pastorate, being called from Holland. His ministry began in November, 1730, which is the date of his first entry of marriages in the records of the church. The record of church membership begins in 1731. About this time the Schraalenburg and Paramus congregations united in a call upon Rev. George W. Mancius, who accepted, and was settled on Dec. 23, 1730, over which churches he presided for about one year. Subsequently, in 1737, the churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburg became ecclesiastically united under Rev. Mr. Curtenius, who remained sole pastor for about ten years.

Anthony Curtenius

'His salary seems to have been about thirty-one pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence, semi-annually, although at times it seems to have reached forty pounds, or eighty annually. Then, for reasons of which we are not informed, the Rev. John Henry Goetschius was called as a colleague with him, and settled Oct. 16, 1748.² His salary seems at times to have been about fifty pounds, more or less, with the fraction of a few pence, always named in quite all the receipts, showing that either the dominie counted closely or the consistories or the people, between whom we judge not. Just before his settlement a benevolent contribution was made to a church at Philadelphia of eight pounds and five shillings by the Schraalenburg Church, and five pounds, five shillings, and six pence by the Hackensack Church, which was acknowledged by the consistory of said church at Philadelphia, under the signatures of each of the elders and deacons, by date Dec. 1, 1747.

'This co-pastorate continued until May 2, 1755, when Rev. Mr. Curtenius removed to Flatbush, L. I., and settled over 'the five churches in King's County.' At this place he died in October of the following year, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, after an illness of about five days. Rev. Mr. Curtenius was married by Rev. Mr. Mancius, 'minister at Schraalenburg and Paramus,' to Elizabeth De Forest, July 16, 1732. Subsequently he was married again to Catharine Boele, from New York. One who has given a reminiscence of him says, 'He was a gentleman, regularly educated, and remarkable for his indefatigable diligence in the ministrations of his functions. His actions in all the affairs of life have ever been accompanied with the strictest rules of justice, so that none could with more propriety claim the title of a preacher and sincere Christian, which not only his good morals manifested, but his glorious resolution to launch into eternity, saying, "O Death, where is thy sting?"' etc. His remains were decently interred in the church. His death is universally lamented by his relatives and all those who knew him, particularly by his congregations, who are highly sensible of the loss of so inestimable a shepherd, whose every action displayed the Christian.'³

'With this co-pastorate of Curtenius and Goetschius, or in connection with it, began dissension among the people. Back thither, we suppose, may be traced the first sparks of the fire which raged for years in these localities, and which, with grief be it said, has not yet gone out. The great wonder is, after such burnings, sweeping over years, that more

² Dr. Gordon's Manual.

³ Christian Intelligencer, October, 1866.

¹ Whitehead's E. N. Jersey.

than the ashes of these churches remain. But whatever fires may burn, even such as raged here, God can and will take care of his church, and He has done it thus far.

"The very idea of a colleague may suggest, in this case, dissatisfaction somewhere. Then the co-pastors probably became entangled in differences, and eventually identified with them. The case is thus stated by Dr. Gordon: 'Mr. Goetschius was young, active, and possessed withal of popular talents. Mr. Curteneus was a quiet, good man, who loved peace no less than piety; but he was less active, and second to his colleague in popularity. Facts lead us to infer that Goetschius played the part of Absalom in stealing the hearts of the people from Curteneus. He so managed as to procure the members of consistory from among his own immediate friends, who had become alienated from the older pastor, and the record is left by one who had made a careful collection of well-ascertained facts that "Curteneus preached frequently without a single elder or deacon in his seat."'

"As history ought to be a truthful record of events, the following statement is certainly in place, which is quoted by Dr. Taylor in his 'Annals of the Classis of Bergen,' that 'Mr. Goetschius and his friends went to Amboy and obtained from the Governor a charter conveying the church property in an improper manner, without the knowledge of the friends of Mr. Curteneus. Subsequently, on representation from that party to the Governor, the charter was declared invalid.'

John H. Goetschius

"Another cause of dissension, which seemed to increase the bitterness of feeling, was the rise in these churches, as was the case through all the churches, of the parties under the names of 'Coetus' and 'Conferentie.' The 'Coetus' party desired separation from the Classis of Amsterdam, in Holland, and organization into a Classis in this country, with powers of ordination and judicial authority. The opposing party wished the classical authority to remain vested in the Classis in Holland. In that case it would be necessary that every minister settled here should come from Holland already ordained, or go there for ordination. The 'Coetus' party formed the progressive party of the times. They were conscious that, though they were from Holland, they were not in Holland, and thought the demand of their circumstances of more consequence than mere formal relationships of *authority* and *name*. These parties, regarded in the light of the elements that characterized them, have not yet died out, and the question may be started whether there are not some living who, out of veneration for what is old, and unconscious that times have changed, would not think it better to send candidates away to the fatherland for ordination, unless, perhaps, the *expenses* of the voyage would serve as an objection to remaining by what is old because old. In the year 1737 a meeting of ministers was held in New York, at which a plan of a Coetus or Assembly which should be subordinate to the Classis of Amsterdam was proposed, matured, and forwarded to the different churches for their concurrence. Another meeting was held April 27, 1738, at which the plan was ratified and adopted. It was then sent to the Classis of Amsterdam, in Holland, for approbation. It took that Classis about nine years to return an answer (1747), which was of concurrence. Upon this favorable turn to their requests the first meeting of the Coetus was held in the September following in the city of New York. Subsequently (1754) this 'Coetus' proposed a separate organization as a Classis, with classical powers. Against this opposition arose on the part of about one-half the ministry, who styled themselves 'Conferentie.' The 'Conferentie' met first in 1755. The members constituting it were composed of the most learned men, while those of the 'Coetus' were men of 'practical preaching, zeal, and industry.'

"Between these parties the most intensely bitter feelings seem to have prevailed throughout the Dutch Church denomination. An historian¹ describes the state of affairs in the following language: 'The peace of the church was destroyed. Not only neighboring ministers and congregations were at variance, but in many places the same congregation was divided; and in these instances in which the members, or the influential characters, on the different sides were nearly equal, the consequences became very deplorable. Houses of worship were locked by one part of the congregation against the other. Tumults on the Lord's Day at the

doors of the church were frequent. Quarrels respecting the services and the contending claims of different ministers and people often took place. Preachers were sometimes assaulted in the pulpit and public worship either disturbed or terminated by violence. In their attacks the 'Conferentie' party were considered the more vehement and outrageous. But on both sides a furious and intemperate zeal prompted many to excesses which were a disgrace to the Christian name, and threatened to bring into contempt that cause which both professed to be desirous of supporting.

"In these divisions we find the colleagues of the churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh taking opposite grounds. Rev. Mr. Curteneus was of the 'Conferentie' party, and Rev. Mr. Goetschius of the 'Coetus.' Although about this time Mr. Curteneus left for Flatboas, yet the fire was kindled, and the fuel was ready and burning, and it burned vigorously. Peace had fled the borders of their congregations. Families were divided against themselves, and indignities were heaped upon one another.

"One result of this dissension was the division of these two churches into distinct organizations. The Rev. Gerardus Haughevoort officiated on the occasion of the ordination and installation of the elders and deacons of these respective bodies. Thus at this period we find two distinct church organizations where there was but one, and two congregations at Hackensack, and two at Schraalenburgh, worshipping on alternate Sabbaths in the same building, each acknowledging the right of the other to one-half the property at each location.

"While Mr. Goetschius remained pastor of the party that adhered to the 'Coetus,' the Rev. John Schuyler became the pastor of the other party in 1756. The friends of Mr. Goetschius followed him when he preached, whether at Schraalenburgh or Hackensack, and the friends of Mr. Schuyler pursued the same course towards him. What amount of Christian love such a state of things must have fostered one may imagine. A little study of the way certain patriarchs of the Old Testament managed to avoid strife, and an imitation of their conduct, might have avoided an almost incalculable amount of evil.

"In 1759, Mr. Schuyler's labors ended here, having served the people three years. After a vacancy of about nine years, Rev. Cornelius Blauw, who came from Holland, was settled in 1768. His ministry lasted three years. He was followed by Rev. Warmoldus Kuypers, who came to this country from the island of Curaçoa about 1768 or 1769. The exact date of his settlement does not appear. It was before 1771. At this time the churches at Hackensack and Schraalenburgh were under the care of the Classis of Hackensack, through the operation of the 'Articles of Union,' which were adopted in 1771 in New York with a view to healing the breaches which were existing. Credit for this labor of love belongs to John H. Livingston, who, viewing with heavy heart the condition of the Dutch Churches in America, when he left this country for Holland for the purpose of prosecuting his studies determined to make an effort to bring the sad and serious subject before the brethren there and interest them in bringing about peace. He was happily successful. The result was the meeting in New York of a convention of all the ministers, with one elder from each church, to devise means of reconciliation. Of this convention Revs. Mr. Kuypers and Goetschius were members.

Warmoldus Kuypers

"For a short time Mr. Kuypers was cotemporary with Mr. Goetschius. Mr. Goetschius ended his labors in death, Nov. 14, 1774, at the age of fifty-seven. He was the son of a German minister in Switzerland; was born in 1714, at Zurich. He received his literary education at its university. In early life he came to Philadelphia with his father, who was called and settled as the pastor of the first German Reformed Church in that city. There he prosecuted the study of theology, under the Rev. Mr. Dorsius, another minister of the German Reformed Church. He preached for some time after his ordination in the Reformed Dutch Church in Neeshaminy, Pa. Thence he removed to Jamaica, L. I., in the year 1741, having accepted a call from the United Reformed Dutch Churches in Newtown, Jamaica, Success, and Oyster Bay, of which he was the first settled pastor. In consequence of his increasing popularity as a commanding pulpit orator, and his extensive literary and theological acquirements, accompanied with an earnest piety and an untiring zeal, he was soon chosen as a lecturer and teacher of theology in the Reformed Dutch Church. A large number of the young men who entered the ministry at that day were under his theological instruction. Among them was Solomon Froeligh.

"His ministry on Long Island was very soon attended with a remark-

¹ Dr. Gordon's Manual, p. 4.

² Christian Magazine, vol. II. p. 6.

³ Dr. T. Romeyn.

able blessing, and as he belonged to the 'Coetus' party, he consequently experienced great opposition from the brethren of the adverse party, the 'Conferentie.' Oftentimes the churches were closed against him and his adherents, and he was frequently compelled to preach in barns, in private houses, and under shady trees. On one occasion, when he had obtained access to the pulpit in Jamaica, the chorister (who in those days had his seat at a small desk immediately beneath the pulpit, and at the commencement of the morning service read a chapter from the Bible and gave out the first psalm or hymn), in order to prevent the minister from having the opportunity of preaching, gave out the whole of the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm, which, if sung in the slow way that then prevailed, would have consumed the whole day. When, however, the usual time had been occupied he arose in the pulpit, and by his powerful voice drowned that of the forefinger and obtained the mastery and preached. Not having been ordained by the 'Conferentie' party, the validity of his ordination was by them called in question. But for the sake of harmony in the churches on Long Island he submitted to a re-examination and reordination by the ministers of the 'Conferentie' party, who were in the majority in New York and Long Island. It was at that time the rule for the candidate who had been through an examination and had sustained it to pay to the Classis or Synod five pounds, which went into the contingent fund of the body, and it was always paid before the adjournment. When the president, therefore, announced that the examination was sustained, it was expected that the fee would be laid on the table. But Mr. Goetschius had paid this sum at his former examination, and thinking it to be unjust that he should be called to pay it again, arose and said, 'Now, brethren, I must say to you as Peter and John did to the lame man who lay at the gate of the Temple which is called Beautiful and asked alms of them, 'Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I thee: in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk,' and immediately he took up his hat and walked out of the house.' While on Long Island he gave great offense by a sermon which he preached on 'The unknown God,' it being received as a reflection upon the personal piety of the people. The old folks said, 'Shall this stripling tell us that we have so long served an unknown God?' His life on Long Island was one of great conflict. 'He was a man of deep feeling, strong passions, and independency of spirit.' It is said by the author from whom we glean some of these facts that it was not unusual for the early ministers to wear a cocked hat and a sword, which they took off and laid behind them in the pulpit; and that on one occasion, when he apprehended resistance to entering his church at Hackensack, he called for his sword, buckled it on his thigh, determined to do what he must to assert his rights, and thus accoutred he entered the pulpit.³

'He is said to have been in person below the medium size, of a vigorous constitution, abrupt in speech, but clear, expressive, and pointed in his language. In his preaching he was both a son of thunder and a son of consolation, terrifying in denouncing the curses of the law, but consoling and encouraging in his addresses to Christians. It was a common thing for his audience to be bathed in tears. His wit was ready, and his sarcasms such that they were not soon forgotten. During his residence at Jamaica he was on pleasant terms with both the Presbyterian and Episcopalian clergymen of the place. The latter said to him on a certain occasion, referring to his solemn and severe manner in the pulpit, 'It always seems to me, when I hear you preach, that the law must have been given in the Dutch language.' 'Very likely,' said Mr. Goetschius, 'and I have always thought that the English must have been the language in which the serpent spoke to our mother in Paradise.' During the ministry of Mr. Goetschius in Hackensack several powerful religious revivals occurred. He labored here for about twenty years. He died suddenly at Schraalenburgh. The last words he was heard to utter were, 'Now I shall soon be with my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.'

Domine J. Hendrikus Goetschius was married to Rachel Zabrowsky, by Domine Curtenius, Aug. 26, 1750.

"In the year following (1775) Rev. Theodorick Romeyn (commonly called *Dierck*) was called to fill this vacancy from the Reformed Dutch Church at Marbletown, N. Y. To whatever extent the 'Articles of Union' were effective in bringing about peace in these churches it was

not perfect peace. Bad feelings die slowly, the worse the slower. Mr. Romeyn consequently found the old fires still alive at Hackensack, and they began to burn anew through the political differences connected with the Revolutionary war. He was faithful in his attendance upon the Classis, but during his ministry no delegates were sent from Mr. Knypers' church. The condition of things is thus described by another:

"Some few were traitors, some indifferent, others entered not as warmly into the cause as might have been expected; others, again, with enlightened patriotism, urged on the cause of their country as the cause of God. A few, no doubt, were excessive in professions of patriotism, and used it to cloak their love of plunder and their individual resentments. Then came the strong political controversies under the earlier years of our Constitution. All these causes constantly agitated the community composing these congregations. They followed their respective ministers on alternate Sabbaths, meeting like two angry waves. Private friendships with many were broken up. Politics were largely mingled in the discussions of the pulpit, and the result was for a long time that all, or nearly all, who belonged to one communion were of one political creed, and all, or nearly all, who were of the other communion were on the opposite side in politics.'

"Dr. Theodorick Romeyn remained pastor of the churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh for ten years. Previous to his settlement he had declined two calls from these churches. He arrived at Hackensack in the early part of May, 1776, and was installed by Rev. Samuel Verbruyck, who preached on the occasion, and for whom he is said to have cherished 'the most affectionate respect and veneration.'

"During his ministry this locality was greatly disturbed by the British troops and their sympathizers. Before the close of the year in which he was settled they entered his dwelling during his absence and carried off or destroyed all his furniture, clothing, books, papers, etc. Soon after this he removed his family to New Paltz, and thence to his mother-in-law's at Marbletown, where they remained nearly two years. Frequent visits were made to his congregation, but they were necessarily brief and always attended with great danger. On the occasion of one of these visits, in September, 1777, as he was about leaving, he was waylaid by two armed loyalists, who, as he afterward found, had a design upon his life, and were prevented from executing it only by the formidable appearance of the armed men who happened to be with him. In February, 1779, he ventured to return to Hackensack with his family, and soon after solicited and obtained 'militia aid' from Governor Livingston; and as the state of things became more alarming, he subsequently obtained additional aid. In March, 1780, a detachment of the enemy surprised Hackensack, took a number of the inhabitants prisoners, burned the court-house and some private dwellings, and carried off a large amount of plunder. Among the prisoners was one of Mr. Romeyn's brothers, who remained a captive about three months. Mr. Romeyn himself was providentially the means of saving several men in the house in which he lived, and he himself escaped only by hiding in the garret, standing on a beam behind a chimney. He was at this time again plundered of a considerable quantity of clothing.⁴ His house was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before doing any considerable damage. While absent in 1778 his congregation sent him £25 18s. for his use, through Isaac Van Gleason. His absence was deeply regretted, and they deprecated the idea of his connecting himself with any other charge.⁵ During this period a correspondence was kept up between him and Dr. Peter Wilson,⁶ part of which, on the side of the latter, is now in the archives of

⁴ Dr. Sprague's *Annals R. D. Church*.

⁵ N. J. Col. Doc., Index, 464 p.

⁶ Peter Wilson was at this time the learned and accomplished principal of the academy at Hackensack, an institution of more than ordinary reputation in its day. Application was actually made in its behalf to the Legislature for a charter of incorporation as a college, and but for the delicacy of Mr. Wilson, who was then a member of the Legislature, and thus refused to support the measure personally, it is probable that Hackensack would have been a seat of college education.

Dr. Wilson was a fine scholar and a thorough patriot. His contempt of British aristocracy led him to leave his home in Scotland, where he might be free from the caste and constraint which trammelled a noble spirit. From 1777 until 1783 he was a member of the Legislature, and was always selected as the principal person to draft the laws of the day. In 1783 he was appointed to revise and complete the laws of New Jersey up to that period. Subsequently he became Professor of Languages and of Greek and Roman Antiquities in Columbia College, New York. He died at Hackensack, Aug. 1, 1825, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.—*Dutch Ch. Mag.*, 2, 100.

¹ Dr. Sprague's *Annals of R. D. Ch.*

² *Christian Intell.*, October, 1865.

³ Dr. Sprague's *Annals R. D. Ch.*

the New Jersey Historical Society, but his own letters have been destroyed. He was an ardent patriot, and received from the British, who seemed to have a special dislike to him, the title of 'the rebel parson.' He was on intimate relations with several most distinguished officers in the army, and rendered important service.

"In 1784 he accepted a call from the Reformed Dutch Church at Schenectady, N. Y. During his ministry there he was disabled by a paralytic stroke for a time, but rallied so that he was able to preach again once each Sabbath for about a year. He died on the 16th of April, 1804, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was born at Hackensack, Jan. 12, 1744. He was the son of Nicholas Romeyn and Rachel Vreelandt. His great-grandfather, Claas Janes Romeyn, was the first person of that name who came to this country, and was probably the father of all the Romeyns hereabout and of many others, if not of all in the land. He emigrated from the United Provinces (now Belgium) to Brazil, in South America, between the years 1650 and 1660, while that country was subject to the States-General. When, however, the States relinquished their possession of the country in 1661, he emigrated to New Netherlands (New York), and settled first at Amesfort or Gravenzand, on Long Island. Thence he removed to Hackensack, where he lived not far from ten years, when he went to Shapkeenike, or Greenwich, about two miles from New York, where he died.¹ Theodoric Romeyn was father of Dr. John B. Romeyn, of New York, and uncle of Rev. James V. C. Romeyn, of Hackensack. He graduated at Princeton, 1766, and was classmate of Rev. Dr. Jonathan Edwards. Part of his theological education was acquired under Rev. J. H. Goetschius, who preached his ordination sermon. At the early age of nine years he was deeply impressed with religious views, and at sixteen or seventeen he publicly professed his faith in Christ. In 1797 he became one of the two additional Professors of Theology, the other being Dr. Solomon Froeligh. His characteristics are given by Rev. John Mier (Meyer), his colleague and successor, who preached his funeral sermon. He says of him that 'he possessed a mind strong, energetic, and more than ordinarily comprehensive. His judgment was sound and mature, and his memory remarkably retentive. In the discharge of his ministerial functions he proved himself an able minister of the New Testament,—a watchman that needed not to be ashamed. As he had loved the doctrine of grace, and had experienced their power and influence on his own heart, so he also insisted upon them in his public ministrations. His theme uniformly was Christ and him crucified. His manner was bold, intrepid, and daring. In the execution of his duties he was neither daunted nor moved,—he was the Boanerges of his day. When he reproved the sinner trembled. When he pronounced Ebal's curses against the wicked, it was like the thunders of Sinai. He was not, however, incapable of the pathetic. He could at times move the heart and melt the audience to tears. His discourses were solid and interesting, oftentimes enlivened with historical anecdotes. In the introduction of these he was peculiarly happy. He always entered deep into his subject. His delivery was animated and unaffected, without ostentation, and becoming his subject. He aimed at nothing but what was perfectly natural. In his intercourse with the world he supported a becoming dignity. Independence of sentiment marked his path through its busy rounds. He knew not how to dissemble; he was polite to all, familiar with few. This rendered the circle of his intimates contracted and the number of his confidential friends small. In his conversation he was interesting, always instructive. His family in him have lost an affectionate relative, a watchful guardian, and a great example, the church a pillar, and society an ornament.'²

"Rev. Mr. Romeyn's place was not supplied until more than a year after his departure,³ leaving Mr. Kuypers sole pastor.

"Rev. Solomon Froeligh was then called from the churches of Millstone and Ne-shan-ick, and having accepted, in 1786 was installed by Rev. Benjamin Van der Linda, of Saddle River.⁴

¹ Dr. Sprague's Annals. It is said by some of the family that he first went from France to Holland, which gives a French extraction, and not Dutch, and makes him one of the large class of Huguenots. This origin is claimed by those who spell the name *Romains*, instead of *Romeyns*.

² Mem. Dr. Livingston (Gunn), Appendix G, 383.

³ Among other reasons for leaving Hackensack was disappointment that the arrears of his salary had not been paid. But it is some satisfaction to know that there is a receipt among the church papers which shows that in the end all those arrears were met.

⁴ Mr. Van der Linda was born at Pollifly, near Hackensack, in 1719. His family settled in that locality as early as 1686, on the place now occupied by Mr. Garret Brinkerhoff. He was the first person examined

"Difficulties still continuing in the churches, the Classis referred the whole matter to the Synod for settlement. The propositions from Synod, through the Classis, were accepted by the church of Mr. Froeligh. But the churches under Mr. Kuypers dissented, through their elder, Abraham Kip. The reasons for such dissent having been given, new efforts were

Solomon Froeligh

made towards reconciliation, which were successful. Difficulties were adjusted, a plan of union adopted, and articles agreed upon between the two churches by a solemn declaration of adherence and a formal subscription. The Classis recorded the fact of reconciliation with great joy, as may well be supposed. After forty years of disquiet, peace at length prevailed, and it seemed as if all dissension was buried out of sight for ever.

"At this juncture it was proposed to rebuild the church at Hackensack, which since 1728 (about sixty-two years) had served them as a place of worship. A meeting for consultation was announced to be held, and the tradition runs that, as the subject of rebuilding had its friends and opposers (as is generally the case where there are progressive movements), and much interest was manifested by both parties, the young people settled the matter by taking possession of the church some hours before the time for the appointed meeting and tearing out the pews around the wall, removing the chairs and benches from the centre of the room, and carrying them, with other fixtures, to 'the Green' (or public square). These preliminary steps left the meeting nothing to do but to vote to rebuild. This was done after a plan, which is now in the archives of the church, together with the names of the subscribers to the building fund, of which there were one hundred and thirty-two. There were two subscription papers, one in Dutch, the other in English; the former had forty-nine signatures and the latter eighty-three. The subscriptions ran from forty pounds downward to four shillings, the largest of which was that of Peter Zabriskie.⁵ This work was vigorously prosecuted and substantially done, as the present tower and walls, which are now standing, testify. It was finished in 1792. In that building we gather to-day,—that building enlarged and re-modeled twice. There is the same old tower, with its massive masonry of wall, nearly four feet in thickness, and there are the old side walls with the old material of the earliest structure worked in them. Over the entrance way was placed a tablet of brownstone, bearing the inscription, in Dutch: 'Een-dracht maakt macht,' which means 'Union is strength.' Below it was engraved a lion, and beneath it the following inscription, in Dutch:

Het Huys
des Heers
Gebouwt Anno 1696
herbouwt Anno 1728
Wederom herbouwt 1792.⁶

"This tablet was removed to the rear of the building in 1847. It is now on the eastern wall, bearing marks of its rough usage, and having been once broken in three pieces, which fact carries with it the following piece of history of some local interest: On the 10th day of July, 1796, a most violent thunder-storm passed over the village of Hackensack, the lightning striking the steeple of this edifice, doing much damage, and displacing this stone, which was broken in three pieces. The motto was sundered in two parts, 'Een-dracht' being on one piece and 'macht' being on the other. The event called forth an appropriate sermon from Dr. Froeligh, which was subsequently (in 1830) translated and published. Some regarded the visitation as a Divine token, signifying separation of the church, interpreting it, as many do Providence, to suit their fancies. The biographer of Dr. Froeligh says, referring to the after-separation, 'This is our belief, founded on what we have known and seen of the two people, that, according to the sign given July 10th, the triune God has made them two; the fire of grace is on one side, and the fire of rage and discord on the other.' On which side was grace and on which side was fire depends, of course, very much on which side the judge in the matter belongs. But which side was 'Een-dracht' and which

under "the Coetus," and was called to Paramus in September, 1748. He married a niece of Gen. Schuyler. Dominie Verbruyck married Mr. Van der Linda's daughter, and resided on the old homestead at one period. His son was taken prisoner by the British.

⁵ Appendix, No. 3.

⁶ This house was built here in 1696, and rebuilt in 1728, and again rebuilt in 1792.

side 'maakt macht' has never been noticed. The interpretation ought to have been more specific, for the stone was broken in three places, the third piece not having any notice given it. And as for the fact that the lion was neither decapitated nor had scarce a hair of his skin injured, it has never yet been interpreted in a providential light. Let us trust that it means that Christ, after all, shall not be divided, whatever other divisions there may be.

"Tradition says that when those stones which inlay the front walls of the building, on which are engraved certain names, were placed there the workmen refused to place them until the respective parties whose names they bore paid them an extra bonus, which it is said was freely spent in indulgence at the tavern hard by.¹

"Here, in this building, Rev. Messrs. Kuypers and Froeligh ministered alternately until the former was disabled by increasing infirmities.

"Instead of unfolding from this point of time (1792), which marks an era in the erection of a new church edifice, and promising, from events which had just taken place of so specific a character, harmony and peace, we are forced to unroll fresh recitals of discord, almost while the smile of congratulation over pacific measures were still playing upon the faces of the people. It is simply historic fairness that compels us to give place to facts which, unfortunately, were facts, and of which one could wish, as of some children, that they had never been born. Only five years passed ere the fires of dissension began to kindle up anew, and the flames to blaze up more fiercely than ever.

"It having become necessary to furnish a new parsonage for Rev. Mr. Kuypers, a resolution was passed to take out of the common fund two hundred pounds for that purpose. As the four consistories had joint interest in the property, it is easily to be seen how jealousy could spring up in view of such an appropriation. Mr. Froeligh and his people strenuously opposed it. Subsequently he consulted with his friends, and on Aug. 11, 1796, asked from the Classis a dissolution of the union between the two churches. The Classis refused to grant the request, but referred the matter to the Particular Synod. Synod appointed a committee of reconciliation, with power to dissolve the connection if found to be absolutely necessary.

"The commission to whom this business of reconciliation was referred consisted of Rev. Drs. Livingston, Lewis, Condit, and Rev. Messrs. Lowe and Studdiford. It met with the congregation at Hackensack June 28, 1796. The Rev. William Linn, of New York, preached an appropriate sermon on an appropriate text, 'Blessed are the peace-makers,' etc. A solemn and impressive allusion was made to the occurrence of the year before, by which the stone over the doorway was shattered and the only one harmed. He did not venture to 'assert that there was a particular voice in the thunders of that day, but,' he says, 'it has been mentioned by many as somewhat singular that while differing about the appropriation of some money, you should be made to expend a part in repairing the damage to the church; and that this stone, bearing the remarkable inscription, should be the only one which was removed and broken.' In closing he said, 'If the commission shall be so happy as to accomplish a reconciliation a new stone shall be engraven and brought to its place with honor and triumph. Unhurt by any dark cloud, it shall remain a monument to late posterity of restored love and friendship. But if a separation shall be deemed expedient, let the broken stone continue as an emblem of disunited brethren.'²

"The new stone was not placed there; the broken one was cemented and replaced. However, a reconciliation for a short time was effected. for the commission found no reason for separation, especially since Mr. Kuypers and his people desired the union to remain peaceably. The union was consequently continued, and the money for the parsonage was appropriated. Subsequently, in 1797, in order to heal these breaches more perfectly, another committee was appointed by the Synod, when a paper was drawn up, by the provisions of which both parties agreed to stand. It consisted of the following articles:

- "1. All animosities shall cease.
- "2. All distinctions to be done away as to the choice of members of consistories. They to be chosen without limitation, provided the member going out of office shall nominate two persons, one of whom shall be chosen.
- "3. A second minister to be called, but not without the unanimous

consent of Mr. Kuypers' part of the consistory. That if double the sum of Mr. Froeligh's salary be raised the calls shall be equal; if not, Mr. Kuypers' people shall provide for his support. The same provision is made in case of Mr. Froeligh's death or removal.

"4. A parsonage house to be built by both congregations equally. If Mr. Froeligh's people refuse, then the whole expense to be paid out of the fund.'

"It was not very long, however, before Dr. Froeligh withdrew the assent which he had so solemnly given to the articles of peace; and consequently strife resumed its previous disgraceful reign. His dissent seems to have been based, according to his eulogist, upon his having marked 'the distinction between the precious and the vile, the clean and the unclean.' He had been reminded in his early efforts for union by one of his people that it would be inadvisable and unsuccessful in the end, for so it had been indicated to him in a remarkable dream which he related.³

"Dr. Froeligh, too, had 'come to visions' bearing upon the same matter, and which he took as ominous of the Divine will, because it seemed to direct his thoughts to a certain special passage of Scripture: Jer. xv. 19-21.

"At this juncture Rev. Mr. Kuypers became so feeble that he was unable to take much part in the discussions of the day. A request for a dissolution of his connection with these churches being presented to the Classis, it was granted. He was declared *Emeritus* (disabled), the congregation kindly promising to pay him one hundred and sixty pounds per annum during his life. But death made the generous provision unnecessary; for only five days afterwards he was taken away, on Sept. 10, 1797, in the sixty-fifth year of his age and the forty-third of his ministry. He was pastor over these churches about thirty years. He may be said to be the ministerial link between the past and the present, for there are those now living who well remember him, but none who have any distinct recollection of those who were before him. His remains were placed in the earth just in front of the pulpit of the church, as it stood when he died, and there they were found in the excavations which were recently made in connection with the enlargement of this building, but without even a stone or stick to mark the resting-spot, and are now deposited beneath this pulpit, waiting that resurrection of the dead which he preached. Rev. Mr. Kuypers seems to have been a man much respected and beloved. Those who speak of him at this late day do it with peculiar regard. One who knew him well (Dr. John Van Buren) gives this rich testimony concerning him: 'As long as I have known him, even to this hour, has he given conspicuous example for imitation, without being interrupted by a single transaction over which it is necessary to cast a veil. In short, this is the portrait of the man I love and esteem. Grace without austerity, friendly without dissimulation, and religious without hypocrisy. This cannot be deemed flattery, for my soul abhors it. Frequently had he regretted the state of the church, and trusted that Providence would still the waves of contention, and say, "Hither shalt thou come and no further." I have more than once desired him to meet with the consistory during the dispute, and his general answer was, "Trouble I hate. I have great reason to be thankful for the number of years of my life already past, but my glass is nearly run, and the bright prospect of a blessed hereafter fast opening to view. The concerns of the temporalities of the church I wish to leave to others."⁴

"From our church records it appears that on the 26th of August, 1797, only fifteen days before his death, he received into communion on confession of their faith twenty-four persons. In person he was quite large and corpulent, and wore a wig. He preached in Dutch. He is said to have been a man of high classical attainments, and some of his manuscript sermons, written in Latin, are still in existence. His residence was the stone house now occupied by Mr. George Doremus, next to the Washington Institute. It is said that his method of tea-taking, as I learn from our venerable friend Richard Paulson, was to sit at the table after the rest were through the meal, and quietly alternate a sip of tea with a whiff from his pipe.

"Dominie Kuypers left three sons, all of them ministers of Christ,—Gerardus A., Zecharias H., and William P. They are all now deceased. Gerardus A. passed more than forty years of his ministry in the city of New York, during twenty of which he was senior pastor of the Collegiate Churches, a man, according to the testimony of Dr. Knox, of most eminent qualifications in personal characteristics and as a clergyman.⁴

"Before the death of Mr. Kuypers, a request had been made by the consistories of Dr. Froeligh for a dissolution of the connection existing

¹ Of one of those whose names appear there, Albert Zabrisky, it is related that he once asked Gen. Washington, as he was about to leave, "what he then intended to do?" The general asked him "if he could keep a secret?" He answered that he could. The general then replied, "I can, too," and went his way without gratifying his curiosity.

² Original Sermon, in possession of Mrs. Abram Berry.

³ Lamentation, by Rev. C. T. Demarest.

⁴ Dr. Spragne's Annals of R. D. Ch.

between the two churches. But now he claimed that the churches were one, and opposed the action of the Synod in appointing supplies for Mr. Kuypers' congregation. Dr. Froeligh's opposition to a separation then became so strong that even the seat of the delegate from Mr. Kuypers' church was contested, on the ground that the churches were one. What his motives were we shall leave others to imagine, without passing any judgment.

"About this time (October, 1799) a call was presented to the Classis for approval upon Rev. James V. C. Romeyn, of the churches of Greenbush and Wyanntskill, in New York, from Rev. Mr. Kuypers' church. The approval of the call was opposed by Dr. Froeligh and his friends. But the Classis gave it their approbation nevertheless. Dr. Froeligh appealed to the Particular Synod against the Classis, on the ground, plausibly, that an elder from Mr. Kuypers' church was admitted to a seat in the Classis, and that the corporate seal had been affixed to said call without the authority of the body corporate. Nevertheless the Synod sustained the Classis in their action. They did so because they found that the charter-arrangement was so complicated that it would be difficult for any call to be made unless by sanction of the same opposing party who had the whole balance of power in controlling and opposing all the wishes of Mr. Kuypers' church. Indeed, Dr. Froeligh gave it to be understood that no man should be called but such as suited his own will. Again he appealed from Particular to General Synod. Meanwhile, Rev. Mr. Romeyn had removed to Hackensack, and arrangements were made for his installation. His consistories invited Dr. Froeligh to perform the installation services, but he declined. Rev. John Cornelison was then invited, and having acquiesced, performed the duty, December, 1799, preaching a sermon from 1 Thess. ii. 4: 'But as we were allowed to be put in trust with the gospel, so we preach not as pleasing men,' etc. The sermon was subsequently published.

"The whole case came up before the Synod, and was disposed of by the adoption of two important resolutions confirming the action of Particular Synod, by which Mr. Romeyn was installed, and recommending a separation of the churches. Against this disposition of matters Dr. Froeligh and his elder entered their protest.

"At this Synod it was deemed advisable to divide the Classis of Hackensack, and the two Classes of Bergen and Paramus were constituted out of it. The church under the charge of Mr. Froeligh was assigned to the Classis of Paramus, and Mr. Romeyn's to the Classis of Bergen. But for a long time the temporal affairs between the two churches remained unsettled. Repeated attempts were made by Mr. Romeyn's church toward an equitable and satisfactory adjustment, but in vain. Mr. Froeligh's church claimed all the property, as a letter written by him to Mr. Romeyn, Dec. 26, 1800, indicates.

"In the meanwhile the old house of worship at Schraalenburgh, which was used by both the congregations, became quite unfit for occupation, and Mr. Froeligh's people, without consultation with Mr. Romeyn's, proceeded to erect another building. Mr. Romeyn's people consequently offered to pay one-half the cost for its joint ownership and use. But this offer was refused, and they were left without litigation to go on. It became necessary, therefore, for them to provide for themselves, which necessity, like many others in the providence of God, at the time not understood, but subsequently are, as designed, for good, proved a blessing in the erection of that noble building in which the Reformed Church of Schraalenburgh now worship, under the ministry of Rev. Dr. Gordon.¹ At the same time the congregations of Mr. Romeyn, in Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, jointly purchased a parcel of land at Schraalenburgh, on which they erected a parsonage for their pastor.

"Difficulties still existed tending to disturb the peace, and serving as a canker to good feeling. Patience had a fine field for development. The bush burned on with as fierce a fire as that which Moses saw. The old church building at Schraalenburgh became a bone of contention. When abandoned (1801), Mr. Romeyn's people notified Dr. Froeligh's that the furniture was taken from it for preservation until a division could be made. About the same time Dr. Froeligh's people proceeded to pull down the building, and appropriated its material exclusively to themselves, which circumstance brought forth a notice from Rev. Mr. Romeyn's people, asking them to desist. But the work went on, and they were allowed without litigation to proceed. The building erected by them at Schraalenburgh is the one usually called 'the South Church,' but recently enlarged and remodeled at a heavy expense. Subsequently, however, their temporal difficulties were adjusted, and division of property was made.

"But the end of the trouble was not yet. The new relationships of the separate churches led to difficulties in the matter of the transfer of members from one church to the other. Dr. Froeligh was arraigned for disorderly and unconstitutional proceedings, and his case came eventually before the General Synod. 'In defiance of church authority, Mr. Froeligh persistently refused to recognize this (Mr. Romeyn's) church, and took every occasion to make his contempt felt by them and their pastor. At length matters proceeded to such lengths that his conduct became intolerable. He received members of this church into his own, refusing to recognize them at all as having been members of a lawful church.'²

"Charges were also brought before the Classis against Rev. Mr. Romeyn. The record of their transactions in the minutes of the Classis is enough to make any man of refined Christian feeling blush with shame.³

"The ecclesiastical proceedings instituted against Dr. Froeligh before his Classis were answered by him through his showing that his consistory assumed the responsibility. The case was carried from the Classis to Particular Synod, and in 1822 was brought to a crisis. The action of Particular Synod, sustaining Mr. Romeyn's appeal, was appealed from by the Classis of Paramus, which had sustained Dr. Froeligh. But the General Synod, by a vote of thirty-six to eight, refused to sustain the appeal of the Classis. This left the case open for trial by Classis as an action against Dr. Froeligh in his ministerial capacity. At the meeting of Classis in September, 1822, the case was called up. Dr. Froeligh was not present to proceed to trial. The Classis refused to go on with the case. Mr. Romeyn again appealed to the Particular Synod, because, though Dr. Froeligh was absent, all the merits of the case were before the Classis, as a matter of record, and it was notorious that Dr. Froeligh had seceded from the Reformed Dutch Church. This appeal the Particular Synod, in May, 1823, referred to the General Synod for final trial. It was presented to that judicatory in June following, but withdrawn by Mr. Romeyn, 'upon the ground that the object contemplated would be brought up through another channel.'

"At the meeting of the General Synod in 1823 a printed pamphlet was laid upon the table purporting to be reasons assigned by a number of ministers, elders, and deacons for declaring themselves 'The True Reformed Dutch Church in the United States of America,' dated at Schraalenburgh, Oct. 25, 1823. It was signed by the names of five ministers, eleven elders, and nine deacons.

"The pamphlet was referred to the committee on synodical minutes, and they reported that as Dr. Froeligh was a professor of theology, he was directly answerable to the General Synod. On the basis of the pamphlet which he had signed, there was tabled against him substantially the following charges:

"1. Avowing himself a seceder from the Reformed Dutch Church.

"2. Implicating the constituted authorities of the church in gross neglect of duty, such as disregarding discipline, prostituting the sacraments, etc.

"3. Uniting with several deposed ministers of the Reformed Dutch Church in declaring themselves the "True Reformed Dutch Church," thus acting in contempt of all ecclesiastical authority.

"4. Promoting schism and disension in the church."

"On these grounds Dr. Froeligh was cited to appear before the Synod. Not appearing, a second citation was served upon him. To this his reply was that he 'should not reply to it.'

"He was consequently removed from his office as professor, and suspended from the ministry. The ostensible reason for this secession was the prevalence of the Hopkinsian heresy, together with 'the dangerous innovations both in doctrine and discipline.'

"Subsequently, 'An address of the Commission of General Synod to the ministers, officers, and other members of the Reformed Dutch Church, and especially to the ministers and churches of the Secession,' was printed and extensively circulated, in which the whole matter of the Secession was reviewed, and the charges brought against the church of departure from doctrines and duties were ably answered, and proved to be without any foundation whatever.

"But it is well known to many that this Secession was the maturing of a growth consisting of petty personal difficulties and feelings, on which the charges of doctrinal defection were grafted. The standards and catechism of the Reformed (Dutch) Church are the same as they were originally, and the Secession have none other. The former recognize them, and their doctrines are taught as *really*, even if not as *for-*

¹ Dr. Gordon's Manual, p. 17.

² Dr. Gordon's Manual.

³ See Minutes of Classis of Bergen.

mally, as they ever were. It must be remembered, too, that there are views which are hyperdoctrinal, and there are abuses of doctrine which are as thoroughly heretical as certain views which seem to fall below the doctrinal standard. Doctrine is one thing, interpretation of doctrine is another. It is easy to judge a man a heretic when one makes his own interpretation of doctrine the proper standard. It was by this method that the Pharisees accused Christ of being a violator of God's law. Their accusation did not make him such. To be a Calvinist it is not necessary that one should be a fatalist. Calvinism, abused and perverted, has done far more for the cause of its enemies than Calvinism understood and rightly represented. And the abuse and perversion of Calvinism may be traced more closely to its professed friends than they are willing to allow. At the same time the remark may be permitted that many to whom Calvinism is a monster of such horrid men have more of it about them than they are aware of.¹ Indeed, many who judge Calvinism do not really have clear views of what it is.

"The germs of Secession are actually traceable as far back as 1820, in the Classis of Montgomery. At that time, in that locality, there were various grievances of which complaint was made, and warm disputes which led some of the members of Classis to absent themselves from their meetings. On this account four of the members were suspended (Sylvanus Palmer, Henry V. Wycoff, Nicholas Jones, and Albert Ammerman). But these were all restored in the same year. In the following year, the grievances continuing with new grounds of complaint, Rev. Messrs. Palmer, Wycoff, Tol, and Ammerman renounced their connection with the Classis and the Reformed Dutch Church. Classis therefore suspended these individuals, together with Mr. Jones, who, a few months before, had declared himself independent.

"In a manuscript on this subject, one whose statements are worthy of all confidence says, 'This was, indeed, the beginning of the Secession, only it did not take an organic form until more than a year after, when Dr. Froeligh proposed that these northern ministers, with himself, should unite and constitute a Classis in due form, which was accordingly done in October, 1822.' This, then, is the beginning 'in organic form' of that organization which is now known under the emphatic and exclusive title of the 'True Reformed Dutch Church,' thus being distinguished from what is considered false or impure.

"In this body Dr. Froeligh continued to labor until his death, which occurred Oct. 8, 1827, in the seventy-eighth year of his age and fifty-third of his ministry. He was born on May 29, 1750, near Red Hook, then in the county of Albany. In his eighteenth year he went to live with Rev. Theodorick Romeyn for the purpose of being educated by him in preparatory studies. He continued with him three years. Under him he made a profession of religion, although under the Rev. John Schune-man's ministry, at Catskill, N. Y., he first received his religious impressions. From Mr. Romeyn he came to this village, and pursued his studies under Mr. Peter Wilson (afterwards Dr.). Having received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the College of New Jersey, he studied theology under Rev. John H. Goetschius. Subsequently, in October, 1774, he was licensed; then, on June 11, 1775, he was ordained and installed pastor of the four Reformed Dutch congregations in Queen's County, L. I. There he labored for fifteen months, and, because of the number disaffected towards our national independence, he fled to New Jersey, just escaping from being taken prisoner by the British. In this perilous flight he lost his worldly substance, including even his books and clothing. He came immediately to Hackensack, where he preached a sermon upon the impending Revolutionary contest, which, though warmly commended by many of his hearers, so enraged the Tories that they could scarce restrain their demonstrations of dissatisfaction even till the close of his service.

"Subsequently he went north with Dr. Livingston, and settled temporarily over the congregations of Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. After three years he accepted a call to the united congregations of Neeshanic and Millstone, in Somerset County, N. J. While there a great revival took place. After a severe illness he was given up to awful depression for six years, and for weeks together at one time he could not bring himself to enter the pulpit. But relief came, and he was never troubled

thus again. In 1786 he became pastor of the churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh. Though for years his ministry was attended with no special success, yet a powerful revival began with a fast-day sermon, which he preached the first season of the prevalence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia. In 1791, Mr. Froeligh was chosen one of two Lectors of Theology, as successor to Rev. Dr. Myer. In 1797 he was chosen a Professor of Theology, and continued in this office until 1823. In 1811 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Queen's College. The last sermon he preached was at Schraalenburgh, Aug. 5, 1827, from Rev. iii. 21. This was his last visit to the sanctuary. One of his dying sayings was, 'I have had many and bitter enemies, who have tried to do me the greatest of all possible injuries in the world, but I can say from the heart I do not feel the least ill-will against any of them. I am at peace with my enemies, and can forgive them all.' Dr. Froeligh was married to Rachel, daughter of Isaac Vanderbeck. They had nine children. His eldest son, Peter Ditmars, became a clergyman, and was settled for some time over the churches of the Secession in Acquackanonck and English Neighborhood.

"Dr. Froeligh was an earnest advocate of his political views, and defended them in the pulpit on what he deemed proper occasions. He was one of the electors of President of the United States for the State of New Jersey in 1800, and gave his vote for Thomas Jefferson. The testimonials given of his personal characteristics by Dr. Thomas De Witt and Dr. Henry Ostrander, in Dr. Sprague's 'Annals of the Reformed Dutch Pulpit,' are of very high order. 'He was of about the ordinary size, perhaps slightly corpulent, and with a countenance rather staid and sober than expressive of strong emotion. His manners, though not highly cultivated, were not generally otherwise than courteous, unless, perhaps, towards some of his ecclesiastical neighbors, with whom his relations were such as not to inspire any great cordiality. His mind was clear and discriminating, and his communications, whether in or out of the pulpit, were easily understood.' (Dr. De Witt.) 'I think it was impossible for one to be a witness of his daily life without being deeply impressed by the strength of his devout feelings and his conscientious devotedness to his work as a minister of Christ. He was very earnest in his advocacy of experimental religion and in inculcating the necessity of forming the churches to a higher type of spirituality. He exhorted, prayed, sighed continually for more boldness and energy in discipline, more caution in the admission of members, and more conformity to the letter and spirit of our constitutional requirements. It is evident enough that he was occasionally subject to deep mental depression and temptations, to doubt and unbelief; and on other occasions, especially in his public ministrations and in the distribution of the sacramental elements, his mind seemed wrapt into a state of holy admiration.' (Dr. Ostrander.)

"Subsequently, in 1829, a secession from the Secession took place, and a Classis was formed, consisting of Rev. H. V. Wycoff, S. Palmer, Henry Bellinger,² and Albert Ammerman, the latter of whom had served the church of Johnstown and Mayfield in an independent capacity. This separation from the Secession was followed by another in 1832, under Rev. C. Z. Paulison. Mr. Paulison was deposed because:

"1. He took exception to a law of the 'True Reformed Dutch Church,' which made it necessary that every witness in a church court should be a member of said church in good and regular standing before any testimony could be received.

"2. Because he maintained "that the essence of saving faith consisted in a full persuasion of Christ's love to our souls."

"3. Because he maintained "that we can infallibly know ourselves to be Christians."

"4. Because he approved of the sentiment "that the saints can do no wrong; that sin cannot hurt them; that God sees no sin in them." (By this he meant that "a true believer does not commit sin unto condemnation.")³

"This Secession styled itself 'The Reformed Church.' The church of the Secession' at Paterson united with it at Hackensack, having Mr. Paulison as joint pastor. He was dismissed in 1840. Then Rev. John Felt succeeded him in March, 1842. In October, 1843, the Rev. Albert Ammerman was installed pastor of these churches. In 1855 he was dismissed from the church of Paterson, to minister solely to the church at Hackensack, over which he is now the venerable and venerated pastor.

"The General Synod having suspended Dr. Froeligh and his co-part-

¹ It may be new to some that it is claimed that the course of the party disclaiming further connection with the old body was not a Secession; that their act was simply the act of those abiding faithful to the old standards, while the old party were virtually Seceders, because, as charged, they departed from the Reformed Dutch faith. On this no comment is needed. We append the following words of Dr. Froeligh: "The ministers, elders, and deacons of the judicatories from which, for sufficient cause, as stated in our reasons, we have withdrawn."

² Mr. Bellinger is now pastor of an Independent Reformed Dutch Church at Sharon, N. Y.

³ Minutes of Synod of T. R. D. Church, June, 1828, pp. 16, 17. June, 1832, p. 12. Address of C. Z. Paulison.

ners in secession, they, in their turn, proposed by resolution to declare excommunicated all those who did not withdraw with them, and the whole Dutch Church was pronounced delivered over to Satan until they repent (according to the words of the resolution of excommunication). But afterward the subject was postponed indefinitely.¹

"For some time subsequent to this the congregation of Dr. Froeligh continued to worship in this building, notwithstanding the separation. Out of courtesy and a desire for peace, and probably the expectation that 'the Secession' would provide for itself, the Rev. Mr. Romeyn's people did not assert their claim to the exclusive possession and use of the church property. But when the pastor, Rev. C. Z. Paulson, who succeeded Dr. Froeligh, seceded from the church over which he was ministering and abandoned the pulpit, being deposed by the Classis of the new party, then this Church did assert its exclusive right to the property which it has since held.

"The following is a copy of the action taken by the consistory of Rev. Mr. Romeyn's church, as a reference to the book of minutes will show, at a meeting held May 9, 1832:

"It was Resolved, That the following notice be put upon the church door:

"To all whom it may Concern:

"We, the ministers, elders, and deacons of the Dutch Reformed Congregation of Hackensack, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, being the corporate or body politic known and distinguished by that name, do hereby publish and make known that since the secession of Dr. Froeligh and his congregation we have viewed ourselves as the rightful owners of the church, and all the property vested in the joint corporation and body politic, in the year 1789. That our not asserting our claim, and pursuing legal measures to obtain a decision in law, has merely been owing to courtesy and a desire to cultivate good neighborhood. A division having recently taken place among those who constituted the Secession, the church and pulpit having been abandoned by the lately settled preacher, and we remaining in possession, have

"Resolved, and by these presents do resolve, That we keep the exclusive possession of the church and property connected therewith, and will permit no person or persons to officiate therein without our approbation and consent, it being understood, as our meaning and intent, that persons owning pews or seats in the church are at liberty and welcome to occupy them, but in subordination to the constituted authorities of the Dutch Reformed Church in her Classis and Synod. It is further stated that if our right is contested we are willing and ready to have the case tried in some court of law or equity, and there decided in a peaceable and friendly manner.

"Considering the unhappy state of ill will, anarchy, and confusion to be without justifiable cause, unchristian, and injurious to religion, it is to us, who have uniformly adhered to the Dutch Reformed Church, and continue to profess ourselves subordinate to her government and standing, a matter of deep regret."

"Appended to this is a subsequent minute, in the following words: "In consequence of the above notice we are in peaceable possession. Mr. Paulson's, as well as the old Secession party, have each built a church."

"The ground taken on which this decision was made was that the property belonged to the body from which the Secession went forth. The Secession disclaimed all connection with the original body, went

¹ These references are made historically, and not for purposes of animadversion, nor with a desire to revive old animosities. They deserve to perish. They have done harm enough. Let love reign. But as strangers make inquiries respecting the relations of the churches in this community, and an historical discourse must deal with historic truths or be defective, these plain statements are designed to afford a medium of desired information.

The author of this discourse takes this opportunity to say that during his ministry in Hackensack he has failed to discover the existence of anything like hostility of feeling on the part of the old body toward those "who went out from them," whatever they may have suffered from their severe reflections.

Those desiring further information on the subject, and from an opposite stand-point from that of the author, which will exhibit the original temper of the Secession, are referred to the following sources: "A Lamentation over the Rev. Solomon Froeligh, S. S. T. D. and P.," by Rev. Cornelius T. Demarest, A. M., atque V. D. M., minister of the King Street Church, New York. The notes are specially significant.

"The Minutes of the General Synod of the 'True Reformed Dutch Church.'"

Lamphelet of Rev. C. Z. Paulson.

out from it as if from an 'unclean thing,' which it branded it, and became thus a body by itself, leaving the old body by itself. And it was presumed that a Secession which was so radical in doctrine, even to dis-fellowship, certainly included the poor dust of earthly possession. The line had been drawn by the Secession, and it seemed becoming that it should run all the way through to the other side, and so it was run there. As it was, the old ownership of pews was not at all questioned, nor is it to this day.

"Indeed, when the question of a separation of the two churches was recommended by General Synod, Dr. Froeligh distinctly stated 'that if a separation of civil concerns is intended to imply a claim on any part of the property held by the corporation, they deem such claim altogether unfounded, because by separating without consent, and even in defiance of the most spirited opposition on our part, and by forming themselves into a distinct congregation, your adherents have undoubtedly dissolved their connection with the body corporate, and forfeited all title to its property.' Such was his doctrine even when a separation was suggested on mutual grounds. Then how much more applicable was it in the case of a secession. And yet even then individual claims were allowed.

"Mr. Romeyn continued to minister to these joint congregations of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, until the year 1833. Having suffered from a slight attack of paralysis which made this double charge too onerous, he asked release from the pastorate of Schraalenburgh, which was granted. The time having arrived at which it seemed proper that each of these churches should maintain a separate pastorate, the combined consistories resolved to request Classis to dissolve their joint relationship. At the same time, March 26, 1833, the church at Hackensack executed a call upon Rev. James Romeyn, son of their aged pastor, to become a colleague of his father. In April following (1833) the Classis of Bergen dissolved the combined relationships of the two churches, and the pastoral tie of the Rev. Mr. Romeyn to Schraalenburgh, and likewise approved the call upon his son. This call was accepted, and Rev. James Romeyn entered very soon upon his labors. The father retained nominally the pastorate of the church, and continued in feebleness to occupy the pulpit until the first Sabbath in May, when he ministered in the sanctuary for the last time. He is said to have cherished the desire to maintain his position until he might yield it, without a Sabbath's interruption, to his own son. One who has made a record of the incident says, 'That son felt the scene to be sublime. The dignified retirement from a pastorate of more than thirty years, and the taking of his place in the pew as a hearer of the word, to be one of the flock to be guided into the green pastures of gospel provision by a son so well beloved, was, indeed, a spectacle for men and angels to look upon with pleasure.' It is said that on this occasion he gave out Psalm cxxxvii. p. 3, containing the words:

"For her my tears shall fall,
For her my prayers ascend,
To her my cares and toils be given
Till toils and cares shall end."

"The last public service of Rev. James V. C. Romeyn was at a funeral over an aged member of his church, which was rendered in the Dutch language. His pastorate was finally resigned Sept. 16, 1834, having served this people for nearly thirty-five years. Gradually his strength failed him, and he died June 27, 1840, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His sepulchre is with us unto this day. Rev. James V. C. Romeyn occupied at one period as the parsonage the place which is at present the residence of Mrs. Charlotte Anderson. Subsequently it was sold, and he purchased the property now belonging to W. S. Banta, Esq., which he occupied until he erected the building adjoining, in which he died. His ministry was blest by the addition to the communion of the church on confession of three hundred and forty-eight members. Fruit is still being gathered from seed sown by his hand, and there are those who through his ministry became 'plants of grace,' of whom it may be truly said:

"Time that doth all things else impair,
Still makes them flourish strong and fair."

"However indelicate on the part of your speaker anything like eulogy would be of one who was so near and dear to him as Mr. Romeyn, yet it is not too much for even him to say that his name is so fragrant with sweet memories that his children and children's children find the most pleasing satisfaction in its mention. The papers which have been presented bearing upon the unhappy controversies of his day indicate a very firm, decided, yet gentle spirit, which seems to have w

rated the Classis in making the reference to him they did in their resolution of respect at the time of the dissolution of his pastorate, relating to 'his conciliatory and Christian disposition.'

James V. Romeyn

"James Van Campen Romeyn was born at Minisink, Sussex Co., N. J., on the 15th of November, 1765. His father was the Rev. Thomas Romeyn, who was first settled at Jamaica, L. I., in 1751. He was one of seven sons, four of whom devoted themselves to the ministry. His literary education was obtained at the Schenectady Academy. His theological course was pursued under his relation, Dr. Dirck Romeyn, and he was licensed by the Synod of New York, Oct. 5, 1782. In a few weeks after he was called to the united congregations at Greenbush and Schodack, and settled February, 1788. He married the youngest daughter of Maas Van Vranken, of Schenectady. It was one of her maxims, and practiced by her, 'Let ministers mind their congregations, and let their wives take charge of their families.' He formed a second marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Pell, of Paramus, N. J., who survived him.

"He remained in his first charge till July 1, 1794, when he became pastor of the united churches of Greenbush and Wynantkill, residing at Bloomingrove, two miles east of Albany, where he continued to minister until called to Hackensack.

"The following characteristic of him has been furnished by Rev. J. R. Berry, D.D.:

"The ministry of Rev. James V. C. Romeyn extended from 1799 to 1833. It fell upon the most troublous times of our denomination in this section of the country. Previous to his call to this church the signs of a fearful tempest were thickening on every hand. Hackensack already gave tokens of becoming the principal point of the great struggle which ensued. After the death of Rev. W. Kuypers the question of another pastor presented no ordinary difficulty. The great need was a man who should properly combine the elements of true piety, firmness, prudence, and love of peace. These characteristics Mr. Romeyn was widely known to possess, and upon the basis of this reputation he was called to the pastorate of the churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, without having been seen or heard among them. How well he sustained the reputation which he thus brought with him is well known to many yet who remember him in his active life.

"Of his piety the sweetest memories have been cherished and repeated by those who knew him in the fond relations of his home or in the confidence of personal friendship. His natural, loving, and sincere disposition was sanctified by his sincere and loving faith in Jesus. This gave his children that peculiar fondness with which they regarded him while living and revered his memory when dead. This shone out conspicuously also in all his public ministrations, in which neither abstract dogmatism, nor fierce polemics, nor fiery denunciation, nor any attempt at brilliant eloquence appeared, but mainly a tender and instructive presentation of the cross.

"One peculiarity of Mr. Romeyn's ministry was the extraordinary facility with which he appropriated Scripture texts and language to peculiar occasions. This was particularly conspicuous at communion seasons, when, as he handed the bread to each communicant personally, he repeated a text suitable to that person's case. As a single illustration out of multitudes may be mentioned the case of a timid believer, who after long hesitation had at length professed his Saviour's name. At the next communion his daughter was brought into the fold. As Mr. Romeyn passed the bread to the happy father he repeated the words, 'Said I not unto thee that if thou wouldst believe thou shouldst see the glory of God?' The same feature appeared in the very last public service he attempted. It was an address at the communion table. Enfeebled by paralysis, and with broken utterance, he began his remarks with the affecting language of Job, 'Have pity upon me, have pity upon me, O ye my friends, for the hand of God hath touched me.'

"In all matters where fidelity to righteousness demanded firmness Mr. Romeyn was firm to the last degree. But his constant desire was for peace. He disliked strife. Few men were ever subjected to so many gross personal insults as he. The intense excitement of the times, the bitterness of party feeling, the fierce contests growing out of the 'Secession' poured upon him from pulpits, in ecclesiastical meetings, along the streets, and even at funerals the most unwarrantable and gross abuse, but not an instance of angry retort or unguarded utterance have we ever heard related of him. His life was a singular illustration of the

ancient rule, 'always to treat an enemy in such a manner that he may become your friend.' In dignity of manner, in marvelous self-control, in true charity of heart, and in readiness to forgive he was worthy of a distinguished companionship among those who aspire to be 'blameless and harmless, the sons of God without rebuke.'

"A noticeable feature of his character was his disinterestedness and ready self-denial. When stricken by paralysis he voluntarily resigned his position and all its perquisites, making no mention of any claims which he might justly be considered to have after a faithful ministry of thirty-five years.

"During the last eight years of his life the earthly house of his tabernacle was shattered by repeated attacks of paralysis. His mind suffered in the feebleness of his body. Patiently he waited the signal for his departure. The last token of earthly recognition was given in response to the question, 'Do you know that you are almost home?' In a few hours that home was reached, and mortality was swallowed up of life.

"In review of the life of Mr. Romeyn, feelings of special satisfaction arise in regard both to his personal characteristics and his peculiar adaptation to the time and place of his ministry. It is doubtful if the whole number of the ministers of our church in that day could have furnished another who would have borne the trials and met the difficulties of his position better than he.

"The following incident will serve as an illustration of his candor and promptness in moderating his self-respect. 'At a certain time one summer, when his house was filled with company, he was visited by an agent of a religious benevolent society, whose business would necessarily occupy several days, and whom the family materially discommoded themselves to accommodate. The second or third day after he came a grandson, given to rummaging, took down a manuscript volume from the sideboard, and after looking into it for a few minutes exclaimed, 'Oh, grandpa! here is a book that has something in about you.' Mr. Romeyn took the book, without knowing where it came from, and found it was in the handwriting of his guest, the agent, and that he had described his congregation as cold and dead, and very penurious, and himself as old-fashioned, having no life, behind the age, etc. In due time the agent came back to dinner, and was suffered to partake of a hospitable meal in peace. After conversing a little while Mr. Romeyn got the book and asked him if it was his, and related to him the circumstance which had made him acquainted with its contents; then, handing it to him, said, 'Sir, I have learned what is in that book by accident. I extended to you the hospitality of my house at no small inconvenience. I favored your object by my personal subscription, and indorsed your application among my people. I find you have maligned us both; and having detected you in playing the spy, and even reporting falsehood, I cannot consent that you should remain longer, and you will oblige me by leaving my house immediately and desisting from your collections.'"

"Mr. Romeyn was always ready to bear his proportion of labor and responsibility. He was a trustee of Queen's (now Rutgers) College from 1807 until his death, and one of the largest and most efficient collectors of the Theological Professorial Fund. The plan of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church was drawn up by him, and his influence was largely exercised in shaping the denominational policy of the church.

James V. Romeyn

"Although his son, the Rev. James Romeyn, had entered upon his labors some time previous, yet it was not until October, 1835, that he was actually installed as pastor. He remained, however, only until September of the following year (1836), having received and accepted a call from the Reformed Dutch Church at Catskill, N. Y., where he remained until the close of the year 1842, when enfeebled health compelled the relinquishment of so responsible a charge. Thence he removed to Leeds, N. Y. (Old Catskill), where he remained until called and removed in 1843 to Bergen Neck. He was called thence to Geneva, N. Y., and seemed to enter upon his labors with renewed vigor. But it was only to have in a brief month's time that deep, dark shadow of affliction fall over him in a paralytic stroke, which ended his ministerial work. From Geneva he removed to the city of New Brunswick. There his life was spared until Sept. 7, 1859, when he slept the sleep of the 'beloved.' His sepulchre is with his father's, hard by us who are here to-day. It is a plot of

¹ Dr. Sprague's Annals of R. D. Ch.

ground which was a gift out of peculiar respect to him from a parishioner whose love was the love of a fondest friend. Dear thy dust, my father! Dearest still thy memory, thou departed in the Lord! Resurrection hopes gather around thy grave, and I shall

"——— Meet thee on that peaceful shore."

"His tombstone bears the following inscription, taken from among his own later utterances, and placed there by his family, as expressive of his own views after having spent his life in the ministry of the gospel:

"Thou hast dealt well with thy servant, O Lord! I have passed my days from early manhood as a Minister of Jesus Christ. That is enough! I am satisfied! God has led me by a right way. Bless the Lord, O my soul!"

"The following characteristic of Mr. Romeyn is furnished by Rev. W. V. V. Mabon, D.D., of New Durham, N. J.:

"My acquaintance with the Rev. James Romeyn began in the year 1835. He had been at that time the pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Hackensack for perhaps two or three years. He was thirty-nine years old, and in the prime of his powers. Although not old enough to take the proper measure of his abilities, my opportunities of forming a correct and truthful estimate of his characteristics may be regarded as more than a compensation for any want of ripeness of judgment at the time.

"At that date the village was a place of some intelligence, excellent morals, and singular uniformity in the class of its dwellings, equally removed from grandeur and squalor. There was little, if any, absolute poverty or ignorance, and as it was the site of a formerly famous academy, and was also the seat of the court-house of the county, there were enough persons of the professions which demand a liberal education to give a decided tone of sound intelligence to the community in which the subject of these observations was called to exercise the pastoral office. I very soon learned that our pastor was a man of distinguished reputation as a preacher. I gathered this from the remarks of his auditors from Sabbath to Sabbath, and from observing the attendance upon his messages of people of education, taste, and travel, residing in the village, whose presence at his or any church could not be attributed in every instance to the mere force of custom. The same impression was confirmed by the frequent announcements from time to time of his having received calls to other churches of importance in the denomination. Indeed, he had ministered sufficiently long among the churches, both in New York and New Jersey, to have made him a man of general note beyond the bounds of his own congregation.

"He was a man of ardent devotion. His official prayers were solemn, humble, and fervent. They were filled with words and pleas taken from the Scriptures, and, considering the rapidity of his utterance, embraced great range and fullness, as they could not but do when protracted, as were usually his sermons also, somewhat beyond the average length of those services as rendered by other men. A mutual relative once related to me her casual cognizance of his spending, on an occasion of her being at his house, the greater part of the whole night in wrestling with God in prayer. As was said to Nathaniel, "When thou wast under the fig-tree, I saw thee," so it was not possible for the occupant of a contiguous room not to become the witness of those secret transactions with God which are the basis of ministerial efficiency as they are of personal effort.

"Let us notice the correspondence in sentiment of parents and their children. His mother, who was a woman of great strength of character, as well as a model of the domestic capabilities and virtues, had, previous to her own death, received a distinct impression of the event in a vivid dream. Knowing its meaning, she informed her family of her coming departure, and in the animation of the solemn prospect she concluded and crowned the exhortation, made in her dying chamber to those about her, by addressing her son with these words: "Preach Christ, James! preach Christ!" These words are the key-note to the theme and preaching of our subject. Whatever may have been the peculiarities of the preacher, the power and the attraction of the preaching was its evangelical character. Jesus Christ in the gospel and vital religion through the working of the Holy Spirit in the heart was the substance in one form or another of all his services. He once remarked to me in a criticism upon Robert Hall, "All he says is the same that we say, only a little more elegantly said. The fare is precisely the same, but better cooked." Fidelity to the gospel was a marked feature in his administration of the gospel. He never let down his theme, but lifted his hearers up to it. His fidelity was accompanied with visible zeal for gospel truth and the Master's honor. Perhaps (from the description of others)

the most powerful effort he made at any time was when the Washingtonian temperance movement began the innovation of Sabbath-evening temperance meetings. The character of many in the movement was doubtful, and the services in this instance were not held in the interests of Christianity. He felt called on to preach on the sanctification of the Sabbath, which he did with great effect. With his earnest temperament, his fidelity to the people of his charge was openly manifest. He felt himself to be in the position of Ezekiel's watchman, and not seldom made us feel his determination to clear his skirts of the blood of our souls. His warnings were persistent and terrible. He spared no sin nor searching examination into the springs of sin. You could see he watched for souls as one who should give account.

"Mr. Romeyn, for so we shall call him, since he refused the honorary clerical title conferred on him by the trustees of Columbia College, was not only faithful in the pulpit but was a minister of the gospel all through. My memory lingers with pleasure upon his conscientious and cheerful performances of the social duties of his charge. The houses of his people were always open to his visits, which were not stiff and formal calls but genuine visits. By this means he would put himself into communication with the families, and while he gained their confidence he gained the most important knowledge, the knowledge of their real state. I may add, he knew how to make use of this knowledge in a telling way. It is an admirable proof of the reality of our interest in others whenever we are willing to devote a large portion of our time to personal attentions involving labor of a kind differing so much from the intellectual preparation required for the pulpit. My recollections of his pastoral affection are very agreeable. A touch of the same kind might be seen in his way of administering the Lord's Supper, at which time he himself would distribute to the communicants, one by one, and add in each instance some promise or exhortation in Scripture words, with an application which, without personal knowledge and affection, would have been impossible.

"The moral qualities of the man were mainly honesty, earnestness, humility, and kindness. In the circle of his friends he was playful, and if in his use of language respecting others he was ever severe, it may be doubted whether any man, especially one of a nervous organization, is aware of the strength of his own words. The proof of his humility is clear from the comparative retirement of his life, notwithstanding the numerous and tempting invitations which were extended to him to occupy places of more prominence. If he had been endowed with a better digestion a great want would have been supplied, and the disease which terminated his career might have been longer averted. As it was, the constitutional irritability of his temperament never separated him from the confidence of his friends, and though it would at times disturb the self-poise of a nature otherwise well balanced, it did, as in many persons of like organization, contribute to the energy of all his other endowments.

"His friendships, indeed, were ardent, and, as a characteristic feature of his ministry, he made in the several places of his labor life-long friends, who kept up these personal relations wherever he might afterwards sojourn, which in many cases were handed down on both sides from parents to children. Even outside the sacred circle of the Christian communion it was no uncommon thing for persons who had known him as a preacher to make their arrangements, when travelling in his neighborhood, to avail themselves of his hospitality, and to renew their enjoyment of his ministrations in the services of the church. His confidences, when bestowed upon others, were complete and childlike, and if absolute transparency of character may be affirmed of any man it may be affirmed of him. If there was any fault, he was too artless and open for the safety of his own happiness at all times. But this is the necessary compensation for the possession of such qualities.

"Intellectually, Mr. Romeyn was a man of ready perception and of diligent preparation for public duties. Whether he expected too much from elaborate study or not, he could never be charged with slovenliness or neglect to bring out the best on all occasions. He was not guilty of abusing the grace of God under the pretence of depending on the Divine interposition to ward off the results of his own indolence. He either wrote out his sermon in full or preached from an analysis embracing every point and illustration of the whole subject, and there was the same fullness and richness on the funeral occasions or at the lecture in the school-house as in the sanctuary. If there were a dozen hearers or a crowded house, whoever was there was served with the same viands in all their abundance, rich, seasoned, and smoking hot.

"His excursions through the fields of literature and observation, as well as his theological reading, were made chiefly subsidiary to the pulpit. Although he depended much upon his manuscript, the manuscript was often prepared in an incredibly short time, on unexpected

calls, owing to the fact of his materials being always at hand, and to the rapidity of his use of the pen. In fact, the pen was his constant companion and weapon. He was prolific in epistolary correspondence, and one of the most liberal patrons of the mail. His literary labors were not confined to sermons and letters. From time to time he contributed articles of interest to the press, and in the councils of the church was the author of a comprehensive, far-sighted report, of which the views and recommendations offered have in many cases been incorporated into the working organization of the denomination. In fact, as is the case with most ministers of the gospel, his views of policy were so much in advance of the perceptions and of the willingness to work on the part of the people that disagreement could not fail to arise between them. I am cognizant of such facts in at least a single instance, and suppose it was probably the rule.

"His physiognomy and personal appearance were decidedly marked. With light hair and eyes, thin face, large nose, mouth, and chin, tall and bony frame, pale complexion, and erect attitude, his appearance excited the additional interest usually felt for persons suffering from the want of vigorous health. His voice was deep, and its tones solemn, at times even sepulchral, and his bearing thoroughly clerical. As in his pastoral relations he carried with him the characteristics of the genuine dominie, so in his personal appearance he conveyed to the eye a sentiment of the antique. The *personae* was without claims to regular beauty, but original and striking. You could neither see nor hear him without the impression of being in the presence of a *mon*. I may add, as a characteristic touch, that absolutely free as he might be considered from personal vanity, yet no one could possibly be more sensitive to a personal blemish, however temporary or trifling.

"The attribute of his public efforts that most struck you was power. A member of the bar, referring to the only occasion on which he had heard him, said to me once, "It was such a tremendous exhibition of power I was astonished!" That was the general impression upon his hearers.

"The grounds of it were not difficult to discover. His voice was good, although the articulation was naturally somewhat thick. His utterance was rapid as a mountain torrent. He uttered as many words in the intervals between his pauses, which were well marked, as the organs of elocution could possibly give out. Owing to this his style was generally diffuse,—diffuse to the reader,—but by reason of the rapidity of his utterance it was not diffuse; that is to say, the spread of his sentences was concentrated by the compression of his rapid elocution. The movement was marked by the variety which attaches to nature and passionate feeling. Like the flow of a river over an uneven surface, the volume of his ideas received variety in their expression from the obstacles they encountered. He had, at the same time, the art of condensing the whole argument or illustration in a pointed, loaded blow, contained in a short simile or axiom.

"His power of illustration was also very prominent. He used short metaphors, two or three strokes of a suggestive sketch, but not elaborate, finished paintings. He had too much wealth of illustration to waste time on comparisons long drawn out. Perhaps he threw down too many pearls at once for his hearers to be able to pick up and lay away. A bushel of pearls may only bewilder, while a necklace would enrich. It will appear, therefore, that analysis and imagination predominated in his treatment of pulpit themes. In fact, he had the faculty of painting sketches and passing verbal panoramas along before the eyes of his audience; but while he indulged in this direction, it was in connection with close analysis and sound logic. If you add to these the very great force consequent upon earnest and very fast speaking, accompanied by transparent honesty, sympathy with the subject, solemnity of voice and aspect, and a thorough disdain of all arts and rules, you have the secret of the power to which reference has been made.

"His ministry was attended with fruits in every congregation which he served. I have heard him refer to the addition of thirty-nine members to the church at Nassau, his first charge, on confession of faith at a single communion. From his settlement at Nassau, which began in the year 1820 and continued seven years, he ministered in succession to the churches of Six-Mile Run, N. J., Hackensack, N. J., Catskill and Leeds, N. Y., Bergen Point, N. J., and Geneva, N. Y. In this last-mentioned place his labors were interrupted by a stroke of paralysis soon after his removal thither, and at a moment when the appreciation on the part of that community of his various accomplishments gave promise of even larger usefulness than had ever before been held out to his reach.

"The value of these brief sketches, if any, is believed to consist in their simple truth, photographed from the memory of one who first received from his hands the seals of the Lord's Supper, and who at the

time of putting on the armor of the ministry was, in the language of the deceased himself, "dressed" by him "for the fight."

"During Mr. Romeyn's ministry the property which now constitutes the parsonage was bought, together with adjoining lands, from Rev. Dr. Cannon, for two thousand and fifty dollars. This property adjoined a tract of four and a half acres bought by the congregation of Ryneer Van Gieson in 1769. The purchase money was raised by subscription. The house originally standing upon it was rebuilt.

Alexander H. Warner

"Rev. Mr. Romeyn was succeeded by Rev. Alexander H. Warner, who was called from Clarkstown, and was installed as pastor on the first Wednesday in February, 1837. His ministry extended over the long period of twenty-eight years, having ended by his resignation in February, 1865. During his ministry one hundred and ninety-two were added to the church, of whom seventy-six were by certificate, and one hundred and sixteen on confession. During his ministry, there being need of greater church accommodations, it was resolved to add ten feet to the rear of the old building, which was done in 1847. Under the superintendence of A. O. Zabriskie and John Huyler, Esqrs., the work was successfully completed, costing about three thousand dollars. The resale of the old pews and the sale of the new ones paid the cost. The cemetery was likewise enlarged at a cost of about three hundred dollars. The parsonage house was likewise remodeled and enlarged, at an expense of about two thousand five hundred dollars, which was met by appropriations from the proceeds of the sale of lands belonging with the parsonage. During this period a branch shot forth from the old trunk, and the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Hackensack was organized, whose tasteful edifice is an ornament to that part of the village in which it stands. Its first pastor was Rev. James Demarest, Jr., who was succeeded by its present incumbent, Rev. George H. Fisher, D.D.

"On the resignation of Rev. Mr. Warner a call was extended to Rev. Theodore B. Romeyn, of Blawenburgh, N. J., the present pastor. It having been accepted, he was installed on the 21st day of June, 1865. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, D.D. This pastorate has thus far been blessed by the addition of seventy-seven on confession and forty-three by certificate.

"There are upwards of two hundred families at present in the congregation, and about two hundred in the membership of the church, rather an unusual disproportion. The Sabbath-school numbers forty-six officers and teachers and about three hundred scholars, and is cherished by both pastor and people.

"Our church building stands where it stood of yore, amidst the city of the dead. Around it lies valued dust. Worshipers of the olden time and of more recent years are in this churchyard, the kindred and connections of those who first settled here and strangers who came hither to make a home.

"The dust of the Rev. Warmoldus Kuypers is here, who for twenty-seven years ministered the gospel on this very spot. He died in 1797.

"Here is the tomb of Brig.-Gen. Enoch Poor, one of the officers in the United States army, who died Sept. 8, 1780, at the age of forty-four years.

"Here is buried Peter Wilson, LL.D., the scholar and teacher and patriot, of whose memory and residence and influence this village may well be proud. He died Aug. 1, 1825.

"The remains of Col. Richard Varick, formerly mayor of the city of New York, and at the time of his death president of the American Bible Society, are here. He died July 30, 1831.

"Here, too, is the grave of Rev. James V. C. Romeyn, who for nearly fifty-three years preached Christ, thirty-five of which were spent with those among whom his body lies.

"The grave of Rev. John S. Mabon is here too, the thorough instructor, as he was the ripe scholar and the devout Christian. He died April 27, 1849.

¹ In the private correspondence of Dr. James W. Alexander the following reference is made to the subject of this memoir:

"In the P.M. (afternoon) I went to Port Richmond (Staten Island), to worship with Brownlee's Church (Dutch). There I heard James Romeyn, and a more extraordinary man I never heard. Fullness of matter, every step sudden and unexpected, genius, strength, fire, terror, amazing and preposterous rapidity, contempt of rule and taste. It was an awful discourse from 1 Thess. v. 3. It was one which I shall not soon forget.

"GROVE PARSONAGE, March 22, 1870."

"Among his kindred is the dust of Rev. James Romeyn, who passed thirty-one years of his life in the ministry. He died in September, 1859, aged sixty-two years.

"Here, too, rests the ashes of Rev. Frederick Crowe, styled the 'South American martyr,' because of persecutions which he endured while attempting to preach Christ, and which resulted in his death.

"Such are at least glimpses of the historical past of this church, which, as respects age, is 'a mother-church.'

"It must necessarily have wielded a large influence over this and surrounding localities. The list of its pastors shows that it had men to watch over its interests who were most worthy men, men of God, of piety, and patriotism. But it is a noticeable fact in this connection that no monument or tablet or any memorial whatever has ever been reared by this congregation to the memory of a single one of those who lived and died in its self-denying service.

"In proportion to the age of this church and the long series of its pastors, very few have gone forth from its membership into the ministry. Their names are the following:

"Gerardus Arense Kuypers, William Provost Kuypers, Peter Labagh, James Spencer Cannon,¹ William V. V. Mabon, J. Romeyn Berry, Philip Berry.

Theo. B. Romeyn

"Just subsequent to the installation of Rev. Theo. B. Romeyn the church accommodations were somewhat increased by the addition of an alcove and the lowering of the pulpit, which gave an additional number of pews. During the autumn of 1863, Mr. George Fair placed at his own expense a bell in the tower at a cost of one thousand dollars.

"During the autumn of 1867 and the winter of 1868 a chapel was erected at a cost of about eight thousand five hundred dollars, for the accommodation of the social meetings and the Sabbath-school. This was built by private subscriptions mainly. During the last spring subscriptions were made by one effort of upward of two thousand dollars, by which the debt on the chapel is paid.

"The growth of this population within a few years being such that our accommodations were no longer equal to the demand upon us, the question of enlargement began to be suggested, in connection with the erection of a chapel. But the combination of the two was thought to be most impracticable. At length George Fair, Esq., proposed out of his own private resources to enlarge the old building by the addition of transepts on each side. But this was found inadvisable. At length he offered the consistory the generous sum of twenty thousand three hundred dollars, with the understanding that the building should be lengthened twenty feet and remodeled in a fitting style, and that whatever might be the additional cost, presuming there would be, be-

¹ Gerardus Arense Kuypers was a son of Rev. Warmoldus Knypers, born on the island of Curaçoa, Dec. 16, 1766; was licensed to preach in 1787. He was called from Paramus to the Garden Street Church, in New York. His brother, William Provost, we suppose, united with this church. He was born 1773, and licensed 1792.

Peter Labagh was born in the city of New York, Nov. 10, 1773. He came with his parents to Hackensack as a refugee at the opening of the Revolution. His grandfather had formerly resided in this place, and here also his father was born, in the year 1732. He united with this church in 1794, then under the care of Dr. Froeligh, with whom he subsequently studied theology, and was licensed to preach in 1796. His name is still fresh in memory and fragrant with interest.—(Todd's Memoirs.)

James Spencer Cannon was born on the island of Curaçoa, Jan. 28, 1776. His father, upon the death of his mother, placed him, with two other brothers, in the academy of Dr. Wilson, at Hackensack. He was left an orphan by the death of his father, who, being a sea-captain, was lost overboard while on a voyage to Charleston, S. C. But a friend was raised up in Elias Brevoort, Esq., who defrayed the entire expense of his education. He subsequently married the daughter of his benefactor. His connection with the church at Hackensack took place in 1794. He studied theology under the direction of Dr. Froeligh and Dr. Livingston, with Peter Labagh as a classmate, and was licensed at the same time to preach, in 1796. After serving the churches at Six-Mile Run and Millstone, and subsequently the Six-Mile Run Church separately for nearly thirty years, he was called to a professorship in the theological seminary at New Brunswick. He died July 25, 1852.

cause of the immense amount of work necessary to be done in order to make a finished structure, the congregation should assume. This being sufficiently liberal a proposition to be accepted by liberal minds, the consistory resolved upon the undertaking. To-day shows the result. With the exception of the tower, the old walls, roof, and part of the gallery, all is new. We have reason to rejoice in having had one among us who was ready to consecrate such a portion of his substance in the interest of the church of his fathers, and in its being the promptings of his own spirit, and not through the solicitation of others. The completion of the edifice reminds us that the donor, through whose generosity the work was started, is not here. He lived to see the beginning of an enterprise in which he seemed to take so fond an interest, but just after these new walls began to rise he was suddenly called away. Such was the confidence placed in him that the whole work was begun simply on his word of promise. No payments had been made, no paper executed; and when, near midnight, the shadow of sickness which darkened into the shadow of death fell on him, the first thought in his mind was of his obligation to the church. As soon as possible papers were executed making over the promised amount to the consistory, signed by a hand trembling with the touch of a sudden disease, which in a few hours proved fatal. It was the last business transaction of his old age and his life, and for it his memory shall be cherished, and with these out-lengthened walls that memory shall be associated. Had he lived longer the church would doubtless have seen further illustrations of his consecration of property in the evening of his days to the Lord whom he professed to love, and to whom we trust he died. When the present obligations are canceled, according to the plans before us, this church will be placed on a footing, as regards its externals, equal to its best-be-coming wishes. When our fathers were called in their days to meet the exigencies of their circumstances they responded in means and methods which became those days. We have been profiting by what they accomplished almost, if not quite, up to this hour. Our time has now come. Let us be their worthy children, and our children will not only reap the fruits of our devotion, but be stimulated to take their places in their time.

"A brief resumé of the financial history, as far as we can get at it, and condition of the church back as far as 1791 may not be out of place here. In that year this edifice was reared. The subscription list footed up to three hundred and twenty-eight pounds. The probable cost was about three thousand dollars. Then followed the improvement of 1834, costing a few hundred dollars. That was followed by the enlargement of 1837, costing three thousand dollars. In both cases of building the expenses were paid with the purchase-money of the pews, and not by gratuitous subscription. So that we can speak of cost only in the sense of investment in church property, which is supposed in the privilege returned to pay for itself. This is then individual property, not donated out of benevolence to the church, but owned and kept, or willed and bequeathed, or sold and transferred for value received, like any other property. Saying, then, that the cost up to 1847 and subsequent expenditures was about eight thousand dollars, this sum covers what this congregation has been called upon to spend for its church building for three-quarters of a century. Of course this does not include the cost of parsonage property nor the usual minor repairs and yearly necessary cost of ministerial support. And now, when they shall have made another investment to cover the outlay necessary beyond the donation of Mr. Fair, both of which outlays together will give so much higher value to their pews, generally at least, so that the money is not a mere gratuity nor lost, they will in the past period of seventy-five years, and for many years to come, have invested something like fourteen thousand dollars. Fourteen thousand dollars for a century! rather the interest on that sum, for they own the principal yet!"

"With a church building capable of accommodating eight hundred and fifty persons, in quite every respect unexceptionable for its comfort

* Since this statement was made a large number of the pews have been transferred to the consistory for value received, which has thrown a debt upon the church, but at the same time brought those pews under the church's control. Through the rise in real estate and legacies of the church's friends, the original property enabled the consistory to make outlays for necessary improvements. The earlier and later improvements of the parsonage, the alcove built in the church in 1865 and the organ placed there, and repairs on the church building, instead of taxing the pews, were done by these means.

The statement above is of course a rough estimate, and may be open to correction, but it is as near as we can get at it. Properly the cost of the chapel ought to be added.

and beauty (however there may be many who cannot appreciate the latter feature in churches, simply on the ground that, however well 'celled' their own houses may be, it matters not with regard to the 'Father's house'), with a lecture-room as capacious and tasteful as could be wished, with a parsonage in one of the finest localities in the village, this congregation has all it ought to desire in respect to externals.¹

"As pleasing as it may be to have such olden associations and to cherish them, we must not rest upon them. They have their lessons. Through them we should be the wiser, better, stronger. But we must no more rest upon the past growth than a tree should on past growth. It must grow on and bear fruit itself. So must we. We must have our rooting, our branching, our leafing, our growing, our fruit-bearing. We are to stand as by ourselves, always as if a new church in evergreen beauty and strength. And had there been more of this individual vitality in the Reformed Dutch Churches of this country the denomination would not have been the 'little one' it now is in respect to numbers and power. But the Dutch would always hug the landing-place and stick to the shores of New York Bay and Hudson River, and scarce dare venture far in the interior. How they ever got as far as New Netherland is to me almost a miracle.

"We have age. Let us have life, too, or die and have done with dying always. More change of name will not save the church any more than it will save a vine. The vine may sell better in the market, but eventually the owner will pull it up. It wants life, character, fruit. Men will take to that church which commends itself by its high standards of Christian holiness, by a genuine catholicity of spirit, by a pure and earnestly preached Gospel, by an independent and manly pulpit, which is a 'brass wall' against vice and iniquity, by charity, by being a place where 'the rich and poor meet together' without enviable distinctions, by Christian love, by Christian unity, Christian fellowship, Christian energy, Christian sympathy and help. May God make this church a living church, to which shall daily be added of such as shall be saved, and so the old 'Church on the Green' shall be an evergreen church. May many, amid the changes which are taking place in this locality, who are making this beautiful village their home find reason for making this church their spiritual home, saying,—

"Brethren, where your altar burns,
Oh! receive us into rest."

"To how many of us is this spot most dear as the gate of heaven to our kindred (and you know with what emphasis he who speaks to you says 'our kindred'). For, for more than fifty years have his own kindred ministered to you and yours, and his and your departed rest together in the same places of sepulture, the same congregation of the dead. You and I can repeat the language used by one as she stood within this ancient yard a few years ago:

"I stand and muse beside the graves of kindred true and dear,
Of those whose bed has been the earth for many a lingering year,
Who having fought the 'fight of faith' have laid their armor down—
Translated to the better land they wear the conqueror's crown."

"What scenes have transpired within these very walls! Here for generations past has the truth been preached, here tears of penitence have been wept, and wiped away again. Here many of the dead have been brought for burial, and the words of counsel and consolation have been uttered. O walls, had ye language what stories ye could tell of teachings given, of the truth blest, of the Spirit grieved, of the wounded made whole, and of saints ripening for heaven! Thy presence has been here on this spot, O Divine One! and neither the hills around us nor the great ocean that lies almost at our feet have had such a consecration as the baptism of Thy holy presence in the years bygone has given this house. And now, O God of our fathers, be thou the God of their children, and may this house be filled with Thy glory! 'Let Thy work appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us, yea the work of our hands establish Thou it!'

"Church of my sires! my love to thee
Was nurtured in my infancy,
And now maturer thoughts approve
The object of that infant love.

¹ Since the reopening of the church it has been frescoed, through the kindness of Mrs. George Fair, at an expense of about one thousand dollars.

² The ministry of Rev. Theodorick Romeyn covered about ten years; that of his nephew, James V. C. Romeyn, nearly thirty-five years; that of James Romeyn, the son of J. V. C., about four years, and that of his son, Theodore B., nearly four (at the present date five and a half).

Linked to my soul with hooks of steel,
By all I say, and do, and feel;
By records that refresh my eye
In the rich page of memory;
By blessings at thine altars given,
By scenes which lift the soul to heaven;
By monuments that humbly rise,
Memorials of the good and wise;
By graves forever sad and dear,
Still reeking with my constant tear,
Where those in honored slumber lie
Whose deaths have taught me how to die.
And shall I not with all my powers
Watch round thy venerable towers?
And can I bid the pilgrim flee
To holier refuge than to thee?"

REV. THEODORE BAYARD ROMEYN, D.D., is the second son of the late Rev. James Romeyn, D.D., of Hackensack, N. J., and was born at Nassau, Rensselaer County, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1827. He entered Rutgers College in 1843, from which he was graduated in 1846, and three years later he was graduated at the theological seminary of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick. In the autumn of the same year he began the Christian ministry at Blawenburgh, Somerset Co., N. J., where he continued his pastoral labors for fifteen years and a half, when he was called to the pastorate of the First Reformed (Dutch) Church at Hackensack, where both his father and grandfather had for many years before ministered, and where he has unceasingly labored since, a period of sixteen years. Dr. Romeyn was honored by Rutgers College several years after his graduation with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His wife, Amelia, is the daughter of Johnson Letson and Eliza Shaddle, of New Brunswick, by whom he has one surviving child, James A. Romeyn.

Dr. Romeyn is a fitting successor in the Christian ministry of the Reformed Church to his many ministerial ancestors. The mantle so honorably worn by a grandfather and father has gently fallen on his shoulders, and has been borne by him without spot with equal dignity and honor. Trained by family instruction and example in religious doctrines and teachings, his heart and conscience early and sincerely yielded to the calls of duty which directed him in the footprints made by a noble and pious father.

To the work of his life he has brought natural mental endowments of a high order. These, by culture, study, and scholarship have made him eminent in his profession and powerful for good in the pulpit.

As a pastor his people regard him with reverent affection. The attachment of pastor and people is strong in mutual love attested by a long and faithful service. In thirty-two years he has been settled over but two congregations, kindly, cheerfully, and conscientiously performing every congregational duty. His sympathies overflow in sincerity and tenderness with misfortune, distress, and affliction, and he is ever the constant ministering good angel in every home of sorrow. Of genial and social disposition, he is the generous companion of bright and buoyant youth as

well as clouded and weary old age. With warm attachments, he has secured close and abiding friendships. In his sympathetic, social, and friendly intercourse with his fellow-men he never loses sight of the grand and solemn fact that life is real, given for a high and noble purpose, and is immortal. None can for any length of time enjoy his genial companionship without being deeply impressed with the sacred and responsible character of his mission. The great realities of life and life's destinies often tinge his thought and intercourse with sad solemnity.

As a preacher he is gifted with eloquence which is characterized by originality of thought, beauty of illustration, and deep pathos. He never enters the pulpit without careful preparation. Every sermon is impressed with thought and study, and though sometimes long is never tiresome. Old and young are held in wrapt attention, while his pathos melts to tears, or his tender pleadings woo to thoughts of holiness and love. False pretense, false pride, and pomp find in him no apologist, but awaken a most righteous indignation, and are the subjects of his constant aversion and merited rebuke. Extreme humility and modesty are the leading and crowning characteristics of his life, and render him to some degree unconscious of his large mental powers and attainments. Between his congregation and his pulpit he is constantly active and at work, never idle, and always faithful to the strictest performance of every trust.

His youth, manhood, and riper years have borne unmistakable testimony that his ministerial calling has not been a mistake or failure. His entire life is the living witness known of all men that every faculty of his head and heart is thoroughly devoted to the work of his sacred profession; that his every word is a benediction, and his every work is performed in promotion of the good.

By descent, culture, and ability Dr. Romeyn is a true representative of his ancestral church. It is enough to say of him that his life thus far has been eminently a successful one in the ministry of the gospel, and that his name is held in honor, reverence, and love in every household of faith which his presence has cheered, comforted, or blessed.

The Second Reformed Church, Hackensack, has a pleasant and commodious church on State Street, in the upper part of the town, with an elegant parsonage and lecture-room on either side of the church. This church was organized in 1855, with a small membership from the First Church. The edifice was erected the year following. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. John Knox, D.D., of New York City, July 30, 1856, and the structure was completed in 1857. This church since that date has greatly increased, and now embraces a large membership and attendance upon its Sabbath services. Rev. James Demarest, Jr., was the first pastor, from 1856 to 1863, and Rev. George H. Fisher, D.D., from 1864 to 1870, when age and infirmities compelled his resignation, and was succeeded

by the present pastor, Rev. C. B. Durand, in 1871. Mr. Durand is an instructive and scholarly preacher, and the church has greatly prospered under his charge.

The Third Reformed (German) Church is situated in Lower Hackensack, on Broadway, near Hudson Street. There is quite a German population in Hackensack, as well as in every considerable town in America. This church is designed to accommodate that class. The Germans are a thriving and industrious people, and have added much to the wealth and prosperity of our American institutions. They are generally staunch supporters of law and order, and many of them are devout supporters of the great German Reformer, Luther, and of the doctrines of the Reformed Church in Holland. Their church in Hackensack was organized in 1858, by Rev. L. Mohn, of Hoboken, N. J., and H. Berker, of Union Hill, N. J. The church edifice was erected in 1860, with Rev. William Wolf as pastor, from 1860 to 1862; followed by Rev. A. Shroeder, from 1862 to 1868; followed by Rev. O. Loesih, from 1868 to 1870; followed by Rev. H. Riche, from 1872, and Rev. R. Freck and Rev. George Goeble, their present pastor.

This church had its struggles in the beginning and for a period of twelve years or more, but its members hope and believe they have not struggled in vain. It has a membership of about one hundred, with a large Sabbath-school.

The True Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was organized in Schraalenburgh, in the county of Bergen, in October, 1822, to adhere to the rules and tenets of their faith, as established at Dordrecht in 1618-19, without any change or modification; and this is presumed to be the reason why they write the word "true" as a part of their denominational designation. The preaching of the pure doctrine of the gospel, the maintenance of the pure administration of Christ's sacraments, the exercise of church discipline to punish sin, doing all things by the pure word of God, rejecting all things contrary, acknowledging Christ as the only head of the church were the grounds on which Rev. Abram Brokaw, of Ovid, and Rev. H. V. Wycoff, of Charlestown, and Rev. Sylvanus Palmer, of Union, and Rev. John C. Tol, of Middletown, each with an elder, and the Rev. Solomon Froeligh, D.D., S.S., T.P., also with an elder from Schraalenburgh, of Hackensack, based their action at Schraalenburgh in 1822. There are now eleven churches in this denomination in the States of New Jersey and New York. The first pastor of the church in Hackensack was Rev. James B. Demarest, a most sincere and devout preacher, and father of the late county clerk of Bergen, Hon. Thomas D. Demarest. Rev. Mr. Demarest was pastor for twenty-two years, commencing here at the organization of the church, soon after 1822. He was succeeded by Rev. Cornelius C. Blauvelt, who was also the father of C. J. Blauvelt, a former county clerk of Bergen, and the immediate predecessor of



James Romayne.

Thomas D. Demarest. Rev. Mr. Blauvelt was pastor for five years, and was followed by Rev. Christian Z. Paulison, who was pastor for two years, when the present pastor, Rev. John Y. De Baun, entered upon his charge. Mr. De Baun is also editor of *The Banner of Truth*, a monthly magazine of the True Reformed Church. The church edifice is located on Hudson Street, in Lower Hackensack, is a spacious structure, and the membership is about 100.

The First Presbyterian Church of Hackensack was established in 1832, with Rev. Christian Z. Paulison as their first pastor to 1840, and followed by Rev. Albert Amerman in 1843, who is now venerable in age and has continued active pastor of the church till a short time since. The present pastor is Rev. H. B. McCauley. The church edifice is on Main Street, above Salem, in Upper Hackensack.

During the seasons of Lent in 1861 and 1862 Episcopal Church services were held for the first time in Hackensack, followed by the first Sabbath service on the 12th of April, 1863, and on the next Lord's day a Sabbath-school was organized with two teachers and five scholars, and on the 11th of May following Christ Church Parish was organized with Rev. William G. Farrington, who was elected rector the week following. The corner-stone of the church edifice on Union Street, nearly fronting on Salem Street, in Upper Hackensack, was laid July 18, 1865, and divine service was held there in January following. Rev. Mr. Farrington resigned the rectorship in May, 1870, and in the following September Rev. William Welles Holley was elected his successor. A rectory, near the church, fronting directly on Salem Street, at a cost of eleven thousand dollars, was commenced in 1871. These elegant structures form a great ornament to the town. Eleven other parishes and missions have grown out of this church. With only six families at first this church embraces over one hundred families to-day, and its property is valued at over forty thousand dollars. With a most efficient and devoted pastor the church is prosperous and active in good works. The church has contributed more than sixty thousand dollars since its organization. The good Bishop Odenheimer, now gone to his rest, was followed by the able and eloquent Bishop Starkey, of the Northern Diocese of New Jersey. Bishop Odenheimer's memory will long be revered for his simple piety, his comprehensive charity, and his arduous labors in founding Episcopal Churches in this part of his diocese, which during nearly the whole of his long episcopate embraced the whole State of New Jersey. Such bishops deserve a place in history, and in the good works which follow them will be honored of their Master.

Methodism had not made much headway in Hackensack before 1849. There had been many Methodists here long years before, and they had worshiped God in many an humble place, wherever they thought they could find Him, but in the spring of 1849 their first society was organized here by Rev. A. L. Brice,

who was followed in due course of itinerancy by Rev. S. Vansant. A church was erected and completed for dedication by Bishop Janes in 1850. Many ministers followed till, under the pastoral charge of Revs. A. Craig and J. R. Adams, from 1872 to 1874, the old church was replaced by a new and beautiful Gothic edifice, which was dedicated Jan. 15, 1875. This church is pleasantly located on the corner of State and Warren Streets, in the lower part of the town. Out of this church, on Oct. 16, 1868, was organized the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, with a membership of 36, and with Rev. J. Cowims pastor. This church succeeded in building a large and beautiful structure on State Street, in which services were first held Jan. 1, 1871; but after only one month their house was totally laid in ashes. The whole town was moved with profoundest sorrow over this calamity, and many of the churches offered efficient aid for its re-erection. The society is now worshipping in a very commodious chapel on State Street, just above the Second Reformed Church, and, considering the adversity it has been called to pass through, is in a prosperous condition.

The first Roman Catholic Church was erected in Hackensack in 1861, when there were only 25 Catholic families in the town, while Rev. Father Annellie was pastor. He was followed by Revs. P. Corrigan and Dr. Bearns. The corner-stone of the present church was laid in 1866, and the beautiful structure was finished under the pastorate of Rev. P. Cody, and in the same year was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bayley to the most Holy Trinity. Revs. P. P. Garvey, T. Rolando, and M. J. Kirnan, as priests, have followed, and the church now embraces a membership of over seven hundred.

The First Baptist Church of Hackensack was reorganized in 1870 with a membership of 13, which was increased in 1876 to 132 members, and has largely increased since that time. Their church is on the corner of Anderson Square and Urian Street, in a most convenient location. William De Wolf, A. D. P. Gilbert, and G. H. Atwood have served as deacons, and William H. De Wolf as clerk. Rev. Robert McGonegal has served as the successor of the two former pastors of the church under its present organization. The prosperous Sabbath-school, under the superintendency of John O. Hillyer and his co-workers, has embraced at least 225 scholars and teachers, and is in a most prosperous condition at present. The Baptists are laboring earnestly to increase their churches and church membership in this State, and the First Baptist Church in Hackensack promises well for this large and influential denomination of Christians in this country. Their present pastor is Rev. D. T. MacClymont, and the church membership is over 250. Mr. J. C. Hillyer still continues the superintendent of the large and increasing Sabbath-school.

Zion Methodist Episcopal Church for the colored people in Hackensack and vicinity is located on At-

lantic Street near Railroad Avenue. Rev. J. A. Roberts is the present pastor, and Thomas Williams the superintendent. This church and school, all things considered, are in a prosperous condition.

Schools.—The township of New Barbadoes is divided into four school districts, known under the public school law by Nos. 10, embracing Fairmount and Cherry Hill and a portion of Midland township; and 31, embracing all the township between the commission line or boundary between Fairmount and the New York, Susquehanna and Western, formerly the Midland, Railway; and 32, all the territory of the township south of the last-named line to Kansas Street and the southern commission line; and 33, the remaining territory in the township to Little Ferry. These schools collectively embrace over twelve hundred scholars, and under the present State system of public instruction are well managed and in a prosperous condition.

Of these districts, Nos. 31 and 32 are the largest and the most deserving of special notice. In 1825, Cornelius C. Bogert, Dr. Abraham Hopper, and Archibald Campbell were appointed by the inhabitants in this part of Hackensack as trustees to take steps for the establishment of a school wherein all the branches of a classical education could be obtained. These trustees purchased accordingly, on the 29th day of May, 1826, of James Hague and Albert G. Doremus a lot formerly owned by James Hill, on the west side of Main Street, and north of the lands of Henry Berdan, to be held in trust for the use of the stockholders for a new academy; and as the illustrious Lafayette had just passed through the village in his tour through the Union, and to revisit the scenes in this vicinity where this patriot of France had struggled side by side with Washington in the darkest hours of the Revolution, the patriotic people of Hackensack called their new institution Lafayette Academy. The building was erected by Benjamin Oldis, twenty feet on Main Street and forty feet deep, with an upper story for lectures and religious purposes, surmounted by a cupola and bell from the old Passaic Church. John Wash, Professor of Languages, from New York, was the first teacher, followed by William Lynn, Michael Doyle, Simeon Zabriskie, M. S. Wickware, Jacob Vanderbilt, Hugh Norton, William C. Smith, and J. G. Williams.

In 1853 the old academy was sold, and the commodious brick school-house was erected on the northwest corner of State and Berry Streets, in the central part of what is generally known as the up-town district. This is a very large and imposing structure. J. G. Williams was the first teacher, in 1853, followed by James B. Burlew, Isaac J. Wills, Thomas H. Gimmel, B. F. Shaffer, A. Rider, and G. T. Probst, followed by S. G. Lippincott. This school-house is forty by fifty feet, with an addition of twenty by forty feet, and with rooms and accommodations for five or six hundred scholars, and with eight hundred and eighty-four

square feet of blackboard surface. This school property is valued at ten thousand dollars. A new and spacious structure three stories high was erected on the same site in 1877.

School 32 is historic in age and association. Steps were taken very early in the colonial days by the passage of a law rating the inhabitants for public instruction in the several towns in the province.

In 1767 a meeting was held in Hackensack, and long discussion had whether Queen's (now Rutgers) College should be located here or in New Brunswick. New Brunswick won in this contest, but the people of Hackensack began at once to take a profounder interest in the cause of education by reason of this discussion. In 1769 Reinen Van Giesse, an old and extensive landholder, interested in the public welfare and the promotion of learning, gave a site to the old Washington Academy, on the northwest corner of Main and Warren Streets. A fine stone building, seventy-five by thirty-five feet, two stories high, with belfry in centre, in which was swung the famous bell with the inscription, "Presented to Washington Academy by Wm. Bayard, 1770," was erected and completed in the same year. This became a famous institution of learning.

A long line of able instructors have given name and fame to the old Washington Academy. The renowned Peter Wilson heads the list, commonly known as Dr. Wilson, and afterwards Professor of Latin and Greek in Columbia College,¹ Henry Traphagen, John, of the same name, Bayard Bayard, Thomas Geaghan, Christian Zabriskie, John Hayward, Henry Blackman, William Howell (a physician), John Bogart, Henry Howell, and John Vanderbilt. Such men as Solomon Froeligh, a great scholar, as well as able theologian, John Van Buren, Isaac Vanderbeck, Jr., and those able lawyers, Robert Campbell and Nehemiah Wade, were the first trustees, elected Aug. 4, 1790. This building was reconstructed in 1846 and in 1858, and another story added in 1873. In 1865, on motion of G. E. Wygant, the school was made free, and in 1869 the necessary books and papers were to be furnished to scholars free of all charge also. The principals of Washington Institute since 1846 still reflect credit on this old seat of learning. Their names are Jacob Vanderbilt (already mentioned), Jacob Wortendyke (an eminent lawyer), Jacob Van Buskirk, William Williams (an able civil engineer), Edwin Williams, Joseph Hasbrouck, Abraham Berlew, Abraham Waltermire, H. A. Wilcox, and last of all, and the principal for more than ten years, Nelson Haas. Mr. Haas will take rank with the most able of our public school instructors in this country. The standard of scholarship in his school and his success as an instructor have justly given him this high reputation. The school building in 1866 could accommodate one hundred and thirty scholars, and in 1876 two hundred and

¹ See biographical sketch of Dr. Wilson further on in this chapter.



Nelson Haas

PROF. NELSON HAAS, son of Matthias Haas and Melinda Holgate, was born Aug. 3, 1838, at Chestnut Hill, in the city of Philadelphia. His father was of German descent, was a business man of strict integrity in that city, and for sixteen years was a member of its Common Council. He died in 1869, aged seventy years. His mother was of Welsh extraction, and died in 1865, aged sixty-three years. His maternal grandfather was a prominent resident of Philadelphia, and for seventeen years was a member of the State Legislature.

Two of his brothers, Edwin and Edgar, have spent their lives as educators; they founded the Hightstown Classical and Scientific Institute, and also founded the New Jersey Collegiate Institute at Bordentown, on a part of the old Bonaparte property. The former died in 1875, aged forty-seven years; the latter is the present school superintendent of Burlington County, N. J. Another brother, Lewis, is a large and wealthy stock-raiser in California. His other brothers are Holgate, a farmer in Nevada; Franklin and Jerome were machinists. Franklin died in 1872, aged forty-nine years, and Jerome resides in California. His sisters were Elizabeth, who died in 1875, aged forty-five years; Jane, died young; and Clara.

Nelson Haas received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of seventeen began his chosen profession as a teacher, which he continued in the district schools in the locality of his birth until 1859, when he went to Mississippi, and for two years was the mathematical teacher and teacher of physics in an academy at Port Gibson. Returning North, he, after two more years' service as teacher, was appointed deputy provost-marshal of the Ninth District, Pennsylvania, under A. W. Bolenius, who was succeeded as marshal by Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., during Mr. Haas' term of service. In the spring of 1865 he joined Company B, Ninth Union League Regiment, Philadelphia, as first lieutenant. After a few weeks was made commissary of the brigade, and remained in the service until the close of the war.

Upon his return Prof. Haas began the study of law in Harrisburg, Pa., in the office of Gen. William H. Miller, and was

admitted as an attorney-at-law in 1868. The same year, after practicing a few months in Harrisburg, he removed to California, and opened a law-office at Stockton, where, however, he had remained only a short time when the death of his father caused his return East.

In 1871 he was tendered the position of principal of Washington Institute, District No. 32, at Hackensack, N. J., the first and highest, in point of proficiency, in Bergen County, and one of the leading schools in the State, which he accepted, and he has continued the incumbent of that high and responsible place since, a period of nearly eleven years.

The same year of his settling in Hackensack, Prof. Haas was united in marriage to Miss Mary McQuoid, of New York City, a lady of high literary attainments and culture, and a graduate of Bordentown Female College. Their surviving children are Nelson M. and Edwin Percival.

Prof. Haas stands first among the teachers of Bergen County, and may safely be classed among the prominent teachers and educators of the State. His love for and interest in school work; his long-continued connection with the schools of Hackensack as teacher; his co-operation in raising the standard for teachers' qualifications in Bergen County; his executive ability and systematic management, not only of his own school, but in the organization of the Bergen County Teachers' Association, of which he has been president for the past eight years, and during the same time its principal teacher; and his ability, as shown as a member of the board of examiners of teachers for the past nine years, have together not only given him a high place in the confidence of the people of the county, but commanded the attention of Rutgers College, which conferred upon him in 1877 the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

The above facts were fully demonstrated in the first competitive examination of the scholars held in the county in June, 1881, wherein his pupils receiving first-grade diplomas were greater in number than in all the rest of the county, and bore a higher standard of scholarship as a result of their teacher's thoroughness.

sixty, but with nearly one hundred more seeking admission. This called for the present structure.

In 1877 a meeting of the citizens of the district was called to take into consideration the necessary steps for a new school-house. Subsequently, by an almost unanimous vote of the district, twenty-five thousand dollars was devoted to the erection of a new school-house, and Garret Ackerson, Jr., Henry D. Winton, Joseph P. Vreeland, and Nelson Haas were appointed a select committee to co-operate with David Terhune, James M. Van Valen, and George E. Wygant, the school trustees, to select a site and to erect a new school-house. Failing of entire unanimity, the matter was referred back again to the voters in the district as to the selection of a site. This occasioned probably one of the largest school-meetings ever held in the county, at which, after much excitement and debate, over four hundred votes were cast, and the following site was selected on the northwest corner of Union and Myers Streets, near the centre of the population and generally commodious to the whole district, it being about three squares, or less than one-fourth mile, from the court-house.

In the spring of 1878 the building was commenced, and was occupied by the school Dec. 2, 1878. The structure consists of four stories on a ground-plan of sixty-seven by seventy-seven feet, with a spacious hallway at the main entrance, and double stairs, easy of ascent, to the top story, and with most spacious doors for easy exit. There are four school-rooms on each floor, of about twenty-six by thirty-one feet, with commodious lunch-rooms for males and females, and an assembly-room of sixty-seven by forty in the highest story, with high ceilings and a thorough ventilation, with inside blinds so adjusted as readily to regulate the light, and spacious blackboards on the four sides of each room, with steam for warming all the rooms.

Nelson Haas, A.M., the principal, was Professor of Mathematics and Physics in one of the Southern colleges several years since, and has been one of the board of examiners of teachers for the last nine years. Pupils from this school in competitive examinations have found their way to West Point and Annapolis. The advanced grade of studies in this school embraces geometry, trigonometry (plane and spherical), differential and integral calculus, beside the higher branches in the sciences and the Greek and Latin languages.

Certainly these two district schools, Nos. 31 and 32, we have been describing are a great credit to the school system in this State. The school-house No. 32 is a most beautiful structure, and is surrounded by lawns without wires or guards, but upon which not a scholar ever encroaches. They know the invisible lines and obey.

PETER WILSON, LL.D.¹—Perhaps we have a right

to consider it one of the chiefest glories of Scotland that she has sent to our shores so many Christian scholars who have adorned our annals with their learning, their patriotism, and their piety. Driven from home during the last century by poverty and oppression, gifted with aspirations beyond their native isle, armed with an unconquerable faith in God, they found here not only a fair field for the accumulation of wealth through their thrift, but also for the exercise of all those manly qualities with which they seem to have been endowed, but above all for the enjoyment of that religious belief which has made Scotland loved and honored everywhere. Among these illustrious men, and not the least of them, was Prof. Peter Wilson, who came to this country in 1763, and subsequently settled in the village of Hackensack, and became the first principal of Washington Academy. His name will be found in connection with the history of that institution in this volume, but his life and character are deserving of more than passing notice. In all respects he is probably the ablest scholar and the greatest man who has ever lived in Bergen County or in this part of New Jersey. He almost began the career of his active life in New Barbadoes township, and here he found his last resting-place at its close.

Peter Wilson was born at Banff, in the north of Scotland, Nov. 23, 1746. His father was a farmer in easy circumstances, and both his parents were eminent for their piety. Their early religious instruction soon took deep root in the young child's mind. Indeed, at the early age of eight years he is said to have manifested a deep sense of the sinfulness and misery of the soul before its new birth in Christ, and in his own chamber morning and evening he was earnestly engaged in solitary prayer. Undressed and on his bare knees, he was discovered by his mother engaged in earnest prayer. Reproving such an imprudent exposure of his health and life, he replied to his mother in thus humbling himself before God, "I think it should not be done by me in any other way. I do not think that I can be sufficiently humble before God Almighty in any other posture." "My child," said the fond mother, "you will take cold by throwing yourself naked on the floor. Besides, God does not require this of you. You will be heard as readily in your clothes as in this condition." He then told her "that he had thus been in the habit of prostrating himself in his linens only, and yet had never caught cold even during the inclemency of winter." Upon her entreaties he reluctantly gave up this habit of prostration, but insisted it was a most befitting posture in the humbleness of a poor sinner before the Great Judge. He early manifested extraordinary talent in his fondness for learning, his circumspect and moral conduct, and was entered a student of Mariochal College in the University of Aberdeen. Here he commanded the esteem of the professors and the applause of his associates. He soon excelled in the classics, in Greek and Roman

¹ By ex-Judge Nehemiah Millard.

antiquities, and in the sciences, graduating at the early age of seventeen, receiving with his diploma not only the usual salutations, but also assurances of the highest approbation. An independent Scotchman at seventeen, graduating not only with laudation but with approbation also, with all the world before him from whence to choose, would be considered more fortunate even, more blessed rather, than Iulus, and that he would pursue his way safely, not only through this earthly life, but even beyond the stars. He was at once offered a lucrative office in the Scottish nobility, which would have opened the way to honor and emolument in Scotland, but, against the persuasions of his parents and friends, he declined the position. Having heard and thought much of the new hopes and prospects then beginning to open up to mankind in America, and hating the narrow trammels and restraints of aristocracy, where fools had sometimes been elevated and wise men despised, it was quite natural that he should turn his steps towards the New World. The following story illustrates the character of the young but thoroughly educated and independent lad of seventeen.

On a damp and misty day, while his father was at work, a young man appeared whom he had to recognize as the laird, and at once the old, bald-headed man stood uncovered in his presence and exposed to the elements. The young laird of course did not uncover, and was quite indifferent to the old man, and carelessly amused himself with a slight rattan cane he held in his hand. The old Scotchman only resumed his broad bonnet when the young nobleman disappeared. Young Wilson said, "Father, why did you stand so long a time with your bonnet in hand and head bare in this damp day, while that young man who talked with you had his head covered?" The senior replied, "Ah, my son, that's the young laird."

"Laird or nae laird, my worthy father," said the son, "I wad na hae kept my bonnet in hand and my auld bauld pow exposed to the cauld, damp air, while he a stripling forsooth like myself strutted about with his head covered."

"Ye wad na, say ye callant? Then I am afraid ye would be accounted a rebel."

"Then I wad na live under sic a nobility and sic a government as this."

"And where would you gang til, laddie, then?" said the surprised old man.

"To America, father; I would gang to America."

The restraints which such aristocratic manners imposed and an ardent desire for the fullest enjoyment of religious liberty caused young Wilson at an early day to quit his native land, and so in 1763, in his seventeenth year, he landed in the city of New York.

His credentials from home soon found him employment as a teacher in that city. In the course of a few years thereafter he came to Hackensack and became the first principal of Washington Academy, which went into operation about 1770. Under his

charge the academy soon became one of the most famous educational institutions of that day. Adam Boyd, his compatriot in the Revolution, has told several anecdotes concerning the devotion of Mr. Wilson to his adopted country. In 1775 he signed the bond of association in these words, "I promise to defend the rights and liberty of the United States with my life and fortune." Subsequent history bears testimony to the most faithful fulfillment of that pledge. His talents and literary attainments soon gained for him great influence over his fellow-citizens. In his public speeches and well-written essays he bravely exposed the arbitrary laws and conduct of the British government towards the American States. He hailed the Declarations of Independence at Burlington and at Philadelphia with all the enthusiasm of a hope just newly born.

About this time a notable instance is related showing the different times and circumstances in which the same men may meet each other in a new country. Wilson after coming to Hackensack married a daughter of Mr. Van Giesen. Exposed as were all the Whigs in that vicinity to a marauding British soldiery, Mr. Wilson found his house invaded one day by such a turbulent crowd, who soon became boisterous, and appeared to be entirely reckless of the peace and quiet of the household, and charged Wilson and his family with being rebels. Mr. Wilson requested them to desist, as there was a helpless female there whose life and health were imperiled by such a disturbance. This helpless female was his beloved wife. One of the officers of this band happened to be the young laird already mentioned in this narrative. While he was thus importunately appealing to them to desist, because, as Scottish gentlemen, as they were, they had not been trained thus to conduct themselves in their native land, the laird, fixing his eye on Wilson, inquired, "Who are ye?" "I am Wilson," was the quick reply. "What! are ye Wilson's son of Banff?" "I am, sir." "Weel, weel, Wilson," said the officer, "I hope ye are nae rebel; and be that as it may, we'll make nae mair noise here," and so the disturbance ended.

In 1777 and 1778 Mr. Wilson was a representative in the State Legislature of New Jersey. In those days men often served their country at the peril of their lives. It is said the electors who came to the poll were such as were willing to come at the risk of a rope around their necks. "The British force," says Mr. Boyd, "lay at Brower's Hill, near the New Bridge, on the Hackensack River. We had no force to remove them. Forage, it was said, was their object. The number of electors who appeared at the poll was seven. Peter Wilson was the first on the list. There was a dead pause. The little band of patriots looked at each other in suspense. Shall we proceed or shall we decline? It was carried triumphantly that they should proceed, and Peter Wilson, John Outwater, and Isaac Blanch were elected members of

the Legislature, and Peter Harring was elected to the Council, and Adam Boyd sheriff. During all this time Mr. Wilson was most eminent for his learning and his piety, and for his profound interest in politics, not for the sake of an office or to be an *office-seeker* merely, but because the promotion of humanity through his Christian faith seemed uppermost in his mind. In times of public crises such men are often called to the front. He was sent to the Legislature by annual election till 1783, and was often assigned as one of the ablest members to draft the laws; and in the last year of his legislative service was appointed to revise and compile the statutes of the State to that period; and Wilson's edition of the laws, in a volume of 480 pages, is a standard work in the legislative collections of New Jersey. But, ever true to the vocation of his first choice as a teacher, neither politics, which he had served with his learning, his zeal and fidelity during the struggle of the Revolution, nor the tempting allurements of office prevented him from returning to the academy, where more than one hundred students from all parts of the country were anxiously waiting to hail their master. During the last term of Mr. Wilson's service in the Legislature, in 1783, the academy at Hackensack had become so prosperous that an incorporation of the institution into a college was deemed desirable. It was proposed that Dr. Dirck Romeyn, who afterwards became president of Union College, at Schenectady, should become the president, and Mr. Wilson the Professor of Languages. Mr. Wilson, however, from motives of delicacy, while a member of the Legislature could not be induced to support the measure. While teaching he was also a close and constant student of theology and Oriental literature. In 1786 he was urged to take a license to preach the gospel, and received also a pressing call to become the coadjutor of the Rev. Dr. Westerlo in the pastorate of the large and influential Dutch Church at Albany. Dr. Westerlo was greatly displeased with the course of Mr. Wilson in refusing such a call; but the honorable and to him the greatly successful vocation of a teacher seemed to be the first and last and only field of his aspiration and devotion. When Dr. Romeyn became president of Union College Mr. Wilson was honored with the title of Doctor of Laws, in 1793. Soon after he left Hackensack to accept the professorship of Greek and Roman antiquities in Columbia College, in New York City. He at once took rank as one of the ablest college professors in this country. He was soon after urged to accept the principalship of Erasmus Hall, at Flatbush, L. I., when this institution soon became one of the most distinguished seminaries in fitting students for college in the United States. Two hundred students from the West Indies and Europe and the United States studied here, and many of its students became learned and pious and distinguished men afterwards. The learned teacher became renowned in his disciples.

The arduous tasks of such a principalship compelled him at length to relax his labors by returning again to the professorship in Columbia College; and in 1821, when past seventy-five years, the infirmities of age began to urge him to that retirement which an active, ardent, and laborious life so justly deserved. After twenty-six years as professor he resigned that position, as well as the provostship of Columbia College, amid the regrets and highest commendations of its trustees and faculty. That old and distinguished institution continued to the doctor half his salary during the remainder of his life as a token of affection. That learned and able lawyer, John Wells, a prominent member of the New York bar at that time, and one of the trustees of Columbia, first rose and made the motion for this annuity to Dr. Wilson, referring in eloquent terms to the eminent learning, the great powers of mind, the undoubted piety, the extraordinary services of the teacher, to which he had given the vigor of his best days, his high character, his urbanity of manners, his great knowledge of human nature and of the difficult art of governing youth, his constant and abiding love of virtue and justice, and his unremitting devotion and masterly ability in educating his pupils, which had greatly extended the reputation of the college in the name and fame of its distinguished provost and professor. Such a tribute excited the warmest emotions in the hearts of all the trustees, and when the motion was seconded by William Moore, M.D., it was carried without a dissenting voice.

Thus blessed with the honors and the emoluments of a well-spent life, after two years in New York City, Dr. Wilson spent the remainder of his days in Hackensack, and died on the 18th of August, 1825, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Few men have combined so much learning and so much worldly and conspicuous success with so much simple and sincere piety. The child at eight years, humbling himself before God in his chamber, was the same simple and devout child of his Master in all the greatness of his understanding. The pomp and honors of time paled into insignificance before the victories and the triumphs of the Redeemed. He declined more honors than he would accept. Successful in politics as a legislator in the trying times of the Revolution, his intelligence and discretion prompted his appointment as Governor of the State, which he declined. The presidency of several colleges and educational institutions were offered him, but only to be declined. It was known that he had commanded the respect and esteem of Gen. Washington, and through much entreaty and persuasion he accepted the appointment of Presidential elector towards the close of his life, and was president of that body of electors at Trenton. He died after having walked with God sixty-five years, with thanks be to God, who had given him the victory through his Lord Jesus Christ. He was an eminent classical scholar, and his revision of

Sallust, of Longinus, and of Adam's Roman Antiquities, his Greek Prosody and Greek Prepositions, and his corrected edition of the Greek New Testament are valuable works of learning to-day. The great Scotchman left his native land to adorn his adopted country, but his constant and highest aspiration was at last to enter into the joys of his Lord.

Chartered Companies and Societies.—The chartered companies and societies in Hackensack are as follows:

The Hackensack Water Company, in 1873 and 1874, constructed works to supply the village with water at a cost of \$125,000. The water is pumped from the river into a reservoir on the heights of Cherry Hill, one hundred and twenty feet above the river, and thence is carried by gravity through the iron pipes. It is said to afford a purer supply than the Croton in New York.

The Hackensack Gaslight Company was established in 1867, with L. J. Van Boskerck, John J. Ward, M. M. Knapp, Garret Ackerson, Jr., R. P. Terhune, John J. Anderson, and N. S. Banta, directors. M. M. Knapp, N. S. Banta, and R. P. Terhune became respectively the first president, treasurer, and secretary.

Bergen County Lodge, No. 73, I. O. O. F., was instituted in the village of Hackensack in the year 1845, and held its first meetings in a small room over the ball-room of the "Washington Mansion House," but the accommodations being found insufficient the lodge sought other quarters. Forming a building association, the lodge purchased a site and erected a building known as "Odd-Fellows' Hall." An addition has since been made. At the early organization there was not entire harmony, but that has disappeared, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition. There were three other lodges in the county in 1876 and one encampment. The lodge has aided several of its members when sickness and death have come upon them, and has expended thousands of dollars in works of charity. The membership is composed largely of mechanics, with some farmers and persons in other occupations, numbering among these judges, sheriffs, prosecutors of the pleas, county collectors, members of the Assembly, and chosen freeholders.

The Order of United American Mechanics was founded in Philadelphia, July 8, 1845, with sister societies all over the country, embracing thousands of American mechanics, advocating free schools and non-union of church and State, together with certain other principles claimed to be conducive to the interests of its members. The Columbia Council, No. 66, with seventeen charter members, was organized at Hackensack, Sept. 5, 1871. This association at one time was very extensive, embracing a large membership throughout the Union, but it is believed the society at present is not active in its operations.

Bruder-Liebe Society was organized Dec. 5, 1864. This society of brotherly love and benevolence for

the care of the sick and for the burial of the dead commenced with a membership of eight persons. It pays five dollars per week to sick members, and to the widow of any member forty dollars, and fifty cents to any member losing his wife by death. This society has a charitable fund of over twelve hundred dollars. At present it holds its meetings in the school-house on Hudson Street. It has frequently ministered its charitable aid to the sick, to the dying, and to the dead. Its first officers were John O. Grod , N. G.; John Engle, V. G.; William Oetting, R. G.; Carl Oetting, F. S.; August Fieschly, Treas.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 70, A. F. and A. M., was instituted and set at labor April 4, 1865, under dispensation from the then M. W. G. M., William Silas Whitehead, of Newark, upon the recommendation of Passaic Lodge, No. 62, in which lodge the charter members of "Pioneer" had previously exemplified the work. The first meeting of Pioneer   U. D.  , was held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Hackensack, with the following officers: William H. De Wolf, W. M.; Dr. William H. Hall, S. W.; Robert W. Goslee, J. W.; Richard A. Terhune, S. D. (and acting treasurer); Isaac E. Bogert, Sec.; Thomas Picker, J. D.; and David M. Hall, acting as tyler. All were charter members of the lodge. Its meetings were continued in Odd-Fellows' Hall till the autumn of 1865, when the lodge moved to Anderson Hall, just constructed, on the southeast corner of Main and Passaic Streets. The third story of the hall had been specially fitted up for the lodge. It held its first regular meeting under charter or warrant from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Feb. 12, 1866. The officers for that year had been previously elected to the same positions held by them respectively under dispensation. The membership increased rapidly, and to about one hundred and fifty, while at Anderson Hall. But expensive paraphernalia and fittings with sundry liberal donations by the lodge left it finally in a crippled financial condition, and the evil effects of a too rapid increase in its membership became manifest, making it necessary to appeal to the generosity of its members in order to free the lodge of its accumulated burdens. Some of its members also had been unfaithful, necessitating one expulsion and several suspensions for non-payment of dues. Meantime the lodge had left Anderson Hall, but after extricating itself from debt it returned, to remain there till its removal to its commodious quarters in the new building of the Bank of Bergen County, which the lodge still continues to occupy. It now numbers about sixty members, is in a flourishing condition, and is one of the best appointed in the State. Its present officers (1881) are James Van Valen, W. M.; M. C. Gilham, S. W.; James Russel, J. W.; W. I. Comes, M.; George W. Comes, Sec.; John Bertholf, S. D.; L. Dodd, J. D.; L. C. Westervelt and John Ryan, Masters of C. J.; W. Burt, Tyler; N. W. Haas, C. W. Berdan, L. Dudd, Trustees; William H. De Wolf, Dr. Wil-





John P. Hays

liam H. Hall, L. D. Hay, C. W. Vanderbeck, J. P. Vreeland, Dr. A. S. Burdett, Nelson Haas, Past Masters. William H. De Wolf has been for several years a representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

Upland Lodge, No. 177, I. O. O. F., is a German lodge, instituted Feb. 26, 1874, with thirteen charter members, increased to sixty-five members in good standing, with a surplus capital of over one thousand dollars, and holding its meetings at present in Odd-Fellows' Hall. This is a large and influential society.

Hildise Bund, Section No. 6, of Hackensack, was organized Dec. 3, 1869, as a chartered association for life insurance, and against accident, sickness, and for general benefit. This society does not now appear to be in active operation.

On the 13th of July, 1881, Post 52 of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Hackensack, with the following officers: C., George M. Hunter, 21st N. Y. Inf. and 2d N. Y. Cav.; S. V. C., W. I. Brant, 40th N. Y. (Mozart Regiment); J. V. C., J. H. Russell, 44th N. Y.; Adjt., Daniel Demarest, 22d N. J.; Q., John Engel, 165th N. Y. (Duryea's Zouaves); Chap., W. W. Harper, 22d N. J.; Surg., John G. Fream, 60th Ill. (Sharpshooters); Sergt.-Maj., Simeon Van Wetering, 22d N. J.; O. D., F. W. Hoyer, 7th N. Y. Heavy Art.; O. G., Albert C. Bogert, 22d N. J. Comrades, W. H. De Wolf, 8th N. Y.; T. J. Lonergan, 90th Ill.; Joseph Scott, 1st N. Y. Engineers; Aaron E. Ackerman, 13th N. J.; Lewis Cotte, 22d N. J.; John Spyri, 1st N. Y. Engineers; Frederick Zeeb, C. Hoffman.

All veterans who have an honorable discharge from the United States service are invited to join.

The Hackensack Academy is a joint-stock company, and was incorporated in 1870, with a nominal capital of three thousand dollars. Its first trustees were James H. Beatty, Charles H. Voorhis, John N. Gamewell, Benjamin C. Bogert, A. G. Munn, and Bradley H. Baldwin. This institution has a large and commodious structure on the northwest corner of State Street and Central Avenue, adjoining the Episcopal Church rectory. The academy is designed to afford all the facilities for the acquisition of a thorough classical and English education and to fit students for college. The public schools in Hackensack have of late years so far advanced in the higher grades of education as largely to afford all the advantages aimed at in this institution, but many of the public-spirited citizens of Hackensack, who still feel a deep interest in the cause of education and in the higher walks of a liberal culture, still hope to maintain this as a prosperous institution.

Banking Institutions.—There have been several banking institutions in Hackensack during the last sixty years, but none of them are now in operation. The first banking institution of any importance was the Washington Banking Company, which came here from Hoboken, where it had been previously organ-

ized under a State law. It transacted business here about fifty years ago, but after a few years it met with financial failure. John De Grott was its president, and George Y. Allaire its cashier. It was first located in the present southwest parlor of the Mansion House, and subsequently moved to its banking-house, erected by the company for that purpose on the north side of Mansion Street, near Main.

The Bank of Bergen County was established Jan. 2, 1872, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, and in January, 1874, increased to one hundred thousand dollars, and in the same year a spacious and substantial banking-house was erected on Main Street, on the site of the old Campbell tavern of Revolutionary memory.

Bergen County Savings-Bank was chartered in 1870, and commenced business in 1872. Its business was mainly carried on by the officers of the Bank of Bergen County.

The First National Bank of Hackensack was organized Oct. 23, 1871, and commenced business the following January, with a capital of \$100,000.

The Hackensack Savings-Bank was incorporated April 4, 1873, and commenced business the following May. This bank was managed by the officers generally of the First National Bank. All of these four financial institutions we have named continued in business till one or two years since. They are now closing up their affairs.

Fairmount and Cherry Hill are pleasantly located on the Hackensack, in the northern part of the township of New Barbadoes, on a gently rising slope. Fairmount was founded by G. V. Zingsem some fifteen years since, and embraces some of the most beautiful building sites and buildings thereon to be found in this part of the country. Near Cherry Hill is located the spacious reservoir which supplies the village of Hackensack with water, drawn from the river, as we have already stated, above navigation.

Burial-Places.—The oldest burial-place in the township in any state of preservation is the cemetery in the churchyard on the Green. Many of the most memorable men who have figured in the affairs of the township and in this section of country have found here their resting-place. As reference is made to this burial-place in the extended historical account of the Church on the Green, with a mention of very many who are buried there, further mention is unnecessary.

The True Reformed Church also has a burial-place, beautifully situated on elevated ground on Hudson Street, in the lower part of Hackensack. It is not ancient, though very many burials have been made there in the last ten or fifteen years.

Judge John Huyler.—The Huyler family were among the early settlers of Bergen County, and came from Holland to seek homes in the wilds of America. Wilhelmus, paternal grandfather of Judge Huyler, resided at Closter, where he carried on agricultural pursuits and reared his family. John Huyler, father

of our subject, born at Closter, spent his business life in New York City, engaged at the mason's trade, and there died in 1836. His wife was Effa Westervelt, of Tenafly, and their children were William, John, Catherine, Eliza, Jacob, David, and Sarah. Of these children John was born in New York City, April 11, 1808. His boyhood was spent with his grandfather Westervelt, at Tenafly, where he received very limited opportunities for any education from books, and only such as the district school then afforded. At the age of fifteen years he went to New York and began learning the mason's trade of his father, and about the time of reaching his majority, in connection with his brother William, he assumed control of the then quite extensive business which his father had carried on, and became one of the first and largest contractors and builders of brick mason-work in the city. Until 1846, Mr. Huyler successfully continued this business there, and many of New York's most substantial business blocks and private palatial residences were built by him, and stand as monuments of his enterprise and industry. His brother William was killed by accidentally falling from a building in process of construction.

In 1846, Mr. Huyler, desirous of leaving the city and engaging in agricultural pursuits, which he had always loved from boyhood, purchased and settled on a farm at Pollify, now Terrace Avenue, in the township of Lodi. A part of his farm extended into the marsh-land contiguous to the river, of which there were several thousand acres. While a member of the State Legislature he obtained special legislation appointing a draining committee, of which he was chairman until his death, to drain these lands, which has been successfully done, thereby bringing into a state of cultivation a large tract of country heretofore useless. About 1855, Mr. Huyler settled in the village of Hackensack, residing where Judge Knapp now resides, and after three years located on the site formerly the homestead of Robert Campbell, where, in 1865, he erected a fine residence, which was his home until his death, Jan. 9, 1870.

In 1859, in connection with Col. Garret Ackerson, he built the dock on the east side of the river at Hackensack, and established a landing for merchandise and a lumber-yard. Upon the retirement of Col. Ackerson from this business, a few years afterwards, Mr. Huyler associated with him in the lumber business his son William, who succeeded his father in the business, and carries it on in 1881 in connection with his uncle, Gilliam Rutan, and son, John E. Huyler.

Upon settling in Bergen County, Judge Huyler took a leading and influential part in local politics, was elected and served in the State Legislature, 1852-54, and was chosen Speaker of the House during the last term. He was appointed and served as judge of the Court of Appeals, 1854 to 1857, and represented Bergen County in Congress from 1857 to 1859.

Judge Huyler was a man of strong force of char-

acter, decided opinions, enterprising, and far-seeing. He was frank and sociable, and always ready to engage in any enterprise that looked to the prosperity of the vicinity where he resided. He was among the prime movers in getting public improvements made in Hackensack, and a board of commissioners established, and had charge of the remodeling of the First Reformed Church at two different times after his removal to the village. He was a liberal contributor and supporter of all worthy local objects, and a man of great perseverance and integrity in all his business relations. His wife, Magdalen Rutan, born Sept. 6, 1810, whom he married Nov. 18, 1829, survives in 1881, having borne him two sons,—Edwin, died at the age of two years, and William, born Dec. 31, 1832, married Mary, daughter of Paul Paulison, of Ridgefield, and has an only son, John E. Huyler.

Mrs. Judge Huyler's father was John I. Rutan, born in Hohokus, June 4, 1782, and spent his active business life in New York City, dying there Sept. 1, 1854. Her mother was Maria Terhune, born Oct. 4, 1784, who was a daughter of Gilliam Terhune, of Spring Valley, N. J. Both the Rutans and Terhunes were among the early settlers of Bergen County, and of French ancestry.

John H. T. Banta.—The common ancestor of the Banta family in Bergen County, N. J., was of Hungarian origin, and upon emigration to America settled at English Neighborhood, now Fairview, along with the earliest settlers of the county. The family appears to have resided where the emigrant first settled until about the middle of the eighteenth century, when Yan Banta, great-grandfather of our subject, removed and settled at Pascack, Washington township. He was born Oct. 6, 1724, and his wife, Margaret, was born Feb. 11, 1729. Their eldest son, Hendrick, succeeded to the homestead property at Pascack, and possessed at his death some five hundred acres. He was born May 27, 1749, and died at Pascack, Feb. 15, 1803. His wife, who belonged to one of the old French Huguenot families, Margrieta Demarest, was born July 8, 1748, and died March 24, 1802, and bore him the following children, viz.: John, born March 2, 1777; Yacomijn, born July 15, 1778; Garret, born Oct. 2, 1779; Jacob, born July 26, 1781; Hendrick, born Sept. 30, 1784; Margrietje, born Oct. 20, 1786; Theunis, born March 25, 1789; Argenistje, born Jan. 2, 1791. All the above-named children were married and reared families except one daughter, and the parental homestead was divided among the sons, some of whom also carried on agricultural pursuits.

Theunis, father of our subject, born at Pascack, married in November, 1812, Rachel, daughter of John and Mary (Lydecker) Benson, of Old Hackensack township. A part of the farm owned by John Benson forms the present site of the Presbyterian Church at Englewood. She was born Sept. 14, 1789, and died Aug. 23, 1874, leaving an only child, John Henry T. Banta, subject of this sketch.



J. H. Banta



George Fair

Soon after his marriage, Theunis Banta removed to New York City, where he remained until 1833, engaged in the truck and carrying business. In the spring of that year he removed to Hackensack and engaged in general mercantile business in partnership with his brother, Henry H., on the corner of Main and Passaic Streets, having his residence on what was known as the Doremus homestead, adjoining the Campbell homestead. Here he continued in successful business until 1850, one year after the death of his brother, and was succeeded by his son. He was one of the trustees of Washington Institute, and actively interested in the propagation of educational work in Hackensack, one of the prime movers in opening streets in the village and in its general improvement, and was known as a man of correct habits, sterling integrity, and good judgment. He died in April, 1870.

John Henry T. Banta was born in New York City, Feb. 21, 1824, and was nine years old when his parents settled in Hackensack. Most of his minority was spent at school, he being graduated in the classical school of Rev. John S. Mabon, who for many years successfully conducted a school at Hackensack, and prepared young men for a college course.

At the age of eighteen he entered his father's and uncle's store as clerk, and in 1850, as above stated, succeeded him in business. For five years he associated with himself in trade G. Myres Anderson, but since 1855 has carried on the business alone. Thus the Bantas have continuously carried on mercantile business on this site for nearly half a century.

Mr. Banta has been connected with and interested in the various enterprises tending to the prosperity of Hackensack since he became a business man here, and although he has avoided as far as possible any public place or political preferment, he has never shrunk from his duty as a citizen. He was one of the founders of the old Bergen County Bank, and for a time served as one of the commissioners of Hackensack. He is a member of the First Reformed Church at Hackensack, and has served that church as deacon and elder.

He married, June 16, 1869, Susanna, daughter of Frederick Steinle and Susanna Brockner, of Hackensack. Their surviving children are Frederick and William. Her father was a native of Germany, came to America while a boy, and with others who came at the same time celebrated at Philadelphia the fiftieth anniversary of his emigration during our centennial year. Her mother was a daughter of John Christian Frederick Brockner, a soldier in Gen. Washington's army, who after the close of the war settled in Passaic County.

In 1869-70, Mr. Banta built his fine and substantial residence on the corner of State and Passaic Streets, which, with its beautifully laid out grounds and commanding location, forms one of the most desirable places for a private residence anywhere to be found in Hackensack.

George Fair.—His father, William Fair, was a native of Scotland, emigrated to America with his wife, Mary Hume, and three children, Mary, John, and Jane, and settled in New Barbadoes, now Hackensack, about 1785.

He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and carried on his business on the site of the present Fair homestead, in Hackensack, until his death, which occurred Feb. 24, 1839, dying at the age of eighty-three years. His wife died at the age of seventy years, Sept. 23, 1824. Mary died unmarried, Oct. 12, 1852, and Jane died unmarried, July 19, 1848. John was a successful merchant in New York for many years, and died Jan. 5, 1854, aged seventy-six years.

George Fair, fourth child of William and Mary Hume Fair, was born in Hackensack, on the homestead, Nov. 27, 1785. He received during his boyhood only a common-school education, but the rigid home discipline of his Scotch parents early impressed him with habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance.

At the age of fifteen young Fair went into the busy world to carve out a fortune for himself, and at that age became a clerk in a dry-goods store in New York City, where he continued for many years, and until he had saved enough money from his earnings to establish business for himself. With his elder brother, John, he engaged in the dry-goods trade on his own account in Vesey Street, New York City, where for many years these sterling men continued a successful trade, and their names became widely known as merchants of reliability and integrity in all their business relations. They invested of their surplus means in city real estate, which increased in value on their hands and gave both a large competency.

During the last few years of their business career they gave up the dry-goods trade and engaged in the manufacture of cotton twine, cord, and other cotton goods of that sort on Long Island, which they very successfully carried on, having their office in New York, until the death of his brother, in 1854, when Mr. Fair retired from the active duties of life.

He married, Sept. 26, 1843, Helena C. Price, daughter of Judge Lewis Moore, of Hackensack. She was born Sept. 26, 1807. Judge Moore was of English birth, settled in Hackensack while a young man, where he married Eliza, daughter of Michael Price, a prominent and wealthy merchant of New York.

Judge Moore owned the land where the Midland depot is now located, and resided in the house now standing there—a present to his wife from her father—until his death, in 1843, at the age of seventy-six. His wife died in January, 1860, at about the same age.¹ The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Fair are William and Lewis Moore.

On May 10, 1856, after his retirement from business, Mr. Fair and his wife set sail for Liverpool, and spent

¹ The Moore coat of arms consisted of a Moor's head and seven stars.

some two years in visiting places of note in England and on the continent, and several times thereafter they made trips across the ocean in pursuit both of pleasure and health. His wife, who survives her husband, has a fondness for traveling abroad, and has visited Europe a score of times. She is a lady of superior ability, of great kindness of heart for those in need, and her charities, bestowed upon the deserving poor in an unostentatious way, when the chilling blasts of winter and the scarcity of labor preclude them from earning an honest livelihood, will remain unknown except to the donor.

After his first trip to Europe, Mr. Fair removed to Hackensack to spend the remainder of his life. Here, in 1859, he completed, on the homestead formerly occupied by his father, the substantial and stately residence on Essex Street, where he resided until his death, Oct. 16, 1868.

Mr. Fair was known as a man of liberal ideas, a promoter of sound morals and Christianity in the community where he resided, energetic in whatever he undertook, faithful in the execution of any trust reposed in him, of superior business ability, and one of the most liberal contributors to church and kindred interests of Bergen County's sons.

Capt. Robert Colfax Avery Ward.—His paternal great-grandfather was of Irish birth, and supposed to be the progenitor of the Ward family in Bergen County, as he is found located at Greenwood Lake during the early part of the eighteenth century. His eldest son, James, inherited the homestead there, and his son Peter, after his marriage to Nancy Mead, first settled at Pompton, but about the close of the Revolutionary war purchased some two hundred acres of confiscated land at Campgaw, where he resided until his death, in 1812, at the age of fifty-six. The other sons were John and Philip.

Peter Ward was an influential man in old Bergen County, and was a member of the State Council when he died. He was captain of a company of militia during the Revolutionary war, and did home duty. His wife died at the age of forty-six in 1806. Their children were Peter, John, Jane, Catherine, Thomas, James, William, and Mary, of whom only James and William survive in 1881. Peter was father of our subject, was born at Campgaw, and married Maria, daughter of Robert Colfax, niece of Gen. William Colfax, and second cousin of ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax. The children born of this union were Capt. Robert C. A., Peter H., Sally Ann, wife of Harden Burgess; Harriet, wife of Chauncey Goode- rich; Jane, wife of Abram Willis; Mary, wife of Anthony E. Fatin; Catherine, died young; Lucy, was first the wife of John Hall, and after his death, of Charles Bennett; John; Peryna, wife of Henry A. Berry; Maria, wife of Dr. Henry A. Hopper, of Hackensack; and Elizabeth, wife of John R. Ly-decker.

Peter Ward was a brigade major under Gen. Wm.

Colfax in the war of 1812, stationed at Bergen Heights and afterwards at Sandy Hook. He was a tanner and currier, a farmer and distiller at Campgaw. In 1812 he began to speculate, was unfortunate, and lost his property. He afterwards removed to Booneville, N. Y., where he engaged in farming, and died on Long Island. His wife died at the advanced age of ninety years, about 1877.

Capt. Robert C. A. Ward spent his early life on the farm. In 1827 he came to Hackensack, and was employed by D. & J. Anderson, merchants, where he remained until the death of one member of the firm, John C. Z. Anderson, in 1836. He was employed by the Andersons in the coasting trade between New York and Virginia, dealing in wood and lumber. As early as 1832 he became interested with the firm in the purchase of some three thousand acres of land in Virginia, known as the "Green Spring Plantation," formerly the residence of the Governor of the State, when Jamestown was its capital. Upon the decease of John Anderson, Capt. Ward became a joint owner of the business and lands, by purchase, with the remaining partner, David Anderson, and the firm was "Anderson & Ward" until 1840, when Anderson disposed of his interest to Capt. Ward, and John Ward, his brother, became a partner, under the firm-name of R. & J. Ward. This plantation has supplied large quantities of wood for the New York market, and especially before steamboats began to use coal was the demand considerable, and it also supplies large timber for other purposes, besides having several hundred acres under a good state of cultivation. John Ward died in September, 1871, leaving a widow and one daughter, who reside in Hackensack.

Capt. Ward usually made two trips per month between New York and Virginia until the connection of his brother with the business, when he gave up the duties of the coasting trade to him. During the same year, 1840, Capt. Ward purchased fifty acres of land in Hackensack, upon which he has since resided, having his house located on the corner of Main and Passaic Streets, and where he has carried on agricultural pursuits since.

Capt. Ward's has been an active life, and by his own self-reliance, energy, and judicious management he has secured a fair competency. He has been interested in the local improvements of the village, and in the various enterprises in the locality of his residence. He became one of the stockholders upon the rebuilding of the Washington Academy, has been one of the directors of the Bergen County Turnpike Company since 1852, when it was converted into a plank-road, and for several years was president of the road, and he is a stockholder of the New Jersey and New York and of the New Jersey Midland Railroads.

Capt. Ward was united in marriage, Sept. 2, 1841, to Harriet, daughter of Garret Myer, and widow of John C. Z. Anderson, who was born June, 1803, and died Oct. 23, 1873.



R. C. Wood



P. P. Johnson



J. P. Fortune



Samuel D. May



Samuel W. Smith

Richard P. Terhune.—The family of Terhune are of French origin, and honorably trace their descent from an ancestry who left their native country for Holland following the persecution of Christians consequent upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. The original emigrant of the family to America set sail from Holland, settled on Long Island, and belonged to the French Huguenots. They were among the early settlers of Bergen County, and by intermarriages have been connected with the most influential and prominent families in New Jersey.

Richard Terhune, born Oct. 21, 1763, was son of Nicholas Terhune, who died in 1807, aged seventy-five years, and grandfather of our subject; resided at Lodi, and married Hannah Voorhis, a daughter of Nicholas, and granddaughter of Lucas Voorhis. He was a large land-owner, and carried on agricultural pursuits during his life. His children, whom he took great care in giving an education, were Nicholas, Albert, Paul, Dr. Garret, of Passaic, and Peter R. Of these children Nicholas was the father of Judge Terhune, of Passaic County, and resides on the old homestead. Peter R. Terhune was born July 9, 1803, on the homestead in Lodi, married, Sept. 1, 1824, Maria Brinkerhoff, who was born Feb. 18, 1806. Her father was Ralph Brinkerhoff, born May 31, 1780, and died June 20, 1849. Her paternal grandfather was Richard Brinkerhoff, born Feb. 1, 1747, and died Nov. 5, 1833. The Brinkerhoff homestead was at Ridgefield Park, formerly in Hackensack township.

Peter R. Terhune settled in the neighborhood of his birth, in the township of Saddle River, where he owned some two hundred acres of land, and carried on farming during his active business life. In early life he was a teacher, and had received more than an ordinary education. In his ways he was plain and unassuming, and never sought public place. He was a liberal supporter of church and educational interests, and was for many years deacon and elder of the First Reformed Church at Hackensack. His death occurred Jan. 18, 1879, and his wife's, Oct. 16, 1858. Their children are Margaret, wife of Garret Oldis, of Hackensack, Richard P., and Albert B., who was born Feb. 24, 1830, and died Nov. 16, 1876.

Richard P. Terhune was born in Saddle River township, April 4, 1828. His boyhood was spent on the farm, and his early education from books confined to the common school. He married, July 26, 1849, Sophia E., daughter of Henry L. Ackerman and Lydia Schoonmaker, of Corona, in Lodi township. Both the Schoonmakers and Ackermans were old-settled families of Corona and Pollify.

After his marriage Mr. Terhune settled on the Brinkerhoff homestead, in Ridgefield, where he remained until 1857, when he came to Hackensack and opened a grocery-store, which he carried on until 1860, and the same year established the hardware business he now carries on in Main Street. In 1880 this business was incorporated, and is known as the

R. P. Terhune Manufacturing Company of Hackensack, manufacturing agricultural implements.

Mr. Terhune was one of the incorporators of the Bergen County Bank and of the gas company, of which he is a stockholder and director. He was one of the promoters and a director of the New Jersey Midland Railroad, and was treasurer of the road the last year before it went into the hands of a receiver. He is also a stockholder of the Hackensack Academy, and has been interested in the various local enterprises of the village tending to its improvement. Mr. Terhune was a staff-officer of the Bergen County battalion from its organization until it was disbanded, about 1862.

His children are Maria E.; Adelia Z., wife of D. P. Morse, a member of the boot and shoe firm of Benedict Hull & Co., New York; Anna B.; Henry A., born Dec. 30, 1862, and died Jan. 21, 1868; Alida S., and Charles Wesley.

Rev. Samuel D. Westervelt.—The earliest settlers bearing the name of Westervelt in America were Lubbert Lubbertsen and Willem Lubbertsen *Van Westervelt* (brothers), who, with their families, came from Meppel, province Drenthe, Holland, in the ship "Hope," in April, 1662, and settled on Long Island. A descendant of Lubbert (Cornelius) subsequently removed to Bergen County, N. J., and from him are descended numerous members of the Westervelt family, whose names are so intimately associated with the history of the county.

The subject of this sketch, Rev. Samuel D. Westervelt, was born April 13, 1813, and was a direct descendant of this branch of the family. At an early age he displayed unusual fondness for study, and after his father's death entered upon a preparatory course of instruction, under the auspices of the Reformed Dutch Church. After graduating at the University of the City of New York in 1838, he pursued his theological studies with the Rev. C. T. Demarest, of the Reformed Church, and in December, 1839, was ordained pastor of the King Street Reformed Dutch Church in New York City, where for twelve years he labored successfully in his chosen calling. For two years following he prepared young men for college in connection with a private classical school, and on the 18th of July, 1853, assumed the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Yorktown, Westchester Co., N. Y., where he labored for another twelve years, winning the respect and love of a large circle of friends and many souls for the Master. Failing health compelled a resignation of this charge in October, 1865, and a removal to Hackensack, N. J., where death closed an earnest Christian life on Nov. 15, 1865.

During his active life, as pastor and teacher, he was encouraged and supported by his devoted wife, Catherine Earle, whom he married in 1839. She was an active, Christian woman, whose superior character and rare kindness of heart made her influence felt

the vessel was blown away. She was on her way to New York, and was the only one of her kind that had ever been built in the State. She was built by the Dutchess County Shipyard, and was the only one of her kind that had ever been built in the State.

The vessel was built by the Dutchess County Shipyard, and was the only one of her kind that had ever been built in the State.

In 1807, in April, a small boat from the Dutchess County Shipyard, New York, was blown away. She was on her way to New York, and was the only one of her kind that had ever been built in the State. She was built by the Dutchess County Shipyard, and was the only one of her kind that had ever been built in the State.

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Robert Campbell

Robert, son of George and Margaret Campbell, was born at Newburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., May 21, 1815. At the age of ten years he came to Hackensack, and remained there until he was sixteen years of age. He then came to New York City, and remained there until he was twenty years of age. He then came to New York City, and remained there until he was twenty years of age.



Frederick Steinle

His paternal grandfather was a farmer in Wurtemberg, Germany, and died in 1819, aged about fifty years. His father, born in Strümlbach, Wurtemberg, Germany, was a cabinet-maker by trade, and died in 1818, at the age of thirty. His mother, Magdalen Röhling, after the death of her husband, was again married, to Mr. Bauch, and died in 1849.

His uncle, Daniel Röhling, served in the French war under Napoleon after the invasion of Russia. The children born of this union were Frederick, Christian, Godlib, John, Dorathy, and Mary.

Frederick Steinle was born in Strümlbach, Germany, Feb. 24, 1814. His early years were spent in school. At the age of twelve years he was sent for by his uncle, Jacob Röhling, of New York; and leaving home with eleven others, he made his way on foot to Hamburg, a distance of six hundred miles, from whence he set sail for America in the brig "Neptune," under the command of Capt. Knight, reaching Philadelphia after a voyage of seven weeks. He remained with his uncle in New York for two years, and then apprenticed himself to a baker on Gold Street in that city, with whom he remained three years, and for two years following worked as a journeyman. Having accumulated some two hundred dollars, in 1833 he started business for himself on Charles Street as a baker, where he continued for six years.

In 1839 he purchased a house on Greenwich Street, between Charles and Amos Streets, and there remained in business until 1856, when he settled on Main Street, near the Fairmount Depot, in Hackensack, N. J., and retired from the more active duties of life.

Mr. Steinle's career is one worthy of emulation by those starting out in life without pecuniary assistance, and early thrown upon their own resources. Industry, perseverance, and self-reliance were the leading characteristics that marked his success, which, followed by economy, judicious management, and integrity in his business relations, secured him a competency.

Mr. Steinle married Susannah, daughter of John Christian Frederick Brockner and Jane Yerks, who was born in Tarrytown, March 12, 1810. Her parents removed to Little Falls, Passaic Co., and subsequently to New York, where they died.

Her father, born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, was pressed into the Hessian service, but after reaching America deserted, joined Gen. Washington's army, and served until the close of the war. He spent his last days with his daughter, Mrs. Steinle, and died April 16, 1851, at the advanced age of ninety-four. Her mother died Sept. 29, 1824, aged forty-nine. Their children are Frederick, a grocer in New York; Susannah; and Charlotte, wife of John H. T. Banta, a merchant of Hackensack.



Samuel Taylor

The paternal great-grandfather of Samuel Taylor emigrated from England and settled at Hempstead, Rockland Co., N. Y. His grandfather, Samuel Taylor, was born May 14, 1779, and is the supposed progenitor of the family in Bergen County. He resided in Washington township, where he was engaged in farming, and also carried on the business of a tanner and currier. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was united in marriage, July 10, 1802, to Sarah Doremus, of Preakness, Passaic Co., N. J., who was born Sept. 7, 1783, and died Aug. 7, 1843. He died Dec. 11, 1851, at the age of seventy-two years.

Cornelius D. Taylor, son of Samuel Taylor, and the father of our subject, during his early life learned the manufacture of chemicals, for dyeing and printing calico goods, at Lodi, N. J., and afterwards the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed for a short time.

In 1842 he built a hotel at Paramus, which he kept until 1855. From that date until 1860 he was the hospitable landlord of the Mansion House at Hackensack. He then returned to Paramus, and after continuing the hotel business on the old homestead for six years retired from active business.

For thirty years he was severely afflicted with rheumatism, which finally resulted in his death, Aug. 24, 1876, having spent the last few years of his life in Hackensack.

His wife, Hannah, born Aug. 15, 1815, was a daughter of Capt. Barney Waldron, of New York City, and Matilda Van Dien, whose family were old

residents of Paramus. Her mother died in 1865, aged eighty-two years. The children of this union are Matilda, wife of William Cronkright, of Hackensack, Samuel, and Richard.

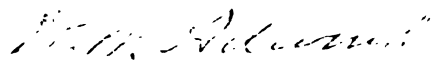
Of these children, Samuel Taylor was born Jan. 24, 1838. He received his early education at the common school at Paramus. At the age of fifteen he accepted a position as clerk in the grocery and lumber store of Henry A. Berry, at Hackensack, where he remained for two and a half years. He afterwards entered the office of Lewis Becker, a broker in New York, where he remained for one year. Mr. Becker, in company with others, in 1856 founded the Bergen County Bank, located where a part of the Mansion House now stands, and selected Mr. Taylor as cashier, which position he creditably filled until the bank suspended payment during the panic in 1857. Mr. Taylor managed the Mansion House for his father-in-law from 1860 for several years.

In 1866 he began the manufacture of mineral waters and bottling of malt liquors on Union Street, in Hackensack, N. J., which he continues successfully at the present time.

Mr. Taylor served as collector of taxes for New Barbadoes township for the term ending the spring of 1878, was elected county clerk in 1880, and is the present incumbent of that office.

He was united in marriage, in 1859, to Sarah L., daughter of John Lovett, of Hackensack, N. J. The children of this union are Fannie and Maria E. L. Taylor.

The children of this union are Sophia, wife of E. C. General of Northwest, N. H.; Hazen W., the eldest of our stock; Martha, wife of the late G. C.



Dr. Adams was united in marriage in 1850 to Julia, daughter of the late Adolphus W. Campbell, for many years a merchant of Hackensack, and a great-granddaughter of Archibald Campbell, the progenitor of the family in Bergen County. Their children are Harriet, Martha, Ellen, and Charles.



Samuel Taylor, President of the New York State Bar Association, 1880-1881.

Samuel Taylor was born in 1817, in the town of Poughkeepsie, New York. His father, John Taylor, was a prominent merchant and his mother, Mary Taylor, was the daughter of William Claiborne, a prominent merchant and politician.

Samuel Taylor was educated in the common schools of his native town and at the Poughkeepsie Academy. At the age of 17, he entered the law office of his father and remained there for two years. He then studied law in New York City, where he was admitted to the bar in 1840. He practiced law in Poughkeepsie for several years, and then moved to New York City, where he continued to practice law.

Samuel Taylor was a member of the New York State Bar Association from 1840 to 1880. He was elected President of the Association in 1880, and served in that capacity for one year. He was also a member of the New York State Legislature, and served in that capacity for several years. He was a prominent member of the New York State Bar Association, and was highly respected by his fellow members.

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from the mercantile business, and has since been engaged in dealing in real estate and farming at Schraalenburgh. He purchased his present residence on Main Street, in Hackensack, in 1854, where he has since resided.

Mr. Campbell's life has been one of great activity and industry, and, unassisted pecuniarily when starting out in life, he has secured a fair competency. He is a man of sound judgment, quick perception, decided opinions, self-reliant, careful, and possessed of more than ordinary business ability, and another example of the self-made business men of the times. He has ever been interested in all that pertains to the interests of the people where he resides, was one of the founders of Washington Institute, and a trustee for many years. He has been one of the board of directors of the Bergen Turnpike Company for about thirty years, of which his uncle Robert was one of the founders in 1804, and has held the office of president of the board for the past fifteen years. He was the first justice of the peace elected by the people that held office in Hackensack. Mr. Campbell is identified with the First Reformed Church and a contributor to its interests.

He married, in November, 1841, Jane Ann, daughter of William C. Kingsland, of Union township, who was born March 10, 1812, and died Oct. 15, 1875, leaving a daughter, Sarah, wife of Rev. Truman Weed, of New Durham, N. J., and a son, William Henry, who died in his thirty-seventh year, Dec. 20, 1879. His present wife, whom he married July 7, 1880, is Maria Louisa, daughter of Henry B. Zabriske, of Hackensack.

Hazen W. Adams.—The Adamses are of English origin, and were among the earliest settlers of New England. Members of this large family have been chosen to fill the highest positions in the gift of the American people, distinguished as legislators and educators, and have been numbered among the staunch defenders of republican institutions in this country.

Thomas Adams, the grandfather of Hazen W., was a native of Massachusetts, and served in the Revolutionary war. He was a resident of Gilmanton, N. H., for a number of years, and died there in 1836, aged about eighty years, leaving a large family of children.

His father, Thomas Adams, a native also of Massachusetts, spent most of his active life in Gilmanton as a contractor and builder and in farming, where he was somewhat of a public man. He took great care in the education of his children, and spent the latter part of his life in retirement.

He died in Gilmanton in 1873, aged eighty-three years. His wife, Sophia Kimball, a native also of Gilmanton, died in 1875 at the age of eighty years.

The children of this union are Sophia, wife of E. C. Cogswell, of Northwood, N. H.; Hazen W., the subject of our sketch; Martha, wife of the late G. C.

Neally, of Burlington, Iowa; and Mary F., wife of the late Dr. Gilliam C. Terhune, of Hackensack, N. J.

Hazen W. Adams was born in Gilmanton, N. H., July 24, 1824. He received his preparatory education in the academy at Gilmanton, entered Dartmouth College in 1844, and graduated in 1847. After his



H. W. Adams

graduation he turned his attention to the study of medicine, but in 1849 went to California, and engaged in mining until 1851, when he took a tour to Granada, Central America, where he remained about one year.

Returning to California he engaged in the drug business and in mining at Ione City, which he continued until 1858, when he left California, and the following year settled in Hackensack, N. J., and here opened a drug-store in the building where the post-office is now located, since which time, with the exception of the years from 1872 to 1875, Mr. Adams has continued the business of a druggist in Hackensack. Mr. Adams is a student of his business, and well read as a pharmacist. His knowledge of medicines and their proper administration have led people to regard his medical counsel of value in cases of illness, and he is familiarly known by the title of "doctor."

Dr. Adams was united in marriage in 1861 to Jane, daughter of the late Adolphus W. Campbell, for many years a merchant of Hackensack, and a great-granddaughter of Archibald Campbell, the progenitor of the family in Bergen County. Their children are Harriet, Martha, Ellen, and Charles.

George W. Conklin.—His grandfather, John Conklin, was of English origin, and was engaged in sailing sloops between Albany and New York City during his active business career. He died in Jersey City in 1837, aged about fifty-nine years. His wife was Julia Bond, who bore him eleven children, five sons and six daughters.



G. W. Conklin

His father, Robert Conklin, was born in Jersey City, March 24, 1821, and at the age of fourteen came to Hackensack, where he learned the blacksmith trade. He was united in marriage in 1844 to Catherine, daughter of James and Ellen Ingles, of Glasgow, Scotland, where she was born Nov. 14, 1825. She was one in a family of twelve children, and came with her parents to America in 1827, and settled in New York City, where her father and mother both died, the former in 1836, the latter in 1848.

After his marriage Mr. Conklin followed the blacksmith business in Hackensack, with the exception of one year, until 1860, and for five years following he was engaged in the sewing-machine business there. From 1865 until his death, Oct. 22, 1877, he joined his wife in the millinery, fancy, and dry-goods business, which they had established soon after their marriage in Hackensack, and which Mrs. Conklin has successfully carried on from its establishment in 1850 until the present time. The children of this

union are George W., the subject of this sketch; John, a farmer in Tioga County, N. Y.; Robert, a clerk in a dry-goods store in New York City; and Charles, at home in the store with his mother. Mr. Conklin was a man of quiet and unostentatious habits, and devoted his life chiefly to business pursuits. He was a member and deacon of the First Reformed Church at Hackensack.

George W. Conklin was born at Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 24, 1846. His education from books was received in the old Washington Institute, and in the private classical school of Prof. William Williams. In March, 1861, he entered the office of Hon. Charles H. Voorhis as a student-at-law. After remaining in this office one year, he concluded to lead a business instead of a professional life, and in 1862 obtained a position as clerk in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Jersey City, and gradually rose in position to assistant book-keeper. This bank closed its business in January, 1865, and Mr. Conklin at once became assistant book-keeper in the First National Bank of Jersey City, which had been organized as a banking-house in the same building in February, 1864. He continued assistant book-keeper until February, 1871, when he was appointed general book-keeper, and filled the duties of this office so creditably that in April, 1874, he was chosen assistant cashier, and in 1879 was elected cashier, which position he still holds.

The presidents of this bank since its organization have been John S. Fox, Alexander H. Wallace, and E. F. C. Young. Mr. Conklin is president of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, and Senior Warden of Bergen Lodge, No. 47, A. F. and A. M.

He is another example of the self-made young men of the present day who have obtained position by their own self-reliance and perseverance. He was united in marriage April 14, 1869, to Martha, daughter of Peter and Jane V. Doremus, of Jersey City.

The children of this union are Ella D. and Charlotte L. Conklin.

Hon. Adam Boyd.—It is presumed that the name of Mr. Boyd's father was John. He came from Scotland, and settled in Succasunna about 1716. Adam Boyd was born at Mendham, N. J., March 21, 1746. About 1770, he, with his family, settled on the Bartram farm, now in Bergen County, on the east side of the Ramapo River, nearly opposite the Schuyler mansion. He moved to Hackensack a few years before the Revolution. During all of his active life he was engaged in various business pursuits when not immersed in public employment. After the evacuation of Fort Lee, Mr. Boyd's wife, whose maiden name was Elsie Van Cleve, awakened her husband at night, while in bed, at their home in Hackensack, saying, "Do you hear the boys at the door?" The husband quickly arose from his bed, and went through the hall to the front door, at once





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A. S. Burdett

ABRAHAM S. BURDETT, M.D., was born at English Neighborhood, now Leonia, in Bergen County, Nov. 6, 1830. His grandfather, Abraham Burdett, resided at English Neighborhood, and there died in 1803, and his wife, Nancy, daughter of John Smith, also died about the same time, leaving an only child, John S. Burdett, who was reared by Abel Smith, a brother of his maternal grandfather. John S. Burdett inherited the property of his maternal grandfather, and was a farmer during his life in the vicinity of his birth. He was a deacon and influential member of the Reformed Church there, and after living a quiet life, engaged in business pursuits, freed from a desire for official position, he died in 1847, aged forty-eight. His wife was Sarah, daughter of John P. Bogert, of New York City, who died in 1871, aged seventy-three years. Their children are two sons,—Abraham S., subject of this sketch, and Dr. John B. Burdett, who was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and has since been a practicing physician in Jersey City.

Dr. Abraham S. Burdett obtained his preliminary education in the private classical school of Rev. John S. Mabon, Hackensack, and at a high school in New York; studied medicine with Prof. Lewis A. Sayre, a prominent physician and surgeon of New York, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city in 1852. For one year previous to and one year following his graduation he was assistant physician in the Kings County Hospital, on Long Island. In 1853 he settled at Fort Lee, in his native county, where he remained in the practice of his profession until 1857, when he associated himself with the late Dr. William H. Day, of Fairview, and continued his professional relations with him until 1860. For three years following he practiced

medicine on Staten Island, and in 1863 was appointed deputy health officer of the port of New York, which position he creditably filled until 1867, and then settled in Hackensack, where he has since remained in the continuous discharge of his professional duties.

Dr. Burdett is a devoted, judicious, and skillful physician, and has the confidence of a large community in the surrounding townships to which his ride extends. As a citizen he is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the people and to the prosperity of the place where he resides. During his thirty years of professional labor he has not been an idle student, but kept well read in the most successful treatment of disease extant, and besides has given time and study during leisure hours from professional duty to the subject of theology. In 1856, Dr. Burdett was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church; in 1860 he was ordained deacon, and in 1872 he was ordained elder. He is one of the founders of the District Medical Society of the County of Bergen, has served it as secretary for two years, was its presiding officer, and has represented the district society in the State Medical Society of New Jersey. Dr. Burdett has been a member of Pioneer Lodge, No. 70, Hackensack, since 1867, and is a member of Crescent Chapter, No. 220, R. A. M., of New York City.

His first wife, whom he married in 1854, was Rachel, youngest daughter of Henry Burdett and Rachel Scott, of Fort Lee, who died in 1870, leaving children,—Sarah Louisa, wife of William B. Lomas, of New York, and Estelle. His present wife, to whom he was united in marriage in 1871, is Mary J., daughter of James and Mary L. Curran, of New York, who has borne him the following children: Edward Ames, Cora Mary, Charles Hasbrouck, Florence Mabel, and Emily.

asking, "What is the matter, boys?" thinking those night-time callers were his companions and friends. Their first salute discovered to the anxious householder and husband his mistake. They sharply replied, "You damned rebel! we will show you what the matter is." He had, meantime, opened the upper part of the double-shutting front door, when he was immediately fired upon by a party of Hessians. Retreating through the hall-way, and jumping over the lower part of a like double-opening back door, the same was instantly thrust through with six of the bayonets of his angry assailants, some of which, in their spent force, reached the person of Mr. Boyd while fleeing for his life. In the darkness of the night, the ground covered with snow and ice, with no garment on except the shirt to his back, and thus set upon by a band of marauders, he had no way of escape except in flight, and so, with hurrying but lacerated feet, and with footsteps stained in blood, he made his escape across the fields and through the country for many a weary mile to Paramus, the snow and ice like piercing spikes beneath his flying feet. On his way thither he was able to find only a trusty negro. With the help of this faithful companion he obtained axes, broke open some barns, took horses, gave the alarm, aroused a band of patriots, and, at the head of this little party, returned to Hackensack to defend his fireside and his home, but only to find it laid in ashes; and the Hessians had retreated, after such a victory over a brave but unfortunate man.

Mr. Boyd now found himself without house and home and furniture, except an old brass kettle, long kept in the family afterwards as a relic of those disastrous days.

In 1778, in face of the enemy, who lay at Brower's Hill, near the new bridge, on the Hackensack River, an election was held by a little band of patriots, who came to the poll at the risk of a rope around their necks, when Peter Wilson, John Outwater, and Isaac Blanch were elected members of the Legislature, with Peter Haring to the Council, and Adam Boyd was elected sheriff of the county of Bergen. While sheriff the courts were held at the Ponds, but Mr. Boyd then rebuilt his house on Main Street, in Hackensack, which is now standing on the memorable spot of the one destroyed by the Hessians. After 1778, Mr. Boyd passed through a long succession of honorable official positions. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1803, and by successive appointments to 1833, and for five years from that date. He was a member of the Legislature in 1795, and was elected a member of the Eighth Congress of the United States, beginning March 4, 1803, in the days of Thomas Jefferson. He was a member of the Eleventh Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Ezra Darby. Mr. Boyd was also a member of the Twelfth Congress. His speeches appear in Benton's "Abridgment of Debates in Congress," vols. iii. and iv.; mention is also made of Mr. Boyd in

Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress," and in Ben Perley Poore's "Political Register." He always took an active and prominent part in the political discussions of that day, and his public career bears evidence to the sterling patriotism, great ability, and marked character of the man, who had been educated in the school of hardship and strife into a love of country and the maintenance of free institutions. When Lafayette revisited this country in 1824, and a dinner was given in his honor at Campbell's tavern, at Hackensack, Adam Boyd presided on that occasion, and afterwards the illustrious Frenchman was his guest at Mr. Boyd's residence. Mr. Boyd stood over six feet in height, was possessed of great physical strength and a commanding presence. Mr. Boyd's death occurred on the 15th of August, 1835.

Adam Boyd had two children,—John A. and Catharine. The son graduated with high honors at Princeton in 1795, and afterwards studied and practiced law, and became surrogate of Bergen County for three terms, and died Feb. 21, 1828, aged fifty-three years. Catharine died May 14, 1846, aged seventy-four. The present Adam and Adonijah Schuyler Boyd, both most worthy and honored citizens in Bergen County, and the latter a prominent and prosperous lawyer, are sons of John A., the son of Adam Boyd. Their mother was Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of Adonijah, third son of Arent, son of Philip, a lineal descendant of the renowned Philip Pieterse Schuyler.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SADDLE RIVER.

Boundaries and General Description.—The township of Saddle River was named from its fancied resemblance to a saddle before its boundaries were changed. It is bounded on the north by Ridgewood, south by Lodi, east by the Saddle River (named from the township), and west by the Passaic River. It is among the oldest of the townships of Bergen County in point of organization, and although its lands are in many instances still occupied as inherited estates by the owners, numbers of the older families have become extinct or removed from the county and passed from the recollection of present residents. The people are essentially agricultural in their pursuits, manufacturing interests do not flourish, and nowhere within the township is there a collection of buildings sufficiently numerous to be called a village, unless East Passaic is excepted.

This is a settlement in the southern border, on the Passaic River, and is intended as a place of residence for operatives in the Passaic factories, with which it is connected by a substantial bridge. The location is pleasant and the lands desirable in situation, but no evidence of business enterprise has yet appeared.

The revenue of Saddle River township is derived principally from the culture of fruit and vegetables, to which both soil and climate are admirably adapted, and for which New York and neighboring cities afford a ready market.

The New Jersey Midland Railroad passes through the township, with stations at Rochelle Park and Dundee Lake, while the Erie Railroad traverses the northern corner, with the nearest station at Ridgewood.

The Bergen County Short-cut, a branch of the Erie Railroad, forming a junction near Ridgewood, and connecting again at Rutherford Park, is now in process of construction, its length being twelve miles.

Natural Features.—The township possesses many natural beauties peculiar to itself. On the west flow the clear waters of the Passaic, whose banks are lined with verdure, while its eastern border is watered by the Saddle River. The township has no lakes, but is moistened by small streams which flow into the above rivers. The soil of the township varies in quality. Sand prevails quite generally, especially along the borders of the rivers. This is well adapted to certain classes of vegetation, but for the more staple grains requires enriching.

Streaks of clay abound in the central and southern portions, and a tract of marshy land is found in the west. In picturesqueness and beauty of scenery Saddle River compares favorably with other portions of the county.

Early Settlements.—The township of Saddle River was at an early day settled by a few families, who intermarried, and whose descendants purchased or had bequeathed to them property in the vicinity of their ancestral homes. For this reason the old names are often repeated, and various branches of the same family will be found located within the township limits. Many of the early settlers have passed away, and the later generations removed to localities affording a wider scope for their business activities. This fact is apparent in the Post and Van Horne families, not a single representative of whom remains, and whose early history has passed from the recollection of the present inhabitants of the township.

Among the earliest settlers in Saddle River was the Doremus family, the progenitor of whom was John Doremus, who in 1740 purchased the original property near Arcola. He was in 1747 united in marriage to Miss Maria Lutkins, and on his death in 1784 left a son and daughter. Mr. Doremus was during the Revolutionary war taken prisoner by the British, and confined in the old Sugar-House prison in New York City with many other victims. On his release he returned to his home, where the remainder of his life was spent. His son George occupied the homestead until his death in 1830, leaving five sons,—Richard, Albert, George, John B., and Peter,—and one daughter, who became the wife of Andrew H. Hopper, well known as a general of the Bergen County militia. John B. occupied the farm for a period of half a

century after the death of his father, and subsequently removed to Paterson, his present residence. His son Jacob is the occupant of the homestead.

The Berdan family are of Holland extraction, the first member of whom was Rinear. He emigrated from his native land at a very early date, and choosing Bergen County as a favorable point of location made Hackensack his residence. His sons were six in number, of whom two, John and Rinear, settled on farms now occupied by Rinear J. and G. V. H. Berdan respectively. The former was married to Miss Ann Romaine, and had one son, John, whose wife was Miss Henrietta Van Dien. Their son, Rinear, was united in marriage to Charity Ryerson, and became the parent of two children, John and a daughter Ann. The former married Miss Mary Van Houten, and had two sons—Rinear and Garrebrant—and a daughter, Mrs. Daniel Romaine. Both of these sons are now living on the original property.

John, the second son of the first Rinear, the progenitor of the family, had three sons—John, Richard, and Stephen—and one daughter. John, who served with credit in the war of 1812, is represented by a son, Cornelius Z., who resides in the township.

The Hopper family are also among the oldest families in Saddle River. One branch is descended from Andrew Hopper, who emigrated from Holland and had children, among whom were Peter and Andrew. Andrew joined the army during the Revolutionary conflict, and fell in one of the engagements. Peter settled in the township on land still in the family and owned by Henry A. Hopper. Peter had three sons, Garret, Andrew, and Henry, all of whom remained in Saddle River. Andrew married and became the father of twelve children, of whom two, John A. and Henry A., reside in the township, the latter on the homestead which was the birthplace of his father. Another representative of this family was Henry Hopper, who resided in the present Franklin township and had four children,—two sons and two daughters. The sons were John H. and Andrew H., the latter of whom married Maria Doremus and had seven children, of whom Henry A. now occupies the homestead, and a daughter, Mrs. Rinear J. Berdan, also resides in the township. This family are largely represented in other portions of the county.

The ancestor of the Garretsons (the name being spelled Garretson or Garrison by members of the same family) was Peter, who was a native of Holland, and left his native land in 1664 and settled in Bergen County, where he purchased an extensive tract of land, a portion of which is now embraced in the farm of Ralph G. Garretson. Among his sons was John P., who married a Miss Ryerson and had children,—John, Jacob, Garret, and one daughter. John P. spent his life upon the homestead, and here his death occurred. His sons John and Garret remained in the township, the latter having married a daughter of Ralph Romaine and had eight children, among

whom were three sons, John G., Ralph, and Abram, the two latter of whom remained upon the homestead.

Two branches of the Van Riper family claim Saddle River as their residence. Jeremiah resided on the Passaic River, above the Dundee Bridge, and early purchased land of a very old resident named Van Horn. His sons were Simeon, Stephen, and Nicholas, all of whom remained in the township. The latter branch is represented by John N. Van Riper, who is the only member of the family now in the township.

George Van Riper resided upon the homestead now occupied by his son George G., and is the earliest representative of another family of the name in the township. Among his children were George G., an extensive farmer, and living on ancestral land; John G., also residing in Saddle River; Cornelius, deceased, and Harry.

The Doremus family, who are of Huguenot ancestry and have been already spoken of, also located on the western border of the township. Two brothers, Cornelius and Henry, on their arrival in America first repaired to the South, but not being favorably impressed with the land repaired to New Jersey, one having located in Passaic and the other in Morris County. Cornelius died in the latter county, leaving a grandson, Henry, who removed to Saddle River, on the homestead now occupied by William Doremus, the deed of conveyance bearing date July 12, 1782. Among his large family of children was Peter, who inherited the farm and was united in marriage to a Miss Berry, of Carlstad, to whom were born children, —Henry, William, and Cornelius, all of whom located in the township. William and Cornelius still survive and reside upon their land.

Philip Van Bussom early settled in Saddle River, having purchased land of Dominie Marinus. He had children, —John, Andrew, Peter, and two daughters. The sons located in Saddle River, Peter having retained the homestead and married. He had three children, of whom Philip P. Van Bussom now resides on the homestead.

The Cadmus family are of Hollandish lineage. The traditions with regard to the origin of the family in New Jersey are somewhat conflicting. One relates that three brothers settled in Bergen County on their arrival in America, while a fourth sought the prairies of the far West. Another states that but one of the number came to Bergen County, and had among his sons one John, who located on the Passaic River, in the township. He had two sons, Andrew and Cornelius, and five daughters. The land of John Cadmus was divided equally between his two sons, who settled upon their inheritance. The home of John was much exposed to the depredations of British soldiers during the Revolution. Horses and grain were frequently confiscated, and on one occasion the house was besieged while the family had fled to it for shelter. After a stern resistance, in which Mrs. Cadmus manifested great daring, the occupants were forced to sur-

render. Mr. Cadmus was carried to New York, and confined with others in the old Sugar-House prison, where captivity and suffering impaired his health and occasioned his death two weeks after his release. His son Andrew married Katarina Doremus, and has no descendants now residing in the township.

Cornelius was united to Jane Van Riper, and had six sons, —John, Garrett, David, Andrew, James, and Cornelius, —all of whom, with the exception of Cornelius, settled in Saddle River. David located on the homestead where his widow and two sons now reside, and the widow of James resides with her son, James G. Cadmus, on the banks of the Passaic. The family is elsewhere represented in the county.

The name of Zabriskie appears in Saddle River as in other parts of the county. This branch is descended from Andrew Zabriskie, whose son Christian had three sons, —Andrew, Cornelius, and Abram. Abram married Maria Zabriskie, of New Bridge, and had one son, Christian A., who now occupies the homestead in Saddle River. The daughters are Mrs. Cornelius Van Houten and Mrs. Henry Demarest. In the history of Midland township the early presence of the family in the county is more fully treated.

The pioneer of the branch of the Berdan family represented by Cornelius Z. was Johannes Berdan, whose homestead is now the residence of James Joralemon. He had two children, John and Anna, the latter having become Mrs. George Doremus. John married Mary De Gray. Their children were Richard, John, Jr., Stephen, and Mary. John remained on the homestead and married Sarah Zabriskie, to whom were born four children, of whom Cornelius Z. is the only survivor.

Stephen Terhune originally located in Midland township, and had four sons and two daughters. His son Garrett removed to Saddle River in 1813, on ground now owned by Stephen G. and John G. Terhune, who are merchants near Arcola and also own land in the township.

The Ackerman family are early settlers in the township, the grandfather of Gilbert B., the present occupant of the land, having purchased it before the war of the Revolution. It fell by inheritance to his son Peter, who married a daughter of Gilbert Banta and had six children. One son, Gilbert B., and a daughter now reside in the township.

The Romaine family were early settlers at Maywood, and descended from John, whose children were John and Martin. The latter removed to Lodi, married and had children, —Lucas, Daniel, Richard, and a daughter. Of this number Daniel resides upon the homestead, and Richard removed during early life to Saddle River, where he has been for years identified with the interests of the township.

A branch of the Demarest family, whose early history is given elsewhere in this volume, were early residents of Saddle River, and are represented by P. J. Demarest.

During the beginning of the present century Ludwick Young came to the township and purchased land which is now occupied by John L. Young.

Of other old families who have become extinct in the township it is impossible to gain authentic facts.

Schools.—The school territory of the township is divided into three districts,—Dundee, No. 42, Dundee Lake, No. 42½, and Small Lots, No. 43. The Dundee District occupies the southwestern portion of the township, and is bounded on the north by District 42½, on the east by District 35, on the south by District 36, and on the west by Passaic County. The present school building is pleasantly located in a rich farming community, on the Slaughter Dam road, near the banks of the Passaic River. It is an unpretentious structure, one story high, and may justly be regarded as a relic of bygone days. It is simply furnished, and devoid of most of the modern aids to the teacher. This school has never attained a high standard. The present teacher is Joel Horton.

Dundee Lake occupies the central and western portion of the township, and is of recent formation. It is bounded on the north by No. 43, on the east by No. 27, on the south by No. 42, and on the west by Passaic County. The old school building was located in Passaic County, on the west bank of the Passaic River, the district being partly in Passaic and partly in Bergen Counties. When Paterson extended its city limits to the Passaic River it was unable to draw public money for the support of the school, and application was made for a new district, which was granted in 1874. The present building, located on the Passaic River near the Midland Railroad, was then erected.

It is a frame building, twenty-two by thirty-six feet in dimensions, one story high, with cupola, and an L built upon the south side. It is equipped with a globe, modern desks, and has an extensive surface of blackboard. The present school property is valued at eighteen hundred dollars. The teacher is Miss Fanny A. Porter.

The district of Small Lots occupies the northern and western portion of the township, and is bounded on the north by District No. 44, on the east by Districts Nos. 26, 27, and 44, on the south by Districts Nos. 27 and 42½, and on the west by Passaic County. It is impossible to learn the origin of the first school, as the earliest records are not preserved, though it is probable a school existed at least sixty years ago. The building used was a stone structure, with windows of exceedingly limited dimensions, and furnished with desks of the old fashion. The room is said to have been decorated with a stout birch rod in each corner. One James Thompson was the earliest teacher, and taught the common English branches. He assigned a task to each pupil, which, if not perfectly committed, would be followed by an application of the rod. His method, though summary, produced a salutary effect. The old building gave place in 1853

to the present frame structure, located on land donated by Mr. George A. Hopper for school purposes. This building was in 1873 thoroughly repaired and refurnished. The property is valued at nine hundred dollars, the building having a seating capacity of fifty children. The present instructor is Miss L. A. Cumming.

The total number of children in the various districts of the township during the past year was 259. Saddle River received as her share of the surplus revenue fund \$44.20, of the State appropriation of \$100,000 the sum of \$78.32, and of the State school tax \$1120.36.

Highways.—One of the oldest if not the oldest road in the township was known as the Slaughter Dam road, and is now designated as the Passaic Valley road. It lies on the western border of the township, and follows the course of the Passaic River. The northern portion of this highway was known by the Indians as the Wagara road, and the southern division as the Slaughter Dam road, which appellation still adheres to it. This thoroughfare was in use long before the Revolutionary war, and was constantly traveled at that period.

Another road followed the course of the Saddle River stream on the western side of the township, and although a highway of early date does not equal the former in antiquity.

Another very old road is known as the Small Lots road, which extends from east to west across the township.

South of it is the Broadway road, formerly known as Garrison's Lane, and extending from the Passaic to the Saddle River through the centre of the township. It was narrow in its dimensions when first surveyed, but was widened under the direction of Cornelius Garrison, after which its present name was given.

Other roads were laid out as the convenience of residents demanded.

The road territory of Saddle River is divided into nineteen districts, over whom the following overseers are appointed:

District.		District.	
No. 1.....	Daniel Van Winkle.	No. 11.....	R. J. Berdan.
" 2.....	John Reel.	" 12.....	Jacob W. Doremus.
" 3.....	J. W. Doremus.	" 13.....	Adam Hopper.
" 4.....	J. H. Van Saun.	" 14.....	Anthony Thiriot.
" 5.....	G. B. Ackerman.	" 15.....	P. H. Van Iderstine.
" 6.....	John Ocha.	" 16.....	John Toen.
" 7.....	A. H. Henderson.	" 17.....	J. B. Caldwell.
" 8.....	George Nangle.	" 18.....	Henry Stehl.
" 9.....	James Robinson.	" 19.....	Henry Van Riper.
" 10.....	Albert Kough.		

Organization.—It is difficult to learn the exact date of the erection of Saddle River as an independent township. In the list of freeholders immediately following the first of these officials served in the year 1794. It may therefore be assumed that Saddle River was erected as an independent township either in that or the previous year.

It was formerly a part of New Barbadoes, which embraced all that territory lying between the Hack-

ensack River on the east and the Passaic River on the west up to the province line. It was then embraced in Essex County, but became a portion of Bergen in 1709. Saddle River township when first set off comprised all the former territory of New Barbadoes lying between the Saddle River and the Passaic River to the province line, embracing nearly half the township of New Barbadoes. About 1772 Franklin township was erected, its boundary including the present townships of Hohokus, Ridgewood, and Franklin, leaving Saddle River with its present dimensions.

Civil List.—The list of freeholders it is possible to give complete since 1794. The remaining more important township officers cannot be secured for the period prior to 1862, as the records are not obtainable. The freeholders are as follows:

1794, Jacob Berdan, Martin Ryerson; 1796, Samuel Van Zaen, John C. Bogert; 1797-1801, 1800-15, George Doremus; 1797, John Benson, Jr.; 1798-1801, John Dey; 1802-4, Henry Mead, John Garrison; 1807-11, Jacob Ackerman; 1807, Richard Degray; 1808, William Colfax; 1812, Isaac Van Saun; 1813-14, Robert Van Houten; 1815-18, Martinus Hogencamp; 1816-18, John J. Berdan; 1819-20, Isaac Van Saun; 1820-25, Garret P. Hopper; 1822-25, 1830-31, Martinus Hogencamp; 1826, Jacob Berdan; 1826-27, Richard Ackerman; 1827, Adrian B. Van Houten; 1828-29, Andrew H. Hopper, Richard Doremus; 1830-34, Samuel C. Demarest; 1832-35, 1843-45, Andrew P. Hopper; 1835-36, Perigan Sanford; 1836, Henry Doremus; 1837-38, Henry P. Hopper; 1837-38, Turnier Van Iderstine; 1839-42, Henry C. Van Houten; 1840-42, Cornelius Post, Jr.; 1843, 1845-46, Andrew B. Van Bussum; 1844, Henry P. Doremus; 1846-48, John B. Doremus; 1847-48, Henry Cole; 1849-51, Peter A. Hopper; 1849-51, 1857-61, Andrew C. Cadmus; 1852, Simeon G. Garrison; 1852-54, William Doremus; 1853-54, John A. Hopper; 1856, Cornelius P. Doremus; 1856-57, David Alyea; 1858-61, Peter I. Demarest; 1862-64, Richard Van Winkle; 1862-67, 1868, Henry A. Hopper; 1863-64, 1866, John Vreeland; 1866-67, James G. Cadmus; 1868-70, Cornelius B. Van Houten; 1869-71, John G. Garrison; 1872-74, J. W. Doremus; 1875-77, John B. Schoonmaker; 1878, James V. Joralemon; 1879-81, Martin Romaine.

The remaining important officers are:

1862.—Township Clerk, James V. Joralemon; Collector, James C. Post; Assessor, Jacob W. Doremus; Township Committee, Augustus Hasbrouck, William P. Doremus, A. C. Cadmus, George Doremus, John A. Hopper.

1863.—Township Clerk, James V. Joralemon; Collector, Gustavus A. De Groot; Township Committee, Andrew C. Cadmus, Augustus Hasbrouck, George Doremus, Wm. P. Doremus, Wm. A. Van Houten; Assessor, Jacob W. Doremus.

1864.—Township Clerk, James V. Joralemon; Collector, Gustavus A. De Groot; Assessor, Jacob W. Doremus; Township Committee, Andrew C. Cadmus, Augustus Hasbrouck, George Doremus, Wm. Doremus, Wm. A. Van Houten.

1865.—Township Clerk, Isaac A. Hopper; Collector, Gustavus A. De Groot; Township Committee, Augustus Hasbrouck, Wm. Doremus, Henry P. Doremus, John A. Hopper, John C. Post.

1866.—Township Clerk, Isaac A. Hopper; Collector, John C. Post; Assessor, Jacob W. Doremus; Township Committee, Henry P. Doremus, C. C. Post, John B. Schoonmaker, Garret H. Hopper, Andrew C. Cadmus.

1867.—Township Clerk, Isaac A. Hopper; Collector, Andrew C. Cadmus; Assessor, James V. Joralemon; Township Committee, Henry P. Doremus, C. C. Post, J. B. Schoonmaker, Garret H. Hopper, G. V. H. Berdan.

1868.—Township Clerk, John B. Schoonmaker; Collector, Cornelius Z. Berdan; Assessor, James V. Joralemon; Township Committee, William Doremus, G. H. Hopper, Henry P. Doremus, G. V. H. Berdan, Cornelius C. Post.

1869.—Township Clerk, John B. Schoonmaker; Collector, Cornelius Z. Berdan; Assessor, James V. Joralemon; Township Committee, Wm.

Doremus, G. V. H. Berdan, Andrew Cadmus, Henry A. Hopper, Frank Henry.

1870.—Township Clerk, John B. Schoonmaker; Collector, Cornelius Z. Berdan; Assessor, James V. Joralemon; Township Committee, Wm. Doremus, Rinear J. Berdan, Peter H. Doremus, Albert Alyea, Frank Henry.

1871.—Township Clerk, David P. Alyea; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, James V. Joralemon; Township Committee, Cornelius G. Cadmus, John F. Barclay, Ralph G. Garrison, Albert Alyea, Frank Alyea.

1872.—Township Clerk, David P. Alyea; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, James V. Joralemon; Township Committee, C. G. Cadmus, Ralph G. Garrison, Wm. Doremus, R. T. Snyder, Frederick Baker.

1873.—Township Clerk, David P. Alyea; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Township Committee, Cornelius G. Cadmus, R. G. Garrison, Wm. Doremus, Richard T. Snyder, Frederick Baker.

1874.—Township Clerk, David P. Alyea; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Township Committee, A. E. Miller, R. G. Garrison, William Doremus, R. T. Snyder.

1875.—Township Clerk, David P. Alyea; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Township Committee, Tunis W. Vreeland, John Madden, R. T. Snyder, John G. Garrison, George Hubschmitt.

1876.—Township Clerk, John E. Kipp; Collector, Jacob W. Doremus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Township Committee, Tunis W. Vreeland, John Madden, John G. Garrison, George Hubschmitt, P. H. Van Iderstine.

1877.—Township Clerk, John E. Kipp; Collector, James G. Cadmus; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Township Committee, John G. Garretson, George Hubschmitt, T. W. Vreeland, Adam Hopper, John W. Doremus.

1878.—Township Clerk, John E. Kipp; Collector, J. H. Van Saun; Assessor, Isaac A. Hopper; Township Committee, Adam Hopper, John W. Doremus, Andrew Ocha, John G. Garretson, William H. Gill.

1879.—Township Clerk, William H. Cadmus; Collector, J. H. Van Saun; Assessor, J. H. Kipp; Township Committee, Adam Hopper, John W. Doremus, William H. Gill.

1880.—Township Clerk, William H. Cadmus; Collector, John B. Caldwell; Assessor, John E. Kipp; Township Committee, William H. Gill, Henry Stiehl, John B. Schoonmaker.

1881.—Township Clerk, W. H. Cadmus; Collector, John B. Caldwell; Assessor, John E. Kipp; Township Committee, John B. Schoonmaker, Henry Stiehl, William H. Gill.

Churches.—The only church organization within the township is known as the Passaic Valley Union Chapel, which originated in a small gathering for religious instruction at the house of Mrs. Henry Van Riper. It numbered at first but three scholars, but at the expiration of one year twenty names appeared upon the roll, when it was deemed expedient to erect a building. For this purpose a board of trustees was appointed, consisting of Ralph G. Garrison, Henry A. Hopper, and Peter D. Henderson. Subscriptions were then solicited, and the enterprise received much encouragement from the churches of Paterson. The land was donated by Henry Van Riper, to be devoted for forty years to the uses of a union chapel. The edifice was begun in 1873, and on the first Sunday in December of the same year, having been meanwhile completed, was dedicated. Dr. John Steele, of Paterson, delivered the dedicatory address, who was assisted by Rev. Dr. Banvard and Rev. Mr. Dunn, of Paterson. Afternoon services were afterwards regularly conducted by clergymen from Paterson on alternate Sabbaths. In 1876 a change occurred in the board of trustees, John E. Kipp and William Cad-

mus having been chosen in place of J. R. Berdan, deceased, and Ralph Garrison, resigned. On the 20th of May, 1880, the chapel was destroyed by fire, but with stout hearts and willing hands the congregation at once began the work of rebuilding, and the new edifice was dedicated May 22, 1881, the exercises having been conducted by Rev. Dr. Magie, assisted by Rev. E. A. Woods, of Paterson, and Rev. W. M. Johnson, of Arcola.

A Sabbath-school is held each Sunday, with Mrs. Henry Van Riper as superintendent, John E. Kipp as secretary, Miss M. Demarest as treasurer, and W. H. Cadmus, librarian. The chapel is nearly free of incumbrance.

Burial-Places.—The oldest, and in fact the only, burial-place of importance in the township is located in the west portion of the township, near the residence of John N. Van Riper. It was in use fully a century ago, and many of the tablets are so defaced by age as to render the inscriptions unintelligible. Here are buried the Van Horns, Harrieses, Van Ripers, Garretsons, Van Wageneres, Berdans, and other equally familiar township names. Among the legends the following were deciphered:

In memory of John, son of Garret and Mary Garretson, who departed this life Sept. 11, 1819, aged 6 years, 2 months, and 8 days.

Fret not for me, my parents dear,
I am not dead but sleeping here;
My debt is paid, the grave is free,
Prepare yourselves and follow me.

In memory of Jacob Harris, born July 20, 1786, who died April 17, 1831; also his son, John Harris, born Feb. 2, 1823, died Sept. 22, 1834.

Ah! he is gone, such lovely flower,
A victim to the grave?
None could oppose the hand of Death,
Nor could his beauty save.

The remains of Hannah Barcoe, the widow of a Carolina soldier during the war of American independence.

1830.

In memory of Caty Van Horn, who departed this life Nov. 17, 1800, aged 59 years, wife of John D. Berdan.

In memory of John I. Berdan, who died May 6, 1816, aged 81 years, 10 months, and 15 days.

In memory of Maritche Blenkerhoff, wife of Halwagh Van Wagener, who died July 21, 1793, aged 85 years, 4 months, and 21 days.

In memory of Garret P. Van Waggoner, who departed this life May 1st, in the year 1806, aged 68 years, 5 months, and 25 days.

Near the residence of Henry A. Hopper, on the Small Lots road, is located the family burial-ground of the Hopper family. No special antiquity is associated with it, the first interment having occurred less than half a century since.

Historical Notes.—The following description of Saddle River township nearly half a century since, before its boundaries were materially changed, may be of interest:

"It is centrally distant northwest from Hackensack Town eight miles, its greatest length east and west being ten miles, its breadth north and south eight miles, its area 41,000 acres, of which about 17,000 are improved. The surface is generally hilly, the First and Second Mountains of Essex County crossing the Passaic and continuing through it. On the east, however, between the Passaic and Saddle Rivers, there is a neck of low and level land, the soil red shale and loam the valleys fertile and

well cultivated, and the hills well wooded. Through the valleys flow several small brooks, such as Singack, Preackness, Krokaesall, Goffie, and Ackerman's Brooks.

"Goffie and New Manchester, a part of Paterson, are the chief villages of the township. The population in 1830 was 3397. In 1832 there were 741 taxables, 496 householders whose ratables did not exceed \$30 in value, 80 single men, 7 stores, 8 grist-mills, 1 cotton manufactory, 1 furnace, 10 saw-mills, 13 tan-vats, 2 distilleries, 1 wool-factory, 506 horses and mules, and 1324 neat cattle over three years of age. The township paid a State tax of \$344.10, and a county tax of \$690.26."

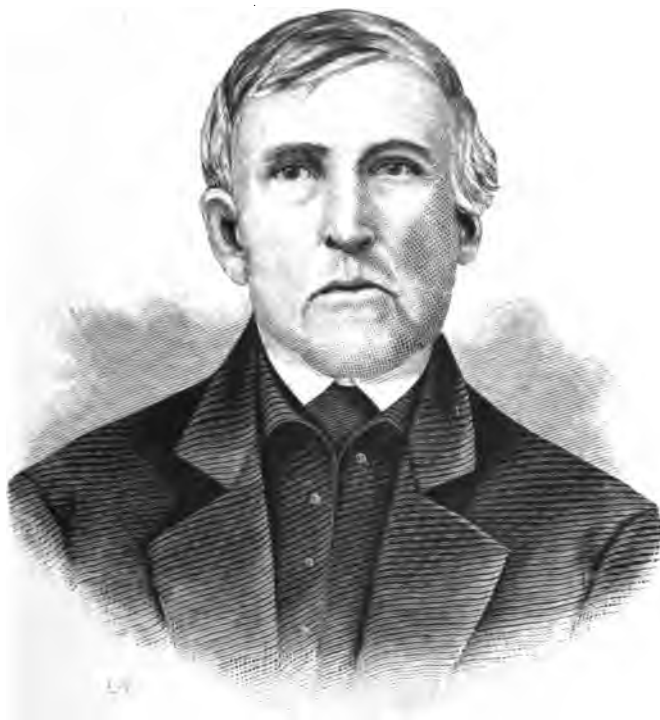
George Van Riper.—His father, Garret I. Van Riper, was a farmer at Bergen, in old Bergen County, N. J. In 1815 he removed to Saddle River township, where he died Feb. 24, 1821, aged eighty-two years. He had one son, Jeremiah, by his first wife, who inherited the homestead at Bergen, and resided there during his life. His second wife was Antlena Vreeland, who died Sept. 25, 1819, aged sixty-three years, leaving one son, George, subject of this sketch.

Garret Van Riper and his second wife were buried in the graveyard at Passaic.

George Van Riper was born June 3, 1787, and during his minority received a good education from books. He was well learned in civil engineering and surveying, which, however, he gave little attention to after his marriage, but he had a natural taste for mathematics, as books now in possession of the family, used by him, show much system and neatness. He was united in marriage, July 23, 1814, to Clarissa, daughter of George and Jane (Brinkerhoff) Vreeland, who was born at Pamapo, near Bergen, Dec. 25, 1794, and who survives and resides in Paterson in 1881. She is a woman of very retentive memory considering her age, well preserved in body and mind, and still entertains socially and hospitably, as has always been her custom, her many friends and relatives. Mr. Van Riper and wife, the year following their marriage, settled at Slaughter Dam, in Saddle River township, on a farm of some three hundred acres, a property which his grandfather George had owned, and which his father had inherited and given to his sisters, Grietje and Alche.

Mr. Van Riper, who was familiarly known as "Uncle George," resided on this farm until his death, May 23, 1857. He and his wife attended the Acquackanonk Church, where at different times he served as elder and deacon. The children of this union are Garret, born Oct. 16, 1815, died July 20, 1864. He was a farmer in Passaic County, and married Martha Maria Romaine, who died, leaving children,—Richard and Daniel R. Van Riper, Jane, wife of Garret Newkirk, of Bergen; Cornelius, born Nov. 6, 1819, resided on a part of the homestead, and died June 3, 1877, whose wife was Catharine Jane Marcellis, who died Nov. 14, 1875, leaving children,—Clara Jane and Edo; Helen; John G., born January, 1824, married Maria Ann Romaine, of Lodi, and has three children,—Georgianna, Romaine, and Louis P. The other children of George Van Riper are Hartman Vreeland, George G., Eliza Ann, and Henry.

Mrs. Van Riper's paternal grandfather, Vreeland,



George La Rue



Jacob W. Doremus

JACOB W. DOREMUS, son of John B. Doremus, whose portrait and sketch appear elsewhere in this work, was born Dec. 3, 1835. He succeeded to the homestead, partly by purchase and partly by inheritance. His great-grandfather, George, built the stone house where he now resides, on Broadway Street, near Saddle River, in 1805, and there he has spent his active business life. He is a man of great industry, judicious in his business affairs, and among the representative agriculturists of the township. He has been particularly interested in the education of his children, and in the support of church, school, and kindred interests in the vicinity where he resides.

His ancestors were connected with the old Paramus Church, but Mr. Doremus and his wife are members of the Methodist Church at Arcola.

He has served as assessor of Saddle River township for six years, and for six years following as collector. He was united in marriage Oct. 12, 1858, to Sophie, only daughter of Cornelius G. and Susan (Smith) Van Dien, granddaughter of Garret C. Van Dien and Sophie Post, and great-granddaughter of Cornelius Van Dien and Margaret Demarest. Her paternal great-grandfather, Cornelius Van Dien, was born in 1746, and died March 8, 1829. The homestead of the Van Diens comprised what is now the village of Ridgewood, and for several generations the family of Van Dien resided there.

The children of Jacob W. and Sophie Doremus are Walter J., in business in New York; Cornelius, a student at law with Everett D. Barlow, Esq., of New York; Anna E.; and Willie R.

the 1980s, the 1990s, and the 2000s. The 1980s were characterized by a high level of economic growth, but also by a high level of inflation. The 1990s were characterized by a low level of economic growth, but also by a low level of inflation. The 2000s were characterized by a high level of economic growth, but also by a high level of inflation.

1992). The results of this study are consistent with the findings of Hargrave and Johnston (1981) that the use of a single, non-validated, questionnaire to assess the reliability of a work environment is not recommended. The authors also suggest that the use of a single questionnaire to assess the reliability of a work environment is not recommended.

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As a result, the two groups of subjects were not matched for age, sex, or height. The mean age of the 12 subjects in the control group was 26 years, and the mean age of the 12 subjects in the patient group was 29 years. The mean height of the control group was 175 cm, and the mean height of the patient group was 178 cm. The mean sex of the control group was 6 males and 6 females, and the mean sex of the patient group was 7 males and 5 females.

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a concentration of economic activity in these areas. This has led to a concentration of political power in these areas, which has in turn led to a concentration of economic activity in these areas. This has led to a concentration of political power in these areas, which has in turn led to a concentration of economic activity in these areas.

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Children's abilities. And the PTH questionnaire after course itself was administered at home, followed by a follow-up interview, which was conducted at the end of the training. The children's performance then varied according to the particular process of learning. In the second step, the children were chosen according to the results of the two tests as a sample of the group. The sample size was 10. The group's mean score was 10.00, with a standard deviation of 1.50.

Andrew P. Hopf, 35, says he has been a professional stock broker, integrity and honesty to him, however, is not a new thing. His wife, An-



Dr. H. B. Brown

The first of these is the fact that the
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 Website: www.ucen.ac.uk

resided at Pamrapo, N. J. The Van Ripers, Vreelands, and Brinkerhoffs are among the families who trace their descent from an honorable ancestry, who left their native country (Holland) to avoid persecution, and settled in this county, where their succeeding generations have contributed to the development of its various industries, and ranked among the founders of all the cherished institutions of a free country.

John B. Doremus.—His paternal grandfather, John, was born Sept. 1, 1720, and died July 22, 1784. He resided on and owned the homestead now owned and occupied by Jacob W. Doremus, in Saddle River township, then containing several hundred acres of land. Besides this he owned other real estate in the vicinity.



John B Doremus

He married, April 1, 1747, Maria Lutkins, who was born Feb. 25, 1730, and died Dec. 20, 1777. Their children were Marretje, born Dec. 24, 1750, and George, born Aug. 28, 1754. John Doremus was taken prisoner by Tories from New York during the Revolutionary war, and confined in the old Sugar-House for six months, contracting a disease, from the effects of which he died.

George, only son of John Doremus, succeeded to the home property, and married, in 1777, Anna, daughter of John and Catharine Berden, by whom he had the following children: John, born July, 1779, died May 9, 1796; Maria, born Nov. 12, 1783, and became the wife of Gen. Andrew H. Hopper; Richard, born June 16, 1786, was a farmer at Preakness,

N. J.; Albert, born April 25, 1790, spent most of his business life in stage-driving and carrying the mail between Hoboken and Hackensack and on the Albany mail route; George, born Nov. 13, 1794, was a blacksmith, farmer, and inn-keeper; John B., born June 26, 1799; and Peter, born 1801, was a blacksmith by occupation, for many years was a teacher, and served as justice of the peace in Saddle River township for several terms.

Of these children John B. succeeded to the homestead, where he resided until Sept. 8, 1869, when he retired from active business pursuits and removed to Paterson, where he resides in 1881. He was a representative farmer through life, a substantial citizen, and dealt largely in real estate. He was a member and deacon of the Dutch Reformed Church at Hackensack during his residence in Saddle River, and after his removal to Paterson served as elder in the Second Reformed Church of that city. During his active life he was somewhat of a public man, serving as one of the town committee and as freeholder for many years. He was united in marriage on May 5, 1821, to Margaret, daughter of Albert A. and Elizabeth (Lydecker) Westervelt, who was born in 1803. The children of this union were Elizabeth, deceased, wife of John B. Van Dien; Anna M., wife of John V. Rathbone, of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Lydia, widow of the late John G. Van Dien; Sarah Jane and John, died young; Peter, an ex-alderman and merchant in Paterson; Jacob W., and Richard, who died at the age of six years. Seventeen grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren are now living.

Henry A. Hopper.—The Hopper family are of Holland origin, and were among the earliest settlers in Bergen County and Saddle River township.

The paternal grandfather, Peter Hopper, owned some three hundred acres of land, and was the first of the family that settled the homestead where Sheriff Hopper now resides.

As far as is known, he was a quiet, unostentatious farmer and a good citizen. He died in 1818, at an advanced age. His wife was Anna Doremus, who died at the age of eighty-eight, and bore him the following children: Keziah, wife of Jacob Demarest; Mrs. Voorhis, Garret, Andrew P., and Henry; all of them were married and reared families, excepting Garret.

Of these children Andrew P. Hopper, the father of our subject, was born on the homestead in 1777, which he afterwards inherited, and resided there during his life, engaged in farming. He also took an influential part in politics, representing his township in the board of chosen freeholders, and for two terms served as county collector. He served as sheriff of Bergen County for one term, and for one term represented his Assembly district in the State Legislature.

Andrew P. Hopper was a representative man, and possessed that sterling integrity and purity of motive found in the men of olden time. His wife Anna,



Henry A. Hopper

daughter of Albert Voorhis, of Midland township, was born in 1780, and died in her eighty-eighth year. Both of them were members of the Old Paramus Church during their early history. The latter part of their lives they attended the Second Reformed Church at Paterson. She was a devoted Christian woman, and reared her children under the best moral and Christian influences, teaching them all that makes true manhood and womanhood.

Mr. Hopper was for many years, at different times, a deacon and elder in the church.

The children of this union are Albert, Anna, wife of William S. Hogancamp, Peter A., John, Martha, wife of Jacob Ackerman, Catharine, wife of John H. Doremus, Garret, Andrew, Polly, wife of Thomas Blauvelt, Henry A., Keziah, wife of George C. Brinkerhoff, Albert (2), Ellen, wife of Abram W. Haring.

Henry A. Hopper, son of Andrew P. Hopper, was born Aug. 8, 1819; came into possession of the homestead, partly by purchase and partly by inheritance, and has resided there during his life. Inheriting from his father a pride in public matters, Mr. Hopper began to take an active interest in township and county affairs while a young man. He has served three years as freeholder of Saddle River township; was elected sheriff of Bergen County on the Democratic ticket in the fall of 1862, and served one term. In 1870-71 he represented Bergen County in the State Legislature. Sheriff Hopper, as he is familiarly known, is one of the most active and enterprising men of the

county, and always among the foremost in the promotion of its interests. His first wife was Helen Ackerman, who bore him the following children: Isaac, Andrew, and Peter. His second wife, Jane Vreeland, died without issue.

His third wife was Catherine, daughter of Henry Van Iderstine and Gertrude Bogert, by whom he has one surviving child, Henry.

His present wife, Eliza, is sister of his third wife, and has borne him three children, viz.: John, Albert, and Garret.

David Depeyster Acker was born near Fair Lawn, his present country residence, June 13, 1822. His paternal grandfather, David, came from Holland before the Revolutionary war, and was a farmer in Bergen County, N. J. His maternal ancestors came from Holland and Scotland. That worthy and most excellent man, John C. Stagg, of whom mention has already been made in the history of Franklin township, in this volume, was his grandfather on his mother's side, and his grandmother on that side was a granddaughter of James Cairns, of Scotland, who was one of the first woolen manufacturers in this country. Though born to no rank or titles, he can justly claim in such an ancestry an ornament and guard. His father, David Acker, died in 1830, when his son was only eight years old. His mother, Sarah Stagg, survived till 1850, living long enough to see her son a successful and prosperous merchant in the city of New York. She was a sterling.



Elliot, D. Ryand



Sept.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 50% (1). The prevalence of obesity in the United States is 15% (2). Obesity is a risk factor for coronary artery disease, stroke, hypertension, and type 2 diabetes (3). The prevalence of obesity in the United States is 15% (2). Obesity is a risk factor for coronary artery disease, stroke, hypertension, and type 2 diabetes (3).

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 181. 1930-1931
 182. 1932-1933
 183. 1934-1935
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 213. 1994-1995
 214. 1996-1997
 215. 1998-1999
 216. 2000-2001
 217. 2002-2003
 218. 2004-2005
 219. 2006-2007
 220. 2008-2009
 221. 2010-2011

1. *Sexual and ethnic diversity*—The first of the two dimensions of diversity is sexual diversity, which is defined as the extent to which a country's population is heterogeneous with respect to sexual orientation. The second dimension is ethnic diversity, which is defined as the extent to which a country's population is heterogeneous with respect to ethnicity.

Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203-1801

The following table shows the distribution of the total number of errors per subject for each group. The number of errors per subject is divided into three categories: "no error", "one error", and "two or more errors". The number of subjects in each category is given in parentheses.

[illegible]



Gilbert, D. Bryant

~~SECRET~~

the 1980s, the 1990s, and the early 2000s. After 1990, Martha's Vineyard was the only island in the state to experience a decline in the number of tourists. The decline was attributed to a number of factors, including a decrease in the number of cruise ships visiting the island, a decrease in the number of tourists staying in hotels, and a decrease in the number of tourists visiting the island's beaches and other attractions. The decline in tourism was also attributed to a number of factors, including a decrease in the number of tourists staying in hotels, a decrease in the number of tourists visiting the island's beaches and other attractions, and a decrease in the number of tourists visiting the island's beaches and other attractions.

David DePue, 40, is a former professional basketball player who has been in the business of buying and selling cars for the past 10 years. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association and is a graduate of the University of the South. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association and is a graduate of the University of the South. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association and is a graduate of the University of the South.



Gilbert, L. Rogers



Rinear J. Berdan

His great-great-grandfather was son of the emigrant of the Berdan family who came from Holland during the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled on something over two hundred acres of land where the subject of this sketch now resides; hence the Berdan homestead in Saddle River township has successively passed down through six generations, and its members, who have followed mostly agricultural pursuits, have been numbered among the substantial citizens of Bergen County, and have contributed to the development of its interests in clearing off the forest, preparing the virgin soil for crops, building first the log and afterwards the framed school-house, erecting churches, and all other improvements tending to lift the country, inhabited by savages, from an unbroken wilderness to its present condition and high state of civilization.

A Bible now in possession of Mr. Berdan was published in 1637, whose text is printed in Dutch; also an earthen water-pitcher, of unique pattern, is still treasured among the relics which have been handed down through the successive generations of the family in America.

Rinear Berdan came into the wilderness with only a spade and an axe, and by industry and long years of toil, meeting the obstacles incident to pioneer life, in time hewed out a competency for himself. No railroads or telegraphs, no steamboats, no machines to lessen labor, or even wagons greeted his eyes; but everything was done in its rudest way and by actual manual labor. He had six sons, whom in due course of time he settled as follows: Rinear and John, where the homestead now is, in Saddle River township, two others in New Barbadoes, one at Saddle River, and one at Preakness. All were married and reared families, and their descendants, by intermarriage, are connected with the most influential and prominent families in the county.

John R., father of our subject, was son of Rinear, grandson of John, and great-grandson of Rinear Berdan, son of the emigrant. This line of descent have all successively owned the homestead now owned by Rinear J. Berdan. His father, John

R. Berdan, died Aug. 22, 1871, at the age of eighty-one years; and his grandfather, Rinear, also lived to be eighty years of age, dying Jan. 28, 1843. The ages of this line of the Berdans have been past eighty years each, and their longevity remarkable.

Charity Ryerson, his grandmother, was born in 1760 and died in 1848. She was a descendant of Joris Ryerson, a native of Amsterdam, who settled first on Long Island, and afterwards, in 1701, in Bergen County, with his two sons. The children of Rinear and Charity Berdan were John R. and Ann, wife of Richard Berdan.

Mary Van Houten, born June 22, 1791, was the wife of John R. Berdan, and died Jan. 12, 1862, leaving three children,—Rinear, G. V. H., and Ann, wife of Daniel Romaine, of Lodi.

The family have been supporters of church interests, members of the Reformed Dutch Church at Paterson, and were among the founders of that Christian body in Bergen County. They have never sought political place or the emolument of office, but led quiet and industrious lives as farmers, always known by their integrity in all their business relations.

Rinear J. Berdan was born on the homestead, June 28, 1809, and married, March 7, 1833, Catherine, daughter of Gen. Andrew H. Hopper and Maria Doremus, of Saddle River township. Both the Hoppers and Doremuses were among the earliest settled families in Bergen County, and sketches of them will be found in another part of this work.

Mrs. Berdan was born Dec. 22, 1816, and by this union they have one son and one daughter, viz.: John, married Christina M. Berry; both are dead. The former died July 20, 1876, the latter Feb. 19, 1881, leaving one son,—Walter H. Berdan. The daughter is Mary Ann, wife of William H. Cadmus, of Saddle River township.

Mr. Berdan owns one hundred and forty-four acres of the original land purchased by the first settlers of the family, and his residence is on the site of the Berdan homestead of over two hundred years ago. A part of his residence was built in 1834.



David D. McKee

August 11
1914
New York
Dear Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the New York City Police Department. I am sorry that I am unable to give you a more definite answer at this time, but the matter is being considered by the proper authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. Edgar Hoover
Special Agent in Charge
Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Enclosed for the
New York City Police
Department are
three copies of the
report of the
Commissioner of the
New York City Police
Department.



energetic woman, and her neighbors in Sicomac, where she was born, still hold her in kindly remembrance. The mother bore the heat and burden of the day in raising her family with all that maternal patience and fondness which deserved its richest reward.

David D. Acker went to New York in 1831, a boy of nine years, entering the Public School No. 3, which he left late in 1834 at the head of the ninth class, and entered the store of T. & A. S. Hope, April 18, 1835, on the corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway. Here he was a clerk for nine years, then a partner for twelve years in the firm of Thomas Hope & Co., and then from 1856 to the present time the head of the firm of Acker, Merrill & Condit. That store of moderate proportions in 1856 has been multiplied into four,—the old store on Chambers Street, the one on Broadway and 42d Street, the one at 57th Street and Sixth Avenue, and the one at Yonkers, under the firm-name of Acker, Edgar & Co. These stores represent the largest retail grocery and wine business in this country, and in elegance and general proportions they excel anything of the kind in the world. Thus the boy, left fatherless at nine, and with only the inheritance of a good name, has become one of those successful and honorable merchants of a great city, of which the home of his origin and the whole country may be proud. He has often been a member and has been foreman of the grand inquest of his county, but he is one of those men whom fidelity to business has always prevented from participating in public affairs, neither seeking nor courting the paths of ambition. Such men nevertheless stand the pillars of the republic.

Not forgetting the poor or the humble, Mr. Acker has for years spent more than half his annual income in acts of charity, though, beyond the direct recipients, the world has known but little of that benevolence which he has striven to bestow quietly and without parade. For ten years he has been one of the vestrymen in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in the city of Paterson.

The station on the Erie Railroad Short-Cut near his residence, in Saddle River township, Bergen County, has been named Fair Lawn.

Gilbert D. Bogart.—The Bogarts are of Holland ancestry, and originally settled in Bergen County, where Carinus Bogart, the grandfather of Gilbert D., resided. He married Maria, daughter of Rev. Dr. Froeligh, of Hackensack, and later of Schraalenburgh, and had three children, among whom was Solomon F., born at New Bridge, Bergen Co., born Aug. 13, 1813, and married to Maria Van Bussom, born April 13, 1813, to whom were born eleven children in the following order: Jane, Mary Elizabeth, Andrew B., Gilbert D., Matilda, Arabella, Carinus, Naomi, Catherine Ann, Rachel, and Ida. Mr. Bogart was for a period of thirty years engaged in the produce and commission business in New York City. He

lived to see his children married and established in life, and at his death this circle—eleven in number—remained unbroken, though four have since died. His son, Gilbert D., was born in New York City, March 19, 1840, and at the age of four years removed to Bergen County, where he pursued his studies until his twelfth year. He then in varied ways became useful to his father, both upon the farm and in New York City. Being ambitious at the age of seventeen for a more independent career than was offered at home, he with limited capital embarked in the trade of a butcher at Passaic, N. J. On reaching his majority in 1861, he enlisted during the late war for a period of three months' service in the Second New Jersey Volunteers, and in September of 1862 re-enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers of Bergen County. Though a private at the beginning of his military career, he held the rank of first lieutenant on his discharge in 1863. Mr. Bogart was married Aug. 14, 1862, to Agnes W., daughter of C. C. Jerolemon, the ship-builder, of North Belleville (now Rutherford). To this marriage were born children,—Cornelius J., Agnes W. (deceased), Willard, Blanche, Grace, and Bessie. Mr. Bogart's life, though still a young man, has been both active and eventful. He in 1864 became foreman for C. McK. Paulison, of Passaic, in the improvement of his real estate. This led at a subsequent date to his engaging himself in real estate operations, and also to the erection of numerous stores and dwellings. Mr. Bogart very soon became one of the most enterprising operators in the county and amassed a fortune, when the panic of 1873 seriously embarrassed his operations. After a severe financial struggle of four years he succumbed to the pressure and went into bankruptcy. He was the founder of the East Passaic Land Company, in which enterprise a large amount had been invested, and in which many prominent citizens of Passaic were interested. His transfers of property had been immense, and his energy and enterprise untiring.

After his embarrassment he removed to Somerset County, and engaged until 1881 in agricultural pursuits. His active spirit found little to satisfy it in this monotonous life, and the same year found him again in Passaic, and the owner for a second time of his landed property in Bergen County. He is now pursuing with vigor his former scheme of building a city, and is daily engaged in extensive transfers of property. Although of Democratic stock, Mr. Bogart's convictions led him to affiliate with the Republican party. He has been for three successive terms a member of the City Council of Passaic.

Though not an active churchman, his sympathies are with the Reformed Church, which represents the faith of his ancestors.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

FRANKLIN.

Name, Situation, and Boundaries.—Franklin is one of the oldest townships in Bergen County. It took its name from Governor William Franklin, the natural son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He was born about 1780. Who his mother was is not known. In 1762 he was appointed by Lord Bute Governor of the province of New Jersey. He entered upon the duties of his office Feb. 28, 1768.

The township is in the northwesterly corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Passaic County, on the east by the townships of Hohokus and Ridgewood in Bergen County, and south by Ridgewood, and on the west by Passaic County.

Physical Features.—The township is nearly in the shape of a parallelogram, and is about ten miles long from north to south by about four miles wide. From tide-water this section of country begins rapidly to rise into hills and lofty mountains. The southern part of the township is hilly, and the northern is mountainous. It is well watered with lakes and streams, and the Ramapo River runs through its entire width near the northern boundary. The soil is generally of a sandy loam, but admits of the highest cultivation. The rich crops of grain in this section fifty or sixty years ago produced the best flour in the markets. All kinds of fruits can be grown here in great abundance. The hills and valleys and mountains afford some of the most picturesque views in the county. The Ramapo Valley from Pompton, near the line of Franklin township, to Hohokus township, and for miles beyond, flanked as it is by the Ramapo Mountains on the north and long stretches of meadow-land and the undulating hills on the south, affords some of the most delightful views to be found in the State. Some of the old residences here go back to a period before the Revolution. Rodman M. Price, one of the honored ex-Governors of New Jersey, has a beautiful and spacious residence in this valley, in Franklin township, near the Hohokus line. The swift-running Ramapo is only a few feet from the front of his residence. Visitors from Europe to this retired spot have often admired the rare beauty of those mountains and the river running at their feet. Farther up this valley was once the country residence of that famous lawyer, Hugh Maxwell, district attorney of New York City, and at Darlington and still farther up the valley the wealth and refinement of the great metropolis still find desirable places for country residence.

Early Settlements.—Cornelius Schuyler, son of Arent Schuyler, was one of the earliest settlers in Franklin township in 1730. The Garretsons from Bergen Town came and settled near where the Ponds Church now stands. The Van Allens owned six hundred acres on the Pond Flats. George Ryerson

and Urie Westervelt (1709) purchased an extensive tract of the Indians, excepting the land at Sicamac and land on the present farm of Isaac D. Van Blarcom, as it was an Indian burial-ground. The Berdan family settled at Preakness, in this vicinity, in 1720. John Stek, now Stagg, "settled back of Knickies' Pond" in 1711. This is undoubtedly part of the Judge Milliard farm at Sicamac. Stagg and his descendants lived on this farm till about forty years ago. Yan Romaine, yeoman of Hackensack, purchased six hundred acres, located in this vicinity, from the Willcox & Johnson patent, May 19, 1724, and sold two hundred acres to Rulef C. Van Houten, March 17, 1787, for seventy pounds. This property in modern times has been occupied by John V. Hennion, William De Bann, and John Ackerman. Simeon Van Winkle came in 1733 and settled on the property lately belonging to Teunis Van Slyke. For four or five generations the Van Winkles honored the consistory of the Ponds Church. Aug. 17, 1720, found John and William Van Voor Haze, yeomen of the county of Bergen, buying of John Barberie, Peter Fanconiere, and Andrew Fresnear, merchants of New York City, five hundred and fifty acres of land at Wikhoof (so spelled and said to be of Indian origin), present Wyckoff. The fifty odd acres were allowed for roads. William Van Voor Haze was married first to Susanah Larne, May 17, 1717, and second to Maria Van Gildee, Jan. 2, 1728, and died July 17, 1744, leaving five sons and four daughters. An extract from his will says, "I give and bequeath unto my eldest son, Jacobus Van Voorhees, the big bybel, for his first birthright, as being my heir-at-law. I will that my youngest dater, which I have by myn dear beloved wife, which is named Marytie Van Voor Haze, that she shall have for her poorshon the sum of £19." To his other daughters he gave twelve pounds each. His son entered the king's service and died in 1767. His son Albert lived on the present Uriah Quackinbush farm, and Abraham lived on the Lewis Quomans' farm. He died Feb. 5, 1830, aged ninety-four. Near his dwelling, at twilight, shortly before his death, seeing a light upon the knoll, he chose that spot as his resting-place, and there he slumbers; and beside him sleeps his wife, Margaret Hinter, who followed him to the grave in the May following his own death. John lived on the Henry Blauvelt farm.

The Alburtses were also early settlers here, near the Van Voor Haze property. The Winters, Courtins, Youngs, Storms, Ackermans, and Quackenbushes all came before 1760, and the Van Gilders about 1730. The Pulisfelts (now Pules) lived on the Peter Ward farm, and the Bogerts on the Henry Vandenhoff property, going into Yaupough Valley. Vandenhoff is said to have lived in a cave for some time about 1760. These are the names of many of the early settlers in what is now Franklin township. Many more there may have been, but their names are lost or forgotten.

Early in the eighteenth century purchases were made of the Indians of tracts of land lying to the southward of the "Wilcox and Johnson patent." Arent Schuyler, of Albany, and Anthony Brockholst, of New York City, were interested in these lands. The Garretsons from Bergen, the Van Allens, the Berdans, the Staggs, the Romaines, the Van Winkles, and the Van Voorhises were purchasers of extensive tracts in this section forty, fifty, or sixty years before the Revolution. One hundred years ago in the present township of Franklin the lands were generally taken up, although the territory was sparsely inhabited. Extensive tracts were under limited cultivation. Then there was scarcely a manufacturer in the township. Old Cornelius Wortendyke, it is true, was manufacturing about one hundred years ago at Newtown, but nearly all the industry was confined to the raising of corn, wheat, and potatoes. These same abundant crops to-day at present prices would make any economical farmer rich in a few years.

This township in the Revolutionary period became important as a place of refuge and retreat. The courts of Bergen County were driven hither from Hackensack. Washington and his army were hovering in the vicinity, keeping an eye on the British invader; a British Tory was hung by Sheriff Manning near Oakland, in this township, as is recited elsewhere in this history. Cornelius Schuyler, son of Arent Schuyler, was one of the earliest settlers in Franklin township in 1730. The Garretsons from Bergen Town were also early settlers.

Civil Organization.—Franklin became a township separate from Saddle River township about 1772. May 13th of that year it is named in the book of the board of freeholders as the township of Franklin, and for the first time is represented in that body by Jacobus Bertolf only, though most of the other townships were represented by two freeholders at that time. At the January session of the Court of Sessions for that year, David Van Norden, Isaac Bogert, and Abraham Rutan were appointed constables for Franklin township. Before 1772 Franklin belonged to Saddle River township, and before that township was organized it belonged to the ancient township of New Barbadoes.

We give below a list of the chosen freeholders of the township since 1794, the date at which the freeholders became a board separate from the justices. The justices and freeholders who preceded the change made in 1794 are named in the general county history, as they are not found in the records identified with the townships which they respectively represented:

1794, Joseph Board; 1794, Peter Slutt; 1795, Henry Wanmaker; 1795, Garret W. Hopper; 1796-97, Peter Wend; 1798-1800, Andrew Hopper; 1798-1813, Garret Lydecker; 1801, 1803, 1806, 1812, John Hopper; 1801-2, David P. Harring; 1802-4, Abram A. Quackenbush; 1803, Albert Wilson; 1804, 1813-18, Abram Forshee; 1805, John Van Blarcom; 1805, 1812, 1814, C. Stor; 1806-8, Abram Harring; 1807-11, Peter Ward; 1808-11, Henry Van Emburgh; 1815-18, Daniel Gero, Jr.;

1819-20, John A. Van Voorhis; 1819, John Hopper; 1820-24, 1826-27, William Hopper; 1821-24, Henry Van Emburgh; 1825, David I. Christie; 1825-27, 1834-35, John Ward; 1828-30, Martin Van Houten; 1828-30, John Mandijo; 1831, 1833, John Willis; 1831, Christian A. Wanmaker; 1832, David I. Ackerman; 1832-33, Isaac I. Bogert; 1834-35, Garret Van Dien; 1836-38, William G. Hopper; 1836-38, John H. Hopper; 1839-40, Henry B. Hagerman; 1839-41, Henry A. Hopper; 1841-43, Simeon Van Winkle; 1842-44, Henry I. Spear; 1844-46, Anthony Crowter; 1845, 1849-51, John R. Post; 1846-48, William P. Van Blarcom; 1847-48, James S. Wanmaker; 1849, 1853-54, James Van Houten; 1850-52, Stephen D. Bartholf; 1852-54, Abm. Wortendyke; 1856, Garret Hopper; 1857-60, John D. Marinus; 1859-61, John Halsted; 1861-63, Garret D. Ackerman; 1862-64, David C. Bush; 1864, Daniel Ackerman; 1866-67, 1871, Garret J. Hopper; 1866-67, Samuel P. Demarest; 1868-70, Garret A. Hopper, John H. Spear; 1872-75, Peter H. Puls; 1876, Daniel D. Depew; 1877-78, Charles White; 1879-80, Abram C. Wortendyke.

Villages and Hamlets.—There are no large villages in this township; the people generally are devoted to agricultural pursuits in raising hay, corn, potatoes, oats, and nearly all the other products grown in this section. Abundant crops of grapes, both wild and cultivated, are grown in this township. In the good apple years the crop is so abundant that thousands of bushels rot upon the ground, while thousands more find their way to the mill for cider, vinegar, and brandy. Here much of the famous Jersey cider and "apple-jack" are manufactured. The New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, formerly the Midland, and before that the New Jersey Western, which had its first inception in this township through the energy and enterprise of Cornelius A. Wortendyke some ten years since, gave a sudden impetus and excited the highest hopes for the future growth of this township. This road enters Franklin from Ridgewood township, about one mile below Midland Park, and passing nearly midway through it till confronted by the Ramapo Mountains. In crossing the river near Oakland it runs along the foot-hills of these mountains, leaving the township for Pompton about one mile from Oakland. Thus it runs about ten miles through this township.

The villages and hamlets locally named as such in the township are Midland Park, Wortendyke, Wyckoff, Campgaw, Crystal Lake, and Oakland.

Nestling among the hills, some dozen miles from Hackensack, is the growing village of Wortendyke. Its ancient name, a hundred years ago, was Newtown, and then Godwinville. When called Godwinville, a few years since, it did not exceed a population of two hundred. No town in the vicinity is beginning to make equal strides with it at present. In 1875, in the midst of financial depression and disaster all over the country, everybody was surprised to learn that the proprietors of the cotton-mills in this place had resolved upon an extensive enlargement of that branch of their business; but when it was reported that a silk-mill was to be added very many were astonished at such an unexpected enterprise. The whole, however, was fulfilled to the letter, and not only a large cotton-mill but a larger silk-mill are now under the supervision of the same company. These mills have

been enlarged and re-enlarged, giving employment in and out of them to at least five hundred people. The hum of a new industry soon broke in upon the hard times of 1875, and the doleful silence of many an anxious laborer and lover of toil. Within two years fifty new houses were constructed, and now about two hundred more are needed to meet the wants of the laboring people seeking suitable accommodations. Cornelius A. Wortendyke stands at the head of this enterprise. Old Cornelius Wortendyke, his grandfather, about one hundred years ago was manufacturing on the same spot where the present mill stands; then Abram, his son, followed; and now the present Cornelius, and for about twenty years past; and now his son, Abram C., is falling into the line as the great-grandson of a manufacturing family for a century. They seem to partake of something of that old firmness of the dykes of Holland maintaining itself against the sea, from whence they get their name and from whence they came.

Wortendyke and its immediate environs has a population of about one thousand. A small stream affording a very limited water-power runs through the place, emptying into the Passaic a few miles below. It is a rapid-running stream, and has been largely utilized as a water-power almost to its mouth. But the mills at Wortendyke, many years since, demanded much more power, and their machinery to-day is driven by a splendid Buckeye steam-engine of at least one hundred and fifty horse-power. The shops of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad are located at Wortendyke, giving employment to about fifty men.

The other towns we have mentioned are railroad stations, deriving their importance only as depots for the surrounding country. Midland Park, Wyckoff, and Oakland are picturesque, with much beautiful scenery surrounding them. Crystal Lake, a station on the railroad, is near a stream of water, the outlet of Franklin Lake. This beautiful lake was called by the Indians Crystal Drop, owing to the wonderful purity and transparency of its waters.

The mills of Wortendyke have called thither within the last ten years many native Hollanders. Their immigration to these parts has been extensive within the last five years. Nearly all of them are professing Christians and members of the old Holland Reformed Church. They have lately erected a small but most comely church in the central part of Wortendyke, and the neighboring ministers assisted their own in the dedication a few weeks since. Of course their services will be conducted in the Dutch language at least for a generation.

We have already referred to Wortendyke as a manufacturing town. The first mill at this place, then called Newton, was built in 1812 by Cornelius Wortendyke, who had already been a farmer here and manufacturing some from 1796. He was succeeded by his descendants, as we have already stated. The

manufacture of chandlers' and lamp-wicks has become very extensive, with a sale of these goods all over this country, in Europe, and in Japan. A large silk manufactory of silk organzine and all kinds of silk fabrics has been in operation here for the last six to seven years. Albert D. Bogert has a type-factory on the Ramapo, in this township, which has been in operation for at least ten years, and is doing a considerable business.

Schools.—The township is divided into eleven school districts, wholly or partly in this township. Twenty years ago the schools in this section were in a very backward condition. Most of the school-houses were old, and showed signs of long neglect. But within that period great progress and improvement are manifest all over the township. Many of the districts have shown much taste in the selection of the sites for their school-houses, and in the neatness, convenience, and, in some instances, the elegance of these structures. The school-house lately erected at Wortendyke is probably the largest in the township, constructed into two apartments for the older and younger scholars, and will probably accommodate from five to six hundred scholars. An interesting item of history concerning the school in this district over seventy years ago will be found in the following.

In 1811, Cornelius Wortendyke leased for school purposes a twenty-three feet square lot to Isaac Blauvelt and Jacob Quackenbush, near where the Methodist Church now stands, for twenty-five years, on which was erected a school-house, probably the first in this locality. The funds to build the school-house were subscribed as follows:

	£	s.		£	s.
Cornelius Wortendyke.....	5	0	Henry A. Maaker.....	1	0
Luke Westervelt.....	5	0	John L. Maaker.....	1	0
Garret Earle.....	1	4	David Losler.....	0	10
John J. Pulhamus.....	0	10	Martin Megroff.....	0	10
Cornelius Losler.....	5	0	Lawrence Losler.....	0	10
Garret A. Lydecker.....	4	10	John A. Losler.....	0	5
Jacob Quackenbush.....	1	10	Lodowick Maaker.....	0	5
Garret Quackenbush.....	2	0	William Van Blarcom.....	0	2
Isaac Blauvelt, Jr.....	1	10	Edward Earle.....	0	10
John Briant.....	0	10	Hannah Losler.....	0	5
Andrew Snyder.....	1	4	James I. Blauvelt.....	0	0
George Snyder.....	1	4	Lodowick Bush.....	0	0
Richard Snyder.....	1	10	Theodorus Pulhamus.....	0	0
George A. Snyder.....	1	10			

In 1822 this structure was destroyed by fire, when a new one was erected, and this was abandoned more than twenty years ago for another, a brick structure, not far south of the old school-house at the foot of the hill in going to Ridgewood; and this also was abandoned for the new school-house we have mentioned, built about two years since at a cost of not less than two thousand five hundred dollars. This is probably one of the best and most advanced schools in the township. It has a membership of three to four hundred scholars. In the old school of 1822 Henry Westervelt was the teacher. Succeeding him came Tunis Crum, Isaac Sherr, Richard Ellsworth, Asahel Abbott, John Turner, Rev. Matthew Mallinson, Amos B. Howland, and Asa W. Roath. The brick house at the foot of the hill was erected in 1859.

Churches.—The oldest church organization in this township is known as the Ponds Church, or more correctly the Reformed (Dutch) Church at the Ponds, there being a small pond of water in the vicinity, and a grist-mill near the church. This old mill, or one near by, served the people in all the surrounding country long before the Revolution. This ancient church claims a history dating back to the close of the seventeenth century. No reliable records, however, can be found to establish the precise year of its organization. A log church may have gathered its occasional worshippers on or near the site of the present church edifice as early as 1710. We have no authentic information prior to that time. Rev. Guiliam Bertholf, from Holland, is claimed as its founder and first pastor. He combined and exercised at the same time the three congenial vocations of catechiser, vorleser (or reader), and schoolmaster, living near Hackensack. As will be seen in the history of the church at Hackensack, young Betolf had early led in the services there, and was sent to Holland to complete his education through the kindly aid of that church, and subsequently in an extra session of the Classis at Middleburg, Sept. 13, 1696, the future pastor preached from Matthew ii. 28: "Come unto me all that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." In many a wilderness and solitary place the voice of the young preacher was heard in words like these to sanctify and to exalt. He became the pastor of the churches at Hackensack and Acquackanonk, where he labored thirty years subsequent to 1694. Diligent and laborious, he became the founder and co-worker in the organization of many churches at Tarrytown, in New York, at Raritan, in New Jersey, and elsewhere. At one time he was the only Reformed minister in the province. Two hundred and forty-two members crowned his labors at Hackensack. Like Paul he also worked with his hands, having owned a small farm of thirty-seven acres, purchased of Capt. John Berry, May 4, 1697, near Hackensack, and here probably the devout pastor lived independently on his own acres. He died in 1724, leaving many children, some of whom settled in the township of Franklin, whose descendants, living there to-day, may justly be proud of their honored ancestor. Rev. Henry Coens became the next pastor of the Ponds Church, and remained there probably till his death in 1735. The next pastor, Rev. Johannes Van Deussen, came Sept. 10, 1735. He received his education, license, and ordination in New England, and afterwards preached at Claverack and Kinderhook. He was also at one time minister in ordinary (as then called) at Acquackanonk and extraordinary at Pompton. In his pastorate the old log church began to crumble to decay, when a new church was erected on land afterwards owned by John M. Ryerson, in Pompton, near a ford, and was dedicated by their pastor April 7, 1736. This church stood near the present steel-works. But the people around the old log church were unwilling

to give up that place of worship, and so between 1740-48 they erected a six-sided or hexagonal edifice there, which was then considered a far more elegant and pretentious structure than the one at Pompton.

In 1748 this church received Rev. Benjamin Vanderlinde. It may be of interest to the supporters of the church to-day to know that the annual salary at that period was just one hundred and twenty-five dollars. That sum, however, was in excess of the salary paid to some pastors of to-day, relative values considered. Dominie Vanderlinde is said to have been a man of learning and ability, of large and commanding appearance, and punctilious in dress, having married into the aristocratic family of the Schuylers of Pompton. The church then had to provide the "gefraw's stole," or stool or seat for the dominie's wife, at an expense of 4s. 2d. This, of course, was done, and rightly, to honor their pastor. This pastorate brings us down to the stormy days of the Revolution, when war and conflict at Paramus, at Fort Lee, and in the surrounding country compelled this church edifice at one time to be turned into a jail, as was also at one time the Church on the Green at Hackensack, for the confinement of British prisoners, and at other times both of these churches for brief periods were made to serve the county for judicial purposes also.

In the Revolution the altar on the Sabbath-day often became the judgment-seat on the next, and thus righteousness and justice were compelled to seek shelter in the same sanctuary. At this interesting period it is said that Washington, having his headquarters a little farther up the valley of the Ramapo, had often been found to retire into a solitary place in the neighboring wood to engage in silent prayer. A poor slave, in the native curiosity of his race, often followed the commander-in-chief to discover the cause of his retirement. This was during the summer of 1780, while the American army was quartered in the Ramapo Valley. Defenses on the mountains, in case of necessary retreat, with ways of refuge thither made ready to be blockaded at any moment after our army had passed, indicate the stratagem and watchfulness of Washington. Like the Scythians the Americans were not only ready to fight, but also to flee to the mountains, if need be, at any moment. In course of time, however, they met the enemy front to front on many a well-fought battle-field and conquered. The prayers and prowess of Washington and his army in the valley of the Ramapo upheld our cause in all the dark and gloomy days of that historic period.

Rev. G. H. Kuypers was the assistant of Vanderlinde for the short period of fifteen months, when he was dismissed, April 15, 1789, to become one of the pastors of the Collegiate Churches in the city of New York, where he remained till his death in 1833. Dominie Vanderlinde survived till July 8, 1789, when he died at the age of seventy. In 1787, Benjamin Romeyn was appointed "naerlaser," or head

singer, in the Ponds Church, where he continued to sing the songs of Zion in his native tongue till 1824. There was occasional preaching in English from 1800. After Romeyn, Johanus C. Stagg sang there in English, but by the side of Crystal Lake, where the old Dutch chorister lived till 1832, on many a Sabbath-day he still continued to sing the same sacred songs he had learned in the land of his fathers.

Col. Bell, who lived at New Prospect, in this township, afforded the Methodists, soon after the Revolution, a place of worship in his residence, and the first Methodist Episcopal Church was erected there in 1795. It was reconstructed from a house belonging to Bell, fitted up for that purpose. In 1820 this structure was removed and a new church took its place. At this period this denomination was numerous in that locality, but was greatly decreased by the great emigration of more than half of its membership to the West in 1821. It still survives, however, in its strength in and about New Prospect, and now worships in its new church there, erected in 1867 at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars.

In this township the Methodists also have a church at Wortendyke, which was organized Dec. 14, 1805. Mark McCracken, Aaron Ackerman, James Dods, John Van Blarcom, Cornelius Lozier, James Stagg, Morris Sharpenstine, William Van Blarcom, and Alexander McCall were its first trustees, and David Bartine was the moderator. John Morrow, lately deceased, a worthy and most saintly man, during a long and useful life was most active and efficient in the erection of a new Methodist Church here in 1830. In 1868 another church was erected and the old one removed. This new edifice, standing prominently in the town to-day, was greatly aided in its erection through the means and efforts of Cornelius A. Wortendyke, but Mr. Morrow never ceased to be an active and efficient supporter of this church according to his means, and was a most exemplary member of this Methodist Church to the day of his death.

The Methodists also have quite a prosperous society at Campgaw, and a church edifice erected in 1856.

Peterus Leydt succeeded Vanderlinde as pastor in 1789. His father was Rev. Johannes Light, for thirty-five years pastor of the church at New Brunswick. Peter Leydt was a graduate of Queen's (now Rutgers) College, and became an able theologian. His pastorate was a brief one. He died in 1793. He was succeeded, after the church had been several years without a pastor, by Rev. Peter De Witt, a graduate of Princeton College in 1769, and came to the Ponds Church in 1789, or perhaps a few years earlier. He was pastor till 1809, and is said to have been a learned and able preacher. In 1803 a movement was made for a new church, and out of this grew the project of building a church at Wyckoff. Many of the members of the Ponds Church lived near Wyckoff.

The Reformed (Dutch) Church at Wyckoff was established about seventy-six years ago. It has a large

and convenient structure, built of stone on foundations solid enough to last for centuries.

The old church had stood for sixty years, and a new edifice seemed necessary. Judge J. A. Van Voorhees, A. Stevenson, and others of Wyckoff and vicinity prevailed, when the old church was partly taken down and a new one erected at Wyckoff, but in 1840 to 1845 the old hexagonal church was restored and reconstructed, much in the shape of the structure as it is at present, a parallelogram or oblong square. The deed for the Wyckoff Church is dated Sept. 27, 1805, to William Pulisfelt, Conrad Stur, Lawrence Ackerman, and James L. Ackerman, the consistory of the Ponds Church, with Judge Van Voorhees as treasurer and general adviser or director. The steeple, a very high one, was struck by lightning in 1829. In 1811, Rev. John Demarest became pastor of the church or society at the Ponds and of the Wyckoff Church. Mr. Demarest was born and educated in Hackensack, at the famous school of Dr. Wilson, and studied theology under Dr. Froeligh. Mr. Demarest subsequently became a member of the True Reformed Dutch Church, and at one time owned the farm on which Maj. André was executed at Tappan. He died April 8, 1837. The two congregations of the churches at the Ponds and Wyckoff were divided May 10, 1822, and the Ponds Church was reorganized. The two churches were incorporated in 1824. The division line between them commenced at the house of Garret Post, near High Mountain, thence to John Ackerman's house, thence to Abraham Winter's house, and thence to Youpough. Rev. Zachariah H. Kuypers, son of the pastor of that name of the Church on the Green at Hackensack, in April, 1825, became pastor of the Ponds and Wyckoff Churches. He was also educated under Dr. Wilson. He was succeeded by Rev. W. J. Thompson in 1842. Thompson was a graduate of Rutgers in 1834, and appointed tutor of ancient languages there in 1838, and filled that position with great credit. These churches now entered upon a new and brighter day of activity and success. He remained pastor of these churches till 1845. From this time the two churches have had separate pastors. Rev. B. V. Collins became pastor of the Ponds Church, November, 1845, and remained there to January, 1868. Rev. A. G. Ryerson became pastor of the Wyckoff Church April 7, 1846, and remained till May 24, 1864, and the church prospered under his ministry. He was succeeded by Rev. William B. Van Benschoten, April 11, 1865. Van Benschoten was a graduate of Rutgers College and Theological Seminary. He remained there about six years, and died about one year since while pastor of a Reformed Church at Ephrata, in the State of New York. He was succeeded at Wyckoff by Rev. S. T. Searles about ten years since, who is the present pastor. He is a graduate of Union College, and is a most faithful and efficient servant of his Master, and the church is prospering under his labors. He is the

time to time been made in the large silk-works of which he is the head, and during the present year the increasing demand has rendered very important building operations necessary. These will contribute greatly both to the convenience and capacity of the works.

In matters wherein the public weal is involved Mr. Wortendyke has ever manifested much interest. He procured the original charter of the New Jersey Western Railroad Company, and in 1867 was elected its president. In 1870 this road was consolidated with the New Jersey, Hudson and Delaware and the Sussex Valley Railroad, under the name of the New Jersey Midland Railway Company, of which Mr. Wortendyke also held the office of president. He has, in politics, always been identified with the Democratic party, though official honors have never lured him from the fields of commercial enterprise. He may be regarded as a sagacious and successful business man, whose prosperity is the reward of his own self-reliance and indomitable perseverance. Mr. Wortendyke was married in 1842 to Miss Rachel, daughter of James Hopper, of Washington township. They have three children,—Abram C., Christina L., and Hester.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HARRINGTON.

General Description.—In the "Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey" this township is briefly described as follows:

"This township was reduced in 1840 about one-half by the formation of Washington from the western portion. It approaches in form to a square, and measures across it each way about 5 miles. It is bounded N. by Rockland Co. (New York), E. by Hudson River, S. by Hackensack, and W. by Washington. The soil is fertile, and the township produces large quantities of orchard fruit. The township contains 3 stores, 4 grist-mills, 4 saw-mills; capital in manufactures, \$5200; 6 schools, 154 scholars. Population, 1130."

This meagre description is of no importance to the reader of history to-day except to indicate the progress of the township during the last forty years. A panoramic view of this township presents a rolling country between two rivers, affording some of the most delightful views and sequestered spots anywhere to be found within the same distance from the great metropolis. The soil is generally well watered with small streams, many of which find their pure sources in the Palisades range bordering the Hudson, and running westward and southward till they make their way into the Hackensack. They seem to pay no tribute to the great river, as if it had enough and to spare, and since its lofty western range has kindly turned their courses to fertilize the blooming land within. The mountains of Rockland also send down their fountains, so that the whole township is well watered, and the soil is capable of the highest cultivation. The Indian found here his delightful hunt-

ing-grounds before the white man broke in upon his solitude. The Northern Railroad of New Jersey and the New York and Albany Railroad run through the township from south to north. These roads at present run only a short distance across the State line, but their projectors look for longer connections with the great trade and traffic of the North and West. Thus two railroads afford facilities to many business men in the city of New York, who long for the pure air and quiet repose of country homes. Morning and evening they hurry to and fro in crowded cars like anxious school-boys, willing to go, but more willing to return, to find their homes of content in these pleasant regions of Old Harrington. The numerous farmers in this section rely chiefly upon the small crops and fruits, which find a ready market at their own doors or in the great city. The number of acres is fourteen thousand two hundred and thirty-one, with a valuation of nearly two millions. A valuation of one million would probably approach nearer to the low condition of real estate in the country to-day; but in the gradual increase in real estate values, in spite of all fluctuations, which history demonstrates from the earliest settlement of America, the people of Harrington may yet look with scorn upon any present valuation.

Early Settlements and History.—Among the first settlers in this township were the Harings, or Harrings, as the name is variously spelled, the latter giving name to the township upon its organization in 1775.

Peter Harring was born in North Holland, and came to America early in the seventeenth century. His son John was born Dec. 26, 1633, and married Margaret Cozine and had two sons, Frederick and John. John married Jemima, daughter of Francis Blauvelt, and had two sons, Frederick and Francis. The latter, the ex-sheriff of Bergen County, was born Sept. 7, 1787, and died Oct. 18, 1881.

John Peter Benjamin Westervelt, who resides in this township, is the son of Peter Benjamin Westervelt, the son of Peter, the original ancestor, who settled here early in the seventeenth century.

The Blauvelts, Ackermans, and Ferdons also settled here at that early day, and Herrings, as they then spelled the name, as well as now, were early settlers here and in the vicinity. Its first chosen freeholders were Johnson Boskirk and Jacob Cole.

Benjamin Blacklidge settled as doctor in Harrington township in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and married Caroline Tallman, and followed teaching school. He was the first English school-teacher in Bergen County. His children were Benjamin, Jr., Cornelius, Maria, Sarah, Peter, Jacobus, Jacob, Henry, Elizabeth.

1. Benjamin, Jr., married. His children were Benjamin, Deborah. Benjamin married Anna White and moved to Rockland County, N. Y. Deborah married Cornelius Westervelt and left the county.

2. Cornelius married Rachel Powles and settled in New York City.

3. Maria married Daniel Van Sciven and located near Closter.

4. Sarah married Seba Bogert and located at Closter. Their children were Peter Benjamin, Mathew, Cornelius, Elizabeth, Rachel, Samuel, and Jacobus. Peter Benjamin, Samuel, Mathew, and Cornelius are dead. Elizabeth and Rachel reside in New York. Jacobus resides in Palisades township.

5. Peter married Elizabeth Naugle and located at Closter. His sons were James, David, Benjamin. James married Maria Van Horne and resides at Closter. David married Jennie Acker and moved to New York City. Benjamin married Elizabeth Hooper and resides in New York City.

6. Jacobus died a young man.

7. Jacob married and moved to New York and died.

8. Henry married Catherine Manning and settled in New York.

9. Elizabeth married Cornelius Van Valen and settled in New York.

Civil Organization.—Harrington became a separate township from Old Hackensack in 1775. The ancient boundaries probably did not differ much from the present ones, to wit: all the territory north of Palisades township to the State line lying between the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers. Prior to 1836 the present township of Washington was also included in Harrington.¹ We have no record of this court, however. The civil powers of the township at that early day were largely vested in the county board of justices and freeholders. The first chosen freeholders of the township were Johnson Boskirk and Jacob Cole. From that time to 1794 the records are indefinite, but from the year last named the freeholders, with the respective years in which they served, will be found as follows:

1794, Capt. Abr. Haring; 1794-96, 1798-99, Abrm. G. Haring; 1795-96, Henry Haring; 1797, David Durie; 1797-1800, John I. Banta; 1800-5, Peter Haring; 1801-2, 1806-13, Jacob I. Banta; 1803-5, Cornelius Blauvelt; 1806-9, John D. Haring; 1806-7, 1810-11, Garret A. Ackerman; 1812-17, John W. Fardon; 1814-17, James G. Demarest; 1818, David A. Demarest; 1818, Garret A. Zabriskie; 1819-21, David A. Demarest; 1819, Garret A. Zabriskie; 1820-21, Jacob Al. Terhune; 1822-25, John W. Fardon; 1822, 1828-28, John E. Blauvelt; 1823-25, 1830, Samuel G. Demarest; 1826-28, 1831-33, Garret Ackerson; 1829-30, Jacob I. Blauvelt; 1829, Peter Wortendyke; 1831-33, Stephen Powles; 1834-36, Matthew S. Bogert; 1834-36, 1846-48, John I. Blauvelt; 1837-40, John H. Zabriskie; 1837-39, Aaron H. Westervelt; 1840-42, William V. D. Haring; 1841-43, Samuel E. Demarest; 1843-45, Tunis Haring; 1844, John I. Ackerman, Jr.; 1845-47, Benjamin Bogert; 1848-50, Jacob J. Fardon; 1849-51, David D. Haring; 1851-53, David Doremus; 1852-54, Garret A. Ackerson; 1854-56, Ralph S. Demarest; 1856, Peter D. Haring; 1857-61, Garret I. Auryansen; 1857-59, Henry G. Zabriskie; 1860-62, John T. Haring; 1862-64, John S. Powles; 1863-64, 1866, Abraham C. Eckerson; 1866, Barney N. Fardon; 1867-68, Cornelius Eckerson, Jr.; 1868-70, Ralph S. Demarest; 1869-70, Abraham Haring; 1871, John Van Buskirk; 1872-74, James P. Blackledge; 1875-77, Peter S. Yeuzy; 1878-80, Peter A. Demarest.

¹ See Legislature of 1844 and of 1845, when the two townships were finally separated.

In this list of freeholders the frequent occurrence of the names of the Harrings, the Zabriskies, and the Demarests indicate very clearly who were the early settlers in this township.

Assessors, 1871, Charles Tanner; 1872-77, Tunis A. Haring; 1878-80, Cornelius N. Durie.

Collectors, 1871-73, John H. Stephens; 1876-78, Cornelius J. Demarest; 1879-80, Abram C. Eckerson.

Town Clerks, 1871-73, Jacob J. Demarest; 1874-76, Cornelius A. Eckerson; 1877-79, William J. Demarest; 1880, Charles C. Dubois.

Justices of the Peace, 1872, Barney A. Fardon; 1875, Henry G. Zabriskie; 1876, Cornelius Eckerson, Jr., John C. Ackerson, Moses J. Taylor; 1877, John B. Kipp; 1878, James Y. Van Orden; 1880, Martin De Wolf, Albert B. Eckerson.

Places of Historical Interest.—Just over the boundary of this township, near the little village of Tappan, is the scene of the execution of Maj. John André on the 2d of October, 1780. The events leading to this execution and the details of it will be given in the Revolutionary history embraced in this volume. We only speak of it here in its relation to the township of Harrington. The execution took place on an eminence just between the little village of Tappan and the State line, and not over two hundred feet from the northern boundary line of Harrington township. A portion of the military guard and many of the spectators on that eventful occasion must have stood within the township line, as the elevation in that direction commanded a better view of the place of execution. Outside the village of Tappan, near by, a larger population at that early period inhabited that section of New Jersey than the neighboring section of New York. The spot on which André was executed is indicated to-day by a massive monument or block of granite, about five feet high by four feet in width, facing the cardinal points of the compass, standing about two feet above the ground on solid masonry.

The inscription on the western face of the monument is as follows:

"Here died Oct. 2, 1780, Maj. John André, of the British army, who entering the American lines on a secret mission to Benedict Arnold for the surrender of West Point, was taken prisoner, tried, and condemned as a spy. His death, though according to the stern code of war, moved even his enemies to pity, and both armies mourned the fate of one so young and so brave. In 1821 his remains were removed to Westminster Abbey. A hundred years after his execution this stone was placed above the spot where he lay by a citizen of the States against which he fought, not to perpetuate the record of strife, but in token of those better feelings which have since united two nations, one in race, in language, and in religion, with the earnest hope that the friendly UNION will never be broken.

"ARTHUR PENRYN STANLEY, Dean of Westminster."

The inscription on the north side is,—

"He was more unfortunate than criminal. An accomplished man and a gallant officer.—GEORGE WASHINGTON."

And the south side bears the Latin inscription,—

"Sunt lacrymæ et rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.—VIRGIL, *Æneid*, l. 462."

O'er such events tears of sorrow fall,
Tears which deeply move the hearts of all.

The monument is surrounded by a massive circular iron picket-fence about five feet high, and about one

hundred and twenty-six feet in circumference. This monument stands in the centre of thirteen acres of land, purchased and set apart as grounds adjacent to the inclosure. James Bartholf, Esq., owns the land in the immediate vicinity and in Harrington township, where his comfortable and elegant residence stands, some five or six hundred feet from the monument. The view from this place is most commanding and beautiful, and when the more unfortunate than criminal André, while walking back and forth on his own coffin, but uprightly and with majestic bearing, and casting his eyes upon the gallows-tree over his head and then upon the whole scenery by which he was surrounded, he must have thought quick as lightning, and perhaps it was the last passing thought of his imaginative and poetic mind, "This is indeed a beautiful world, however sad its ending to me."

It is said that under André's signature to the MS. copy of his song of "The Cow-Chase" are written these lines :

"When the epic strain was sung
The poet by the neck was hung;
And to his cost he finds too late
The dumb-born tribes decide his fate."

The unfortunate but gallant youth may or may not have written these humorous lines in sight of the gallows, but when such men of early years, giving promise of so much in their future, as Nathan Hale, and John André, and Robert Emmett are so suddenly cut off, and at the hands of the executioner, the imperial banner may wave proudly over the spot, but it might better be furled and shrouded in mourning, if not in disgrace.

Nathan Hale was hung as a spy, and so in retaliation André suffered the same fate, and perhaps because the stern code of war demanded it; but what banners or monumental inscriptions, even in Westminster Abbey, can cover up or obscure that opprobrium which silenced in death the noble but intemperate valor of Robert Emmett? Perhaps a monument may yet be erected on that spot also to commemorate the better feelings of two nations. The American people, and especially those of them living in the township of Harrington, while they will never deface nor mar the monument so near their borders, will never object to the erection of that other monument also.

About two years before the execution of André there occurred in the same vicinity one of those bloody transactions in the war of the Revolution which will not soon be forgotten, and the recollection of which must have been fresh in the minds of many of the spectators from Harrington at that execution. The massacre of Col. Baylor's troop is said to have taken place in October, 1778, about two and one-half miles southwest of Tappan, in a barn then standing near the Hackensack River. That would locate the spot in the township of Harrington.¹ A small force

under Lieut.-Col. Baylor, detached from the main army, was employed to watch and intercept a British foraging-party. The Americans had taken lodgings for the night in the barn near the Hackensack. Maj.-Gen. Grey commanded the British force. Owing to his frequent order to his men to remove the flints from their muskets in those impending skirmishes and hand-to-hand contests where he desired to confine them to the exclusive use of their bayonets, he had acquired the distinctive title of the "No-flint General." A party of our militia stationed on the road to resist the advancing march of the British abandoned their posts, leaving Col. Baylor in ignorance of their disorderly escape. In the silence of the night the British stole in upon our lines, even cutting off a sergeant's patrol, and with noiseless speed surrounded the old town of Tappan in their undiscovered march. In the deep slumbers of that hour, incapable of resistance or defense, at the mercy of the enemy more completely than is the driven and conquered lion in his lair, they were stripped of even the poor boon of giving up their lives at the cost of a single one of their foes; twenty-seven out of a force of one hundred and four perished on the spot from the bayonet-wounds of the "No-flint General," and forty were made prisoners. Some fortunate ones, after having received from five to eleven bayonet-wounds, escaped with their lives, and are said to have been restored to health again. Grey's captains are said to have spared the lives of the prisoners even in the face of the orders of their superior officers. This may have all been according to the stern code of war, which Dean Stanley writes on André's monument near by, but the law of humanity will never strike down a brave but defenseless man, enemy though he be, when in safety his life can be spared. Even in our encounters with wild beasts we scorn all those foul advantages which are taken of them, stripping them of all opportunities which nature has thrown in their way for their escape. Who would fire upon the caged eagle when he can no longer soar upon his pinions upwards to the sun? The perpetrators of this cowardly or needless massacre may have received the applause of barbarous ages, but they could only receive the condemnation of their own and of modern times. The darkness of the night covered them in the act, and let us be willing that the darkness of oblivion shall cover them in their infamy. This place of massacre is said to be about half a mile from the State line, in a barn which belonged to the Herring family. The progenitors of that family, it will be remembered, were among the earliest settlers in the township. The barn stood till a few years since, and some of the posts and beams still bore the marks of that bloody tragedy.

Villages and Hamlets.—Buvy and Norwood, Rivervale and Randall, Closter and Frankfort, Demarest and Alpine are the only places which relieve Harrington from being one of the most rural town-

¹ For a full account of this tragedy, see Chapter XIII., by Adj.-Gen. Stryker, in the Revolutionary history in this work.

ships fronting on the Palisades. But it is well supplied with roads and cross-roads, affording ready communication in every direction all over the township, and is so filled with pleasant farm-houses and spacious abodes that in many places it has assumed already the appearance of one long country village.

The population in 1881 was about 2600. At the last census it was 2570; in 1875, 2676; in 1870, 2666; in 1865, 1748; and in 1860, 1602.

Closter, the largest village in the township, is very pleasantly situated on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, embracing about one hundred houses, not compactly thrust in together, but with spacious yards and grounds surrounding them. Many of the housewives in this rural village can talk with each other across their lawns without fear of ever being disturbed in the quiet seclusion of their own abodes. Previous to the building of the Northern Railroad "Closter" was the designation of the entire territory from Liberty Pole to Tappan. John H. Stephens, an agent of this road, caused a station to be established in the present village. It has become an active town of over two thousand people. Collignon & Brothers established here an extensive folding-chair manufactory. There are three churches in the village,—the Reformed, the Methodist, and the Episcopal,—with a flourishing public and many private schools. Miss Belle E. Hammond's school, with an able corps of teachers, divided into primary, intermediate, and academic departments, was established here more than ten years ago.

The village of Demarest was named after Hon. Ralph S. Demarest, whose family is there. Alderman John A. Taylor, of New York City, George D. Lyman, founder of the New York Clearing-House and president of the Automatic Signal Fire Telegraph, and Crammon Kennedy, of "Brook Farm," and editor of the *Christian Union*, have established pleasant homes in this locality.

The Murray Hill House, formerly the Harrington House, delightfully situated on a sloping eminence near the village, and purchased by John B. Murray, of New York, with eight acres of lawn laid out in terraces, affords a pleasant summer resort. The depot in this village is an elaborate work of art, designed by J. Cleveland Cady, and is built of freestone with trimmings of lighter tint, quarried in the vicinity from the Palisades slope. The stained-glass windows and the reception-rooms ornamented with panel-work and the lofty towers bespeak the cultured taste and enterprise of its projectors. This structure is said to have cost six thousand dollars. A beautiful artificial lake, the work of the Demarest Land Improvement Company, under the presidency of Mr. Kennedy, and fronting the depot and fed from the cool spring-water of the Terrakill, adds its charm to the place. There is a Baptist Chapel in the village, with Rev. J. H. Andrews as its pastor. There is a large summer hotel at Norwood, with churches and schools and pleasant homes.

Schools.—"The oldest school-house of which we have any account in this township stood on the lot now (1876) owned by Mrs. Eliza Campbell, and partly by Albert Anderson. It was a stone structure, one story high, with two rooms, one for the school and the other for a dwelling-place for the teacher. The school-house was built by subscription, one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and fifty years ago. The land was given by one Abraham Ackerman, on condition that it should always be used as a school lot. The deed was written in Dutch, but never recorded, and about twenty-five years ago a special act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the trustees of the Closter, Demarest, and Schraalenburgh Districts to sell the several school-houses and such of the lots as they had titles for and appropriate the money towards building a new school-house. The three districts, or such parts of them as lay in this township, were united to form one; the old Closter and Schraalenburgh lots were sold, and the new school-house was built at Demarest.

"The oldest teacher of whom we have any account was Benjamin Blacklidge, grandfather of James P. Blacklidge, Esq., of Closter. It is said that he was the first teacher of the English language in Bergen County. He taught in Closter about one hundred and seven years ago, living in one part of the school-house, where he commenced housekeeping with his young wife, who was then only sixteen years old. He taught both English and Dutch, the teaching of the latter having been abandoned, probably, at that time, as no man now living in the township ever studied the Dutch language in school. No 'free schools' have ever been taught in the township until recently, when they were made such by the State.

"Demarest District, No. 14, is located in the southern portion of the township, in a beautiful section of country. The school-house is on the road leading from Schraalenburgh to Demarest, and about one-fourth of a mile west of the railroad station. . . . The first school-house in the district of which we can gain any information was constructed of stone, and stood upon lands of Samuel R. Demarest. It was twenty-two feet square, one story high, and had but one room. . . . This school-house was used for a number of years, with various changes of teachers. It was carried on by the old way of rate-bills, and if the teacher was a single man he boarded around the neighborhood. . . . This school-house has become somewhat notorious in the county from an incident which took place within its walls a short time since. Goods of different kinds began to disappear from the different farmyards in the community, houses were broken open and pilaged, daring robberies were committed almost daily, and the people became highly alarmed. For a time no traces of the thieves could be found, but through some circumstances which I cannot name the rendezvous was finally discovered in the upper part of this school-house. They would go out at night and do

their work around the neighborhood, and then during the day rest upon their spoils, while school was being taught below. . . .

"Closter City District, No. 15, is of recent formation, and is located in a thickly-settled community. . . . The first school in the district was a private school, opened in the basement of the church in the year 1864 by Miss Belle E. Hammond, a young lady of rare talents. It is still (1876) in existence, and in a very flourishing condition. It now occupies a building put up especially for its use, and paid for by the industry of the young lady in question. This school averages from sixty to eighty pupils, employs three teachers, and is doing good educational work at Closter City.

"The first public school in this district was held in the year 1870, in a barn that was rented for that purpose, but during that year the present school building was erected for its use. It is a two-story brick building, thirty by seventy-one feet, with a cupola, and displaying a good degree of architectural beauty. It is furnished with all the modern school improvements, and capable of doing good work. . . . The property is valued at nine thousand dollars, and the building is capable of seating two hundred and forty pupils. Mr. John H. West is principal (1876), having Miss Josie Felter as assistant.

"Alpine District, No. 16, is located on the top of the Palisades, in the southeastern part of the township. The school-house is situated near the brow of the mountain, overlooking Yonkers and nearly all of Westchester County, Long Island Sound, and many miles up and down the Hudson. . . . This locality previous to the year 1845 had no school, only, as I have been told, held in some one's kitchen, and (the school children were) compelled to travel two and a half miles to the old stone school-house at Demarest. In the commencement of the year 1845 a meeting was called by O. Cosine, D. Vervalen, Thomas and Jacob Dubois, and William Gacox, for the purpose of consulting about the formation of a school district and the building of a school-house. . . . As the meeting was favorable to the above project, an application was unanimously made and granted, and T. R. Dubois, James Dubois, and D. Vervalen were elected trustees. A lot of ground twenty-five by fifty feet was donated by D. Vervalen for the use of the school, and by means of subscriptions of money, labor, and materials they erected a building thereon seventeen by twenty feet, one story high, at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. It is said that Mr. Charles Howell, the first teacher, helped to build the school-house. . . . In 1851 this building became too small, and an addition of twelve feet was put on the main building. In 1857 the trustees purchased enough of the adjoining property to make their lot one hundred by two hundred feet, and erected thereon the present school building. The property is valued at two thousand five hundred dol-

lars, and the building has a seating capacity for eighty pupils.

"Old Closter District, No. 17, is located in the northeastern part of the township. The first school building in the district, according to the recollections of the oldest inhabitant, was a stone building located near the house of Moses Taylor; the date of its erection could not be ascertained. It was used by different teachers until the year 1830, when a new one was built on the farm of Moses Taylor, the lot being held by a lease as long as it was used for school purposes. Martin Powlis taught in these schools a number of years, and was considered a first-class teacher.

"Mr. Taylor was the first man in the township who proposed to use the surplus revenue for school purposes. He was defeated in this project two or three years, but finally carried his point, and it has been used in that way ever since. After the passage of the school law in 1846, Mr. Taylor was elected town superintendent, which office he filled with credit for a number of years. In the year 1858 the building of 1830 was supplanted by one of modern date, and is also the present school building. It is a frame, with cupola, twenty-eight by forty feet, and furnished in modern style. It has been kept in good repair from time to time, and is now (1876) in a good condition.

"Old Tappan District, No. 19, occupies historic ground; it was within the boundaries of this district that the lamented and ill-fated Maj. André was executed as a spy. . . . The first school-house in Old Tappan was built over ninety years ago, so says the venerable Tunis Haring. Mr. Haring further says, 'The first school I ever heard of was kept in my father's kitchen when I was about two years old. About this time a little school-house was built near my father's house, and at this place I first went to school. The building was a small affair, having no ceiling, and the chimney built of sticks and mud, which often took fire, and then the boys had a fine frolic climbing up and putting it out.

"After school was out the teacher used to watch us to see if we went immediately home, and if he caught us playing by the way he would settle with us the next morning.

"The present is the fourth school-house we have had, but it does not stand on the original site. The district used to extend into Washington township before the last school-house was built. I employed surveyors and ran out the district, and used all my influence to get it divided and the new school-house located in its present central position. In the first place the town superintendents could not agree upon dividing the district, and I got an act passed by the Legislature leaving it to be decided by the superintendents of the three adjoining towns; they met in the district and agreed that it ought to be divided.'

"The present school building was erected in 1856, and occupied by J. Madison Fen, a first-class teacher. In the year 1871 an addition of twelve by twenty-five

feet was attached to the main part of the building, making it thirty-two by twenty-five feet, and capable of seating seventy-five children. The present property is valued at two thousand five hundred dollars.

"The teachers in the township up to 1846 were paid so much per scholar for their services, but after that time they were hired regularly by the quarter."

Harrington embraces six entire school districts, with parts of others merging into the neighboring townships, to wit: Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, with a school census of seven hundred and one children. The largest district in number of children is No. 15, with two hundred and four children, embracing the village of Closter. The smallest district is No. 14, embracing sixty scholars. Harrington township forty years ago is described as having contained three stores, four grist-mills, four saw-mills, and capital in manufactures of five thousand two hundred dollars, with six schools and one hundred and fifty-four scholars, and a population of 1130.

The progress of this township has been, and will be, largely due to the many sites it affords for pleasant and beautiful homes along the Palisades.

Churches.—Rev. E. S. Hammond commenced preaching at Closter in the fall of 1860, and in February, 1861, it was resolved at a public meeting held at the house of Peter Maxon that an effort be made to secure a church edifice for the better and permanent accommodation of the county, and in 1862 a plot of ground was deeded to the congregation by Thomas W. Demarest and wife, and a church was erected under the supervision of Daniel Blauvelt, Nicholas Duree, Garret J. Demarest, John H. Stevens, and Mathew S. Bogert. The church was completed, and dedicated Oct. 7, 1862, by Rev. Isaac W. Cole, of Tappan, N. Y., who offered prayer, and Rev. C. L. Wells, of Jersey City, preaching the sermon from Hebrews xii. 22 and 23, 1st Corinthians xii. 13. The church was organized Sept. 30, 1862, by Rev. W. B. Mabon, Rev. W. R. Gordon, Rev. James Demarest, Jr., and William Williams. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. B. Mabon, and the following persons presented for membership: Garret J. Demarest, Agnes Westervelt, Peter A. Blauvelt, Eliza Herring, Robert D. Huyler, Mrs. R. D. Huyler, John H. Stephens, David D. Blauvelt, George H. French, Phebe W. Peck, Gideon Peck, Lydia Coddington, Isabella Percell, Margaret H. Hammond, Peter J. White, Sarah Zabriskie, and Abraham J. Hopper. The first elders were Gideon Peck, Daniel Blauvelt, Garret Demarest; Deacons, Peter Blauvelt, Abraham J. Hopper, Peter White.

The church is located on the hill, and is built of wood, forty by sixty feet, and cost ten thousand dollars. The pastors have been Cornelius Blauvelt, 1865, who continued until April 27, 1868, as a supply, and was succeeded by Rev. P. E. Vanbuskirk, May, 1869, who still presides over the congregation.

The present elders are John B. Kipp, Conrad N.

Durie, James P. Blackledge, Richard J. Blauvelt; Deacons, W. C. Herring, Isaac Quackenbush, Henry Gerben, Mathew J. Bogert; present membership, one hundred and fifteen.

The parsonage was erected in 1870, at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars; is of wood, two stories high. The Sunday-school was organized in 1865. The present superintendent is Jacob Van Ostrand; present membership, one hundred and thirty-five; volumes in library, four hundred.

The Norwood Presbyterian Church was established in the fall of 1868, and meetings were first held in the hotel parlors for about one year, when a lot was donated to the church by Mr. J. Wyman, and a church was erected during the year 1868 and dedicated. This church was first located near where it stands now, and owing to its being an inconvenient structure, it was deemed best to remodel it and move it so as to face the street. It is now located within a few hundred feet of where it first stood, and is conveniently arranged and stands facing Main Street, on the hill, and is built of wood, thirty by fifty feet. The present value of the church is five thousand dollars. The church was organized May 18, 1869, by Rev. John Spaulding, D.D., of New York City, and Rev. Henry M. Booth, of England. Twenty-one were received by letter and four on profession of faith, which consisted of Paul Powless, John Powless, Margretta Powless, Mrs. M. A. Kline, William Hammell, Mrs. Elizabeth Hammell, Mary Atwale, George H. French, Mrs. Phoebe French, Lydia Coddington, E. R. Houghton, Mrs. Louisa S. Houghton, Mathew H. Houghton, Mrs. Sarah S. Houghton, Peter A. Blauvelt, Mrs. Eliza Blauvelt, John H. Serviss, Mrs. Mary E. Serviss, Curtiss N. White, Mrs. Delia D. White, C. M. Buck, W. J. Demarest, Leah Demarest, Mathew Powless, and Maggie Powless.

The first elders were Paul Powless, William Hammell, and George H. French.

The first deacons were Peter A. Blauvelt, Mathew Houghton, John H. Serviss. The first pastor was Rev. William P. Fisher, who was installed November, 1871; Rev. L. F. Stevens, Oct. 14, 1873; Rev. S. M. Jackson, May 30, 1876; Rev. J. E. Abbott, stated supply for 1880; Rev. Charles B. Chapin, Sept. 13, 1881, the present pastor.

The present trustees are N. C. White, George H. French, W. J. Demarest; deacons, Mathew Powless, T. J. Haring, B. Y. Frost; present membership, thirty-five.

The First Congregational Church of Closter was organized in 1877, and services were held in Closter Institute until 1881, when a church was erected at a cost of five thousand five hundred dollars, and completed in the spring of 1882, and on December 8th it was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Storrs, of New York, preaching the sermon, and Rev. H. B. Turner offered prayer, and Dr. W. B. Brown delivered an address. This church is a wooden structure, and located on Main

Street, on the hill. The building committee consisted of J. H. Serviss, Charles Tanner, and G. D. Eckerson.

The present deacons are S. E. Darling, J. H. Veene, and G. D. Eckerson. First deacons, W. H. Morrow, G. D. Eckerson. Trustees, S. E. Darling, president; R. L. Van Arsdale, secretary; G. D. Eckerson, treasurer; O. W. Valentine, Walter Stillman, J. H. Veene, and J. H. Serviss.

The first pastors of this church were supplies until Rev. H. B. Turner was appointed, on Dec. 22, 1878. The corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Mr. Turner with appropriate services in November, 1880.

The Baptist Church at Demarest was organized in the spring of 1874, with seventeen members, as follows: William M. Whitmore, Mrs. W. M. Whitmore, William R. Whitmore, Mrs. W. R. Whitmore, Miss G. P. Whitmore, Miss Amelia C. Blackledge, H. S. Downs, Mrs. H. S. Downs, George Allen, Mrs. George Allen, Miss Annie Rich, Miss Nellie Rich, Mrs. Mary F. Rich, William H. Westervelt, Miss Anna Randall, W. F. Laroche, Mrs. W. F. Laroche.

Meetings were first held in the school-house until a church edifice could be erected. Mr. Ralph Demarest donated a plot of ground, and the erection of a chapel was commenced, and completed in the fall of 1874. On the 17th of December, 1874, the chapel was dedicated by Dr. Patton, of New York, Rev. Mr. Geddes, of Tenaflly, Rev. Mr. Stephens, of Norwood, and Rev. James H. Andrews, of Englewood. Rev. James H. Andrews preached the first sermon in the church. The church is a small wooden structure pleasantly located on the hill.

In response to an invitation extended to the different churches by the above members, a meeting was held at the chapel, and after a full discussion of the subject the seventeen members were recognized as an independent Baptist Church, and Rev. James H. Andrews was called February, 1875, and remained until the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 17, 1875, and on Oct. 1, 1876, Rev. B. F. McMichael was called, and installed Oct. 11, 1876, who presided over this congregation until 1879.

The first deacons were W. J. Laroche and William M. Whitmore; trustees, William M. Whitmore, William H. Westervelt.

The present trustees are William M. Whitmore, George Allen, Charles E. Dodge.

There has been no regular services held in the chapel since 1879.

In the year 1841 one Sturr, a local preacher from the Bedford Church in New York, came to this neighborhood and held meetings. At the meetings several persons were converted. The meetings were continued by Sturr, Jacob Dubois, and other persons from the Bedford Street Church.

Soon after, Rev. Mr. Archer, a local preacher from the Wesleyan society in New York, came here and held meetings, and was determined to build a church.

But Rev. Mr. Sturr, Henry Dubois, of New York,

and Jacob Dubois were also determined to erect a Methodist Episcopal Church, and they got help from a few friends, and went to work with great zeal, and their building was so quickly completed that the Wesleyans abandoned their design. This was the beginning of the Methodist society at this place, and from that day in 1841, for thirty years, there has been regular preaching on what is known as the Hilltop, in the building then erected. It still stands opposite the new church. This small edifice cost five hundred dollars.

The first board of trustees consisted of Henry Dubois, Jacob Dubois, Thomas Dubois, Jacob Jordan, and William Jordan.

Before the pioneer church was built church-going was almost impracticable on the mountain, as it is termed. The mother of Jacob Dubois was the only regular attendant upon religious service. She used to walk four miles to a Reformed Dutch Church in the valley. At that time there was no village on the cliff; there were a few houses, but most of the people lived on the river-bank under the hill. Tradition relates that they were a rude people, boisterous on Sunday, and apt to persecute those who tried to secure the proper observance of that day. Among the early members of this church were Oliver Cosine, Henry Dubois, Jacob Dubois, Thomas Dubois, Mrs. Thomas Dubois, Jacob Jordan, William Jordan, William Gecox, Mrs. William Gecox, Mrs. Springsted, and Mrs. Older.

Services were held in the old church until the completion of the new church edifice, which was begun in 1867. It was intended at first to put up a wooden building, but the belief that the region would increase in population, and the feeling that the beautiful hard bluestone so abundant on the Palisades was the fittest material, caused a change in the design. Mrs. Nordhoff offered the congregation to defray the architect's charges if they would build of stone and according to a plan prepared by Mr. J. C. Cady. The building has been constructed. It is sixty feet long and thirty feet wide, and has a transept or wing on the west, twenty-eight feet by twenty. This wing is intended to be used for prayer and other evening meetings. The church cost, with lot on which it stands, fourteen thousand dollars. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 2, 1867, and the church was completed in 1868, and services held here since. The present stewards are Chas. Nordhoff, S. Miles, Mathias Kohler, Lewis H. Fanconier, and John H. Conkling.

Present pastor is Rev. O. B. Coit; membership, eighty-three.

Abram B. Haring.—Peter Haring, of North Holland, came to America during the early part of the seventeenth century. He had a son John, born Dec. 26, 1633, who married, in 1662, Margaret Cozine, to whom was born a son named Cozine, who had a son John, who had a son Frederick, born in 1729. Frederick had a son John, born June 14, 1760, who mar-



Abraham B Haring



Eliza P. Freeman

ried, November, 1781, Jemima, daughter of Teunis Blauvelt, who bore him sons, Frederick and Teunis, the latter of whom was born Sept. 7, 1787, and died Oct. 18, 1881. Teunis Haring married Elizabeth Perry, who died Nov. 13, 1858, leaving four children,—Abram B., Jane, wife of R. S. Demarest, Peter T., and John T., all of whom survive except Peter T. On Nov. 22, 1859, he married for his second wife Mrs. Leah Blauvelt, who died Aug. 6, 1872, leaving no issue. Three children, twenty-four grandchildren, and forty great-grandchildren survive him. He was a farmer by occupation, and through life took an active interest in public affairs, serving as chosen freeholder for three years, and member of the town committee for a time.

Abram B., son of Teunis Haring, was born on the Haring Homestead, May 20, 1811, and has there spent his life as a farmer. During his active business career he took an interest in political matters, and was influential in the councils of the Democratic party, of which he was a member. He has been honored by his townsmen by a position in the board of chosen freeholders and as surveyor, and by the citizens of Bergen County as sheriff from 1853 to 1856, and with two terms of service representing them in the State Legislature. In all these public places of trust his constituents have always felt a pride in his integrity and efficiency. As an officer Sheriff Haring was prompt, energetic, and honest, and as a legislator he was always found with his vote and influence supporting measures of reform, retrenchment, and for the public weal.

Like his father before him, he devotedly adheres to and supports the Reformed Dutch Church at Old Tappan, of which both in turn have been deacon and elder.

By his first marriage, April 6, 1825, to Ann Eliza, daughter of John Haring, he had three children,—Elizabeth, widow of Richard Ackerman, Ann, wife of John Cole, of Teaneck, and John. His wife died April 9, 1841.

By his second marriage, March 3, 1842, to Polly, daughter of Andrew P. Hopper, he has four children,—Teunis A., Martha, wife of Daniel Smith, Catherine, wife of Calvin Haring, and Andrew. The mother of these children died May 31, 1855.

Sheriff Haring's present wife, whom he married May 31, 1857, is Margaret, daughter of Cornelius J. Demarest.

This branch of the Haring family have been connected with the history of Harrington township from its earliest records, and have ranked among the substantial citizens, not only of that locality but also of Bergen County. They have been tillers of the soil in their general occupation, identified with the founding and development of school and church interests, and among the foremost in the promotion of all enterprises tending to the prosperity and general welfare of the people.

Capt. Elisha Ruckman was born in Somerset County, N. J., near Basking Ridge, Nov. 15, 1812. Early in life he chose the business of a sailor, and began as cabin-boy on a coasting vessel sailing from New York to Virginia. By strict economy he soon accumulated sufficient capital to invest in a vessel, making his first investment when he was about fifteen years of age. He began to deal largely in fish, oysters, and fruit, and his business proved so successful that at the age of twenty he commanded a vessel of his own, named "Trimmer." He also owned and sailed a beautiful yacht, "Massena," and during his career as a sailor built forty-seven sailing-vessels. Capt. Ruckman continued this business of sailing vessels until 1867, when he came ashore and purchased a farm in Harrington township, Bergen Co., N. J., and dealt quite largely in real estate until 1873. In 1875 he removed to Tappan, Rockland Co., N. Y., where he had previously erected a handsome palatial residence, and where he has since resided. The grounds on which his house is located were the camping-grounds of Washington's army in 1780, and adjoin the grounds where Maj. André was executed.

Capt. Ruckman has devoted his life wholly to business pursuits. In politics he was always a Democrat until the second election of President Lincoln, since which time he has been a Republican. He is now seventy years old, and enjoying a competency.

Capt. Ruckman is a man of decided opinions, persevering in his efforts to carry forward to a successful completion whatever he undertakes, sagacious and far-seeing, and possessed of superior business ability.

Claudius O. Collignon.—John Collignon, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was a native of Reught, France, and born in the year 1754. At a later period he emigrated to America, and chose Bergen County, N. J., as a place of residence. Mr. Collignon, after a sojourn of some years in the latter State, returned to his native place, where his death occurred. His only son, Peter C., was born in Reught, France, on the 22d of September, 1799, and having been attracted by the enterprise of the New World, embarked in 1825 for New York City. Here he resided for five years, and subsequently removed to Bergen County, where he engaged in willow-basket making, and also in farming pursuits. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Perrine, a native of France, to whom were born children,—Catherine, whose birth occurred in France, Nicholas, born in Hudson Street, New York City, and Claudius O., Elizabeth, James Peter, August, Adam, Perrine, Jane Ellen, and ———, all born in New Jersey.

The death of Mr. Collignon occurred March 15, 1879. Mrs. Collignon survives her husband, and is still in robust health. Claudius O. was born Dec. 8, 1830, in Harrington township, where the principal portion of his life has been spent. His boyhood after a period at school was occupied in labor on the farm or in acquiring the trade of basket-making. At the



Claudius O. Collignon

age of seventeen he learned the sash and blind making business, and followed it for eight years, after which he returned to New Jersey.

He was married Jan. 24, 1856, to Miss Sarah Cleveland, of Washington township, who is the mother of five children,—Peter C., Sarah Louisa (Mrs. Tures), Evelina, Catherine Delia, and Isaac. Mr. Collignon on his return to New Jersey engaged in chair-turning and lumbering, and in 1857 established at Old Tappan, in Harrington township, an extensive chair-factory. The mechanical genius and skill of the founders of this enterprise at once insured its success, and the quality of the work produced has created a demand which has rendered an extension of their establishment a necessity. They have made a specialty of folding-chairs, which are protected by ten different patents. They are also the makers of the first folding-rocker in the United States, which now enjoys a great popularity.

Mr. Collignon is in politics a Republican, but in no sense a party man, voting rather in the cause of right and good government than for the advancement of personal or party interests. He was reared from infancy in the Roman Catholic Church, but is liberal in his views and a cordial supporter of all worthy church and school enterprises.

Nicholas Collignon, the subject of this biographical sketch, may with propriety be spoken of as one of the foremost citizens of the township of Harrington, both in point of energy and integrity. He was the grandson of John Collignon, who was a native of

Reught, France, where he was born in 1754, and emigrated to the inviting shores of America. At a later date he resided in Bergen County for some years, but ultimately returned to his birthplace, where the declining years of his life were spent. He had one son, Peter C., born Sept. 22, 1779, who also made the United States his residence in 1825. In 1831 he removed to Bergen County, where he engaged in business pursuits. He married Mary Perrin, also of France, and had children,—Catherine, Nicholas, Claudius O., Elizabeth, James, Peter, August, Adam, Jane Ellen, and Victor. Of this number Nicholas, the subject of this biography, was born in Hudson Street, New York City, Sept. 10, 1829. His boyhood was spent in Bergen County at school, and at a later date in the city of New York, where he acquired the trade of a ship-carpenter with Messrs. Bell & Brown, of that city. In 1852 he went to the gold-fields of California to seek his fortune, but not liking the rough life of gold-digging, he left the mines and went to San Francisco, where he laid the foundation of a ship-yard, and built the first American vessel ever built on the Pacific coast. He named it the "Maria Matilda," and it was the fastest sailing-vessel of the coast.

In 1855 he returned to the home of his childhood, and was married to Miss Catherine Demarest. There were born to them seven children,—Nicholas, Matilda, Peter, George W., Emma B., Alice Jane, and Cecelia, of whom died Nicholas, Peter, Alice J., and Emma in early childhood. He then purchased a



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Ralph S. Demarest

His paternal great-grandfather, Samuel Demarest, was born June 5, 1724, and died March 14, 1808. He was imprisoned in New York City during the Revolutionary war for being a rebel. His wife, Margaret Brinckerhoff, born Oct. 4, 1729, died March 21, 1802, and bore him the following children: Peter, Henry, Cornelius, Roelof, Maria, and Ann. All of his sons served in the Revolutionary war.

Of these children, Roelof, the grandfather of our subject, was born Aug. 23, 1756, and died Sept. 4, 1814. His wife was Maria Demarest, by whom he had three children,—Samuel R., the father of our subject, John R., and Margaret.

Samuel R. Demarest was born in the town of Old Hackensack, now Palisade, Feb. 5, 1783. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was also engaged in farming and distilling. He was active in politics as a Democrat, served as freeholder of his township, and represented Bergen County in both branches of the State Legislature.

Mr. Demarest was a member and officer of the True Reformed Church at Schraalenburgh, and active and enterprising in all that pertained to the prosperity of the people and the development of the various interests of the county, and may safely be classed among the representative men of the past.

He was united in marriage Dec. 22, 1808, to Elizabeth Zabriskie, who was born Feb. 13, 1789, and died May 14, 1875. He died Feb. 24, 1872. Their children were John Zabriskie, Ralph S., Cornelia, John S., Maria, Samuel S., Margaret, Catharine, Garret Zabriskie, and Ann Eliza.

Of these children, Ralph S. Demarest was born at what is now Demarest Station, in Harrington township, July 1, 1811. His education was obtained in the common schools of his town,

and in a private school in New York City, under the tuition of Joseph Nelson. He was a schoolmate of Dr. Jas. C. Forrester, Hamilton Fish, and John Jay. At the age of seventeen he turned his attention to farming, and has since been a representative agriculturist. He was one of the projectors of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, which was built about 1858, and was for many years one of its directors. He is at present one of the directors of the Bergen County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

In politics he is a Democrat, and has been chosen many times to positions of trust, first as township collector and next as town clerk. About the year 1853 he was elected as freeholder of his township and served two consecutive terms, acting as director of the board both terms. He was a member of the Assembly from Bergen County in 1854-55, and in 1859-61 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1868, Mr. Demarest was one of the Presidential electors for New Jersey, and cast his vote for Hon. Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair for President and Vice-President of the United States.

He is a member of the True Reformed Church at Schraalenburgh, and has officiated at different times as both elder and deacon.

He was married Oct. 18, 1832, to Jane, daughter of Tunis Haring, of Harrington township, by whom he has eight surviving children,—Elizabeth A., wife of C. A. Herring; Rachel, wife of Wm. Lydecker; John F. H.; Maria J., wife of Jefferson Tilt; Samuel R.; Jemima, wife of A. G. Herring; Catherine; and Emma, wife of C. J. Cole.

The Demarests are of French origin, and were among the early settlers of Bergen County.



Litt. Denarest

and grandfather, Peter P. Denarest, member of the Free Will Baptist Church at
Nov. 10, 1774, and married May 30,
Denarest, who bore him one child.

Denarest, the father of the subject.

He was born May 16, 1791. His
son, Robert, by whom he had five
children, Isaac, Jr., Peter, David D.,
Leander and Theophilus Seminary
at N. J., and Garret D.

to be an active part in the Free
will Baptist Church of which
he was a member. He died

Garret D., son of Daniel P.
Denarest, on the Denarest homestead,
Long Island, born at N. J.

He succeeded to the homestead
where he spent his
years. He was a

member of the Free Will Baptist Church at
S. I. was a member, and was one of its officers.
Mr. Denarest was a Republican in politics, but
never sought for official place. He died April
23, 1877.

He was united in marriage Nov. 19, 1853, to
Mary, daughter of John D. Denarest, who has
four children, John, William, — Leander — of David
Van Wagener, Daniel, Margaret, John (de-
ceased), Katie, John (2d), and Milton Denarest.

The Denarest family in Bergen County are
of French origin, and honorably trace their line
of descent from the Huguenots who were driven
from France by religious persecution, first seek-
ing homes in Holland, and afterwards on Long
Island and in counties bordering on the Hudson.
According to the oldest records they appear to
have been among the first settlers in Bergen
County.





L. P. Demarest

His paternal grandfather, Peter P. Demarest, was born Nov. 19, 1764, and married, May 30, 1790, Leah Demarest, who bore him one child,—Daniel P.

Daniel P. Demarest, the father of the subject of our sketch, was born May 16, 1791. His wife was Leah Bogert, by whom he had five children,—Leah, Isaac D., Peter, David D., who is identified with the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., and Garret D.

Mr. Demarest took an active part in the True Reformed Church at Schraalenburgh, of which he and his wife were both members. He died Nov. 17, 1822. Garret D., son of Daniel P. Demarest, was born on the Demarest homestead, in the town of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., Aug. 23, 1821. He succeeded to the homestead property by inheritance, where he spent his active business life as a farmer. He was a

member of the True Reformed Church at Schraalenburgh, and was one of its officers. Mr. Demarest was a Republican in politics, but never sought for official place. He died April 23, 1877.

He was united in marriage, May 19, 1853, to Maria, daughter of John D. Demarest, who has borne him seven children,—Leah (wife of David Van Wagoner), Daniel, Margaretta, John (deceased), Kittie, John (2d), and Milton Demarest.

The Demarest family in Bergen County are of French origin, and honorably trace their line of descent from the Huguenots who were driven from France by religious persecution, first seeking homes in Holland, and afterwards on Long Island and in counties bordering on the Hudson. According to the oldest records they appear to have been among the first settlers in Bergen County.



Cornelius J. Herring

His father, Jacob Herring, was a native of Bergen County, and resided at Schraalenburgh, where he was engaged in farming. He was one of the prime movers in the erection of the Reformed Church edifice at Schraalenburgh, and was one of its members and earnest supporters. His first wife was Wilmina Banta, who bore him one child,—Henry.

His second wife was Susan Livingston, who bore him three children,—Wilmina, the wife of Matthew Bogert; Daniel (deceased); and Cornelius J., the subject of this sketch.

Cornelius J. Herring was born in the town of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., April 5, 1797, where he has spent most of his active business

life as a farmer. He acquired a limited education, and in early life learned the trade of a tailor. He is one of the substantial citizens of his township, and has always been identified with all worthy local enterprises. He is a member of the Reformed Church at Schraalenburgh, and has served as deacon of that church.

Mr. Herring was united in marriage, Nov. 27, 1817, to Ann D. Riker, of New York City, who was born Dec. 23, 1796, and bore him eight children,—Henry; James; Jacob; Susan Ann, wife of John De Voe; Daniel C.; John Riker; Mary Jane, wife of John L. Turnure; and William C. Herring.



C. A. Anderson

The first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), which has been the most influential of the medical journals in the United States. It was founded in 1883 and has since then published a wide range of medical research, including clinical trials, laboratory studies, and reviews of the literature. The JAMA has been a leading voice in the medical community, and its publications have been widely cited in the medical literature.

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large mill property on the Hackensack River two miles east of Westwood, with his brother Claudius. They have built up a large and prosperous business, consisting of saw-mills, wheelwright material, and



O. P. Collignon

extensive chair-factories, and were the owners and inventors of several patents for folding-chairs. Mr. Collignon was beloved by all who knew him. He was a man of sterling integrity, kind and generous to all. He was during the war of the Rebellion an officer of the Twenty-second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and served with credit during the period of nine months. He then returned home and continued the business with his brother. He was in politics a Republican, and on repeated occasions a member of the township committee of Harrington. In his religious faith he was a Disciple of Christ, with a kindly feeling to all Christian denominations. During the last three years of his life he suffered terribly with a cancer tumor in his windpipe, and went through six painful operations. The death of Mr. Collignon occurred June 25, 1879, and caused profound sorrow in all circles, where his broad sympathies, his genial nature, and his noble traits of character have caused him to be greatly beloved.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

LODI.

Situation and General Description.—The township of Lodi is located in the southwestern part of Bergen County, and is bounded as follows: North-easterly and northerly, New Barbadoes and Midland; westerly, Saddle River and Passaic River; southerly and southwesterly, Union; easterly and southeasterly, Hackensack River.

The present township of Lodi comprises only a portion of the territory originally included within its boundaries in 1825, the date of its organization, the township of Union having been set off from it since that date. As it may prove interesting to readers to have a description of the township as it appeared soon after its organization, the following is appended, taken from the "New Jersey Gazetteer," published in 1833:

"Lodi, t-ship, Bergen co., bounded N. by New Barbadoes t-ship, E. and S.E. by Hackensack river, which separates it from Bergen t-ship, and W. and S. by the Passaic river, dividing it from Essex co. Centrally distant, S.W. from Hackensack-town, 5 miles. Greatest length 10, greatest breadth E. and W. 5 miles; area 22,000 acres; surface level. More than half the t-ship consists of salt marsh and cedar swamp. On the N.E. there are about 4000 acres of arable land, and on the west a strip running the whole length of the t-ship, and varying from 1 to 2 miles in width. These are of red shale, with a margin of alluvial on the Passaic, well cultivated and productive. Along the latter river are strowed many handsome country seats, and about a mile S.E. of Belleville lies the well known Schuyler copper mine. Population of t-ship in 1830, 1356. In 1832 it contained 527 taxables, 57 householders whose ratables did not exceed \$30; 21 single men, 1 store, 5 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 2 toll bridges, and 291 horses and mules, and 931 neat cattle above the age of 3 years. And it paid state tax, \$208.87; county, \$427.69; poor, \$400; road, \$500. There are several creeks through the marsh, such as Berry's, Kirkland's, and Saw-mill creeks."

The assessed valuation of the property in Lodi township for 1880 was \$700,000. Of this \$500,000 represents real estate assessed at about one-third its actual value, and the rest personal property. The tax rates for 1880 were about two per cent. on the above valuation, apportioned as follows, viz.: Poor tax, 16 cents on \$100; road tax, 24 cents on \$100; and special school tax, about one per cent.

The total area of the township is 7771 acres, including creeks, and the number of its inhabitants for 1881, 4371. The fact that the township has to support at public expense only four of its inhabitants during the present year is indicative of the thrift and economy of the people.

Natural Features.—The township of Lodi is divided into two regions, an eastern and a western, by an undulating plateau running north and south through the centre of the town. This is traversed through its whole length by an excellent thoroughfare known as the Pollify road, the term Pollify signifying bog meadow, having reference to its location. The eastern region of the township is mainly a track of swamp and marsh called the Reiser, of little use for agricultural purposes. A large part of this was formerly covered with valuable cedar timber, but now its

vegetation consists principally of tall weeds, wild morning-glories, roses, and coarse swale grass, the latter being cut and stacked on the ground during the summer, and carted off during the winter when the frozen ground will support horses and wagons. Beneath the surface there is a stratum of muck in some places twelve feet in thickness, and underneath that red shale, a geological formation found in nearly all parts of Lodi. This muck, composed as it is of vegetable matter, is combustible, and in very dry seasons catches fire and burns to a great depth. Over the eastern section of this region, bordering on the Hackensack River, there is a thick bed of clay, which furnishes the raw material for the well-known Hackensack brick. The Hackensack River is the natural highway for commerce with this part of the township, while the Midland Railroad, reached by a bridge across the river, transports passengers to and from the large cities of the seaboard.

Between the western and eastern regions of the township there is a marked difference. West of the Pollifty road we find nothing but upland. In the southwestern corner of this section the soil is a light sandy loam, requiring constant fertilizing to make it productive; elsewhere the soil is thick and heavy. The leading productions of this part of the township are melons, cabbages, beets, wheat, rye, and corn. The best farms produce per acre 150 barrels of melons, 35 bushels of wheat, 40 bushels of corn. Two crops of hay are cut annually. The varieties of timber are chestnut, hickory, maple, gray oak, and white oak. Of the latter variety there are some of the finest trees in the State.

Lodi's proximity to Saddle River makes the western portion of it a manufacturing centre. The water privileges here are exceedingly valuable, and furnish power for two grist- and saw-mills, the bleaching and dyeing-factory, and the Lodi Chemical Works. The land in this part of the township, on account of its arableness, its healthy situation, and location on a railroad within convenient distance from New York, is held at a high price. Ten years ago portions of it were sold for from one to two thousand dollars per acre, and even now it is valued at from one to four hundred dollars per acre. There are no lakes or ponds in this township, and but a few small streams, the most prominent being Berry's Creek, which rises at a point not far from Midland township, flows in a southerly direction, and finally empties into the Hackensack in the township of Union.

Early Settlements.—The pioneers in the settlement of the township of Lodi were mainly of Dutch descent. Many of them came here directly from Holland, while others were descendants of families located in various parts of New Jersey and New York. They brought with them that spirit of integrity and honesty which has placed the credit of their native land high above that of all other nations. The early settlers were nearly all farmers, and to this day their

descendants who live in Lodi are engaged generally in the same occupation.

As is stated under another head, the first owner of all the land in the township of Lodi was Capt. John Berry. He disposed of much of the land himself, and transmitted the remnant of his grant to his only son, John W. Berry. The male branch of the Berry family in Lodi has been extinct for many years, and it has been found impossible to secure anything more than a mere statement of the names of the members of this family who have lived in Lodi during the past hundred years. They occupied the land in the region of the site of Carlstadt. The names of the Berrys who are known to have lived in Lodi since the death of John W. Berry are Philip Berry, who died in 1793; Catherine Berry, who died in 1803; Philip Berry, whose death occurred in 1850; John A. Berry, Henry Berry, Hendrick Berry, Stephen Berry, John I. Berry, and William Berry.

The first representative of the Brinkerhoff family in the township of Lodi was George Brinkerhoff, who emigrated from Holland with three brothers in the latter part of the seventeenth century. One of their number settled in New York, another in the West, and two in New Jersey. George Brinkerhoff purchased a farm of two hundred acres for twenty pounds in what is the present village of Wordridge. This farm has remained in the possession of his descendants ever since. George Brinkerhoff was the father of four sons,—Henry, Jacob, James, and Cornelius. Two of the sons only, Henry and Jacob, settled in Lodi. They divided their father's farm, each taking one hundred acres. Henry married Rachel Vreeland, and became the parent of two sons, George and Enoch. Enoch was one of the leading men in the township at that time, and was its representative in the Legislature. He was united in marriage to Mary Berry. His children were Henry E., who occupies the homestead; Mary E., deceased; and Sarah Catherine. Sarah Catherine married George C. Gale, and lives on the Pollifty road, just across the way from the Brinkerhoff farm. Henry E. was united in marriage to Sarah Terhune, and has three children, all of whom live at home,—Mary E., Ella W., and Harry.

George Brinkerhoff, the brother of Enoch, married Susan Froeghly. Their children were Rachel, Peter, Ditmus, Henry Matilda, Catherine, Enoch, Richard, John, and Anna, none of whom live in the township.

Jacob Brinkerhoff, the other son of the pioneer, who settled in this township, was united in marriage to a Miss Van Bussam, and became the parent of four sons,—Henry, George, Philip, and James. James occupies the homestead, and is the only one living, the others having emigrated to the West and since died. He has taken a prominent part in the politics of the county, and has held the offices of sheriff and senator.

James Brinkerhoff has been twice married, his first wife being Maria Schoonmaker, his second Sarah

Parsons. The names of his children who are living are Jacob, Henry, James, Abraham, Margaret, Delia, Catherine, Helena, Ida, and Emma. Margaret married Isaac Schoonmaker, Delia married Henry Koster, and Helena married Charles Acker. Jacob was united in marriage to Levina Alyea, and after her decease to Harriet Kipp. His children are George, Levina, Walter, and Harriet, all of whom are living at their home across the way from the Brinkerhoff homestead. Abraham married Mary Darling and lives at Rutherford.

One of the most prominent families in the township of Lodi is that of the Terhunes. The first one who settled in the township was Nicholas Terhune. He purchased and lived on the farm at present occupied by John Van Bussam. The date of his settlement here is not known. He was the parent of two daughters, the names of whom are also unknown. Their children, or the children of one of them, it is uncertain which, were Peter, Paul, and Richard. Peter occupied the old homestead, Paul lived at the corner of Pollify road and the road leading to Knowles' Mills. He had three children,—Paul, Nicholas, and Nellie. Paul is no longer living. Nicholas occupies a farm on the road leading from Saddle River to Pollify, not far from Knowles' Mills, and Nellie Terhune lives in Hackensack.

Peter Terhune was married and became the parent of a son, Nicholas, who died some years ago, leaving four daughters. None of these are at present living in the township.

Richard Terhune had five sons,—Nicholas, Albert, Paul, Garret, and Peter,—of whom the only one living is Garret, who is married and has three sons residing in Passaic. Albert left no children. Nicholas has one son, Albert, living in Passaic.

Paul was the father of the present Richard Terhune. Paul Terhune died when his son was an infant, and the latter was adopted by his uncle Peter, who lived on a farm on Saddle River road, not far from the present village of Lodi. Peter Terhune had also three other children, one of whom lives in Passaic, and the other two in California. Richard Terhune purchased a farm of about one hundred acres just south of his uncle's, and about twelve years ago erected a costly house upon it, the finest in the neighborhood. He was married and has four children living,—Paul, Herman V. D., Alice, and Sarah. Sarah is the wife of William S. Anderson, the lumber merchant of Passaic. The other children occupy the homestead with their father. Mr. Richard Terhune owns a tract of about eighty acres of land at Corona which is very valuable. Mr. Terhune has in his possession a Dutch Bible, published in 1734, which it is probable was brought from Holland by the ancestor of the Terhunes in this country. It contains the dates of deaths occurring in the family since 1754. Its covers are oaken boards covered with leather and fastened together with brazen clasps. It is a very

antique affair and much prized by members of the family.

Jacob Hopper was the first ancestor of the Hopper family who lived in the township of Lodi. He purchased a farm of four hundred acres for two hundred pounds, extending from the Pollify road back to the Saddle River, and including the farm of Jacob I. Hopper. His children were Garret, Cornelius, Henry J., and Jennie. Garret was married and had four children,—Jemima, Catherine, Jacob, and David. Jemima married Dr. Garrison, of Dundee Lake; Catherine married James Demarest; Jacob was united in marriage to Gertrude Vreeland. They have two children, unmarried and living at home. Jacob received his grandfather's homestead on Pollify road, and this he still occupies. David Hopper married Charity Blauvelt, and lived near Godwinville.

Henry J. Hopper, the brother of Garret Hopper, married and had six children,—Cornelia, Cornelius, Catherine, Sarah, Enoch, and Jacob. These are all dead except Jacob, whose home is on his father's estate in the village of Lodi.

Walling Van Winkle, the progenitor of the numerous families of this name who have lived in the township, was of Dutch extraction, and owned a farm of five hundred acres in the southwestern part of the township, near the city of Passaic. The deed granting him his land bears date 1734, and is signed in Holland script. The deed begins with these words: "To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting," etc. The sons of Walling Van Winkle were John, Cornelius, Walling, and Halmagh. John was married and had one child, who lived in Passaic, and who became the parent of three children, none of whom are living. Cornelius lived in Paterson, and had two daughters, both of whom are dead. Walling and Halmagh inherited their father's farm, and in 1785 divided it, each taking two hundred and fifty acres. Walling was united in marriage to Petrina Van Riper. Their children were Walling, Clarissa, and Jane. The latter became the wife of John Kipp, of Passaic. Walling left two sons and five daughters,—Nicholas, Richard, Sophia, Rachel Ann, Petrina, Clarissa, Catherine Jane, of whom only three survive. Rachel Ann became the wife of Philip A. Van Riper, of Passaic; Catherine lives in Jersey City, and is the wife of Jacob Wirth.

Halmagh Van Winkle had seven children,—Walling, Adrian, John, Michael, Jane, Gertrude, and Elizabeth. Of these Michael is the only one left. When his father died the homestead was willed to him, and this he now occupies, at the advanced age of eighty years. Walling lived at Clifton, and died before the decease of his father, leaving three children. The Van Winkle homestead is just across the river from Passaic, and much of it has been sold for building lots, so that Michael Van Winkle at present has less than a hundred of the original five hundred acres

contained in the farm. Michael Van Winkle had three children,—Maria, Clarissa, and Wilhelmus. Maria became the wife of Henry Outwater; Clarissa married Henry H. Yearance and became the parent of six children; Wilhelmus lives at home and is unmarried.

In the year 1635, Hendrick Kipp came to this country from Holland. The Kippes, or De Kypes, as they were formerly called, are said to have originated in France, whence they were driven by religious persecution to Holland. On Feb. 19, 1660, Hendrick Kipp was united in marriage to Anna Desilis, and soon after moved to the present township of Lodi, and purchased two hundred acres of land on Pollifly road. This farm extended back to the Saddle River, and included the site of the village of Lodi. As to the immediate offspring of Hendrick Kipp, it is only known that he had a son, Nicasias. The latter purchased an adjoining farm of two hundred and twenty acres from Garret Lydecker, and bought a large tract of Reise land for a fatted calf. It is probable that Nicasias Kipp was an only child, and on his father's death inherited all his property. Nicasias was married, and had five sons,—Hendrick, Cornelius, Isaac, Jacob, and Peter. Cornelius located not far from Paterson, and Isaac bought a farm on the west side of the Saddle River, just below Robert Rennie's farm. Hendrick and Peter remained on the homestead, Hendrick taking the south part, and Peter the north. Peter Kipp was married, and had two sons, Abraham and Henry. The latter located at Rutherford, and owned nearly all the land embraced in the site of Rutherford. Abraham received the homestead, and was the parent of two children, a son and a daughter. The son Peter inherited the farm. His children were Abram, Peter, Henry, John, and Mary. Henry is at present the only Kipp living on the old homestead.

During the voyage of a family by the name of Van Schank from Holland to this country a child was born. The officers being French christened it "Romaine," after the name of a distinguished Frenchman. Thus was named the progenitor of the many Romaine families in Bergen County. The first representative of this family in Lodi township was Daniel Romaine, who came here from New Barbadoes about one hundred years ago. He purchased the mill-site, water privileges, and nearly one hundred acres of land on the Saddle River, not far from the Paterson and Hackensack road, for five thousand dollars. His two sons were John and Martin. John married Sarah Van Giesen, and had two daughters, neither of whom are living. Martin settled on his father's homestead, and was united in marriage to Maria Van Saun, and after her decease to Aletta Ackerman. His three children were Daniel, Richard, and Maria. Richard built a house just across the Saddle River, and married Charity Sip. They have one child, Helmass, who married Eve Van Winkle and lives in Paterson.

Maria married Garret Van Riper, of Dundee Lake, and became the parent of two children, Daniel and Richard, of whom the latter lives at Dundee Lake and the former at Paterson. Daniel Romaine, the second son of Martin Romaine, was united in marriage to Ann Berdan. Their children are Martin, who lives at Passaic Valley, Henry, who lives in Colorado, and John, who is at home in business with his father. John married Margaret Oldis, and has two daughters, Annie and May. He was educated at the commercial school in Osnabruck, Germany, and is a fluent German scholar. Henry Romaine was in the navy three years during the civil war, and was one of the sufferers at Fort Fisher. During 1873-78, Mr. Daniel Romaine was in the lumber and coal business near Bennington, Vt., and during that time became a member of the Vermont Legislature. In 1852-55 he was engaged in the grain business in New York, on the corner of Murray and Washington Streets, in the firm of Esty & Romaine. In the early part of his life Mr. Romaine was the leading director in the Paterson Plank-Road Corporation, paying out during his connection with it over ninety thousand dollars.

The ancestor of all the Outwaters in this country immigrated from Holland during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and located at Saugerties, N. Y. He died when his two sons were quite young, and his wife was remarried. The cruelty of their stepfather is said to have compelled the two boys to flee from home. One, Thomas Francis Outwater, came to the present township of Lodi, and in time, together with Messrs. Brinkerhoff and Kipp, purchased the island of Monachie. His father's death having occurred so early in his youth that he had forgotten his name, he assumed the name "Outwater," having heard his father say he had come from Outwater, in Holland. Mr. Outwater received the upland of this region as his portion of the purchase, and the other buyers the lowland. In the corner-stone of a house occupied till recently by his descendants is the following inscription: "A. D. 1718. F. O. W. M. R. B. 1816," which appears to mean that Francis Outwater erected a house on his land in 1718, and that this was rebuilt in 1816. Thomas Francis Outwater married and had four sons,—John, Peter, Daniel, and Jacob,—of whom only one, Jacob, remained in Monachie. His children were John, Gilham, Matilda, and Elizabeth. Gilham moved to Bergen Point, and John inherited the farm. He was married, and became the parent of six sons and one daughter,—Jacob, Nicholas, Peter, Richard, John, Abraham, and Elizabeth. John, Jacob, and Peter received the land as their portion, and the others personal property. Peter Outwater was the father of the present John P. Outwater. He had also two daughters,—Sarah and Maria.

The progenitors of the Schoonmakers in this country were four brothers, who emigrated from Holland. Three settled in New York State, and the other in

New Jersey. The first member of this family who located in Lodi township was Isaac Schoonmaker, the son of a Passaic minister, who married Eva Vreeland, a descendant of Peter Vreeland, one of the earliest settlers in the township. Their children were Henry, John, Peter, Sydney, and Maria. John married Helen Paulison, and occupied an estate adjoining that of the Brinkerhoff family. They had three children, of whom one only, Isaac, is living. Mr. Isaac Schoonmaker occupies the old Vreeland homestead, and has in his possession the deed granting it to Peter Vreeland, written on parchment, and dated 1698. Mr. Schoonmaker has taken an active interest in the public affairs of the township, and has held the office of town clerk for many years. He was united in marriage to Margaret Brinkerhoff, and has six children,—Gertrude, Henry, May, James, Frank, and John,—all of whom live at home. John Schoonmaker, another son of the pioneer, married Aletta Van Riper, and located at Paterson. Peter, his brother, married Eliza Terhune. They live at Paterson, and have four children. Lydia Schoonmaker, one of the daughters of the pioneer, was united in marriage to Henry L. Ackerman, of Hackensack. They have one child, Sophia. Maria, the other daughter, married Andrew Voorhis, of Maywood, and has two children.

Theodore Van Idestine, who came from Holland about 1700, appears to have been the first of the Van Idestines in this country. He had a son, Peter, who came to the township of Lodi, and purchased a farm of one hundred acres on the Passaic River. Here his descendants have lived until quite recently, when the estate was sold to Capt. Rynders. Peter Van Idestine was married to Mary Tyce, and became the parent of four children,—Peter, John, Henry, and Catherine. Peter settled in the neighborhood, and was never married. John was married, and had five children,—Peter, John, Michael, and two daughters. Catherine married Christopher Jerrolman, and located at North Belleville. Their children were Peter, John, Cornelius, Ellen, and Mary Ann. Henry Van Idestine, who is still living at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, was united in marriage to Gertrude Vreeland, of Bloomfield. Their children are Peter, John, Henry, Garret, Eliza, Margaret Ann, Jane, Ellen, Gertrude, and Matilda. Ellen married, and lives in Jersey City. Jane and Gertrude live at Peru. Eliza married ex-Sheriff Henry Hopper. Their home is at Small Lots.

The ancestor of the Demarest family in Lodi township made his advent here a short time before the beginning of the present century, and located on the present homestead of the family, at the junction of the Pollifly road with the Hackensack and Paterson road. The farm originally comprised about two hundred acres, for which Mr. Stephen Demarest paid \$3000. Stephen Demarest was twice married, one of his wives being Margaret Ackerman. The names of

his children were Peter, Helmagh, Martha, and Richard. Peter inherited the homestead, and was united in marriage to Jane Bartholf. Their children were Margarette, Stephen, Garret, Richard, Cornelius, and Jennie. Stephen was united in marriage to Libbie Vreeland. Margarette married Walter H. Dodd, of Bloomfield. They have one child, Edith Dodd. The other children reside at home. Mr. Garret Demarest is engaged in the grocery business with his brother in Hackensack.

Lawrence Ackerman, the ancestor of the many families of that name in New Jersey, is said to have come from Holland about the middle of the last century. He had a son, Abraham Ackerman, who purchased a farm in Lodi township, on the Pollifly road. He was married, and had four children,—Abraham K., Lawrence, Sophia, and Hester. Lawrence married Cecilia Van Bussam. Sophia was united in marriage to Edo Vreeland. Hester was married to Peter Garrabrant, of Peru, and became the parent of four children,—Sophia, Abraham, Sarah Jane, and Emma. Abraham K. Ackerman married, and had one child, Abraham, who married Sarah Van Riper, of Passaic. They live on the Ackerman homestead, and have two children,—Abraham K. and Ella.

The first of the Van Bussam family of whom there is any authentic account was David. He lived on the Van Bussam homestead, in the township of Lodi, during the Revolution, and is said to have taken an active part in that struggle. He had three sons and one daughter. Two of the sons died young without issue. David Van Bussam inherited the homestead, and lived to a great age. He left three sons,—Garret, James, and John. The two last are now living in the township. Mr. John Van Bussam is at present the representative of his district in the Legislature. During his short experience he has shown himself capable and efficient, and is quite popular with his constituents.

Schools.—In the year 1840 this township contained but two schools and fifty-two scholars, and to-day it has five well-constructed public schools and a seating capacity of twelve hundred children, with property estimated to be worth thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars. District No. 32½ is of recent formation, and but little can be said of it. The first meeting for educational purposes was held in 1875, and a new district was formed from District No. 33, to be called Little Ferry District, No. 32½. A board of trustees were appointed, who were authorized to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, and later an additional five hundred dollars, and secure an eligible plot of ground upon which to erect a substantial brick building. This they did, and the building having been completed the services of Miss Brinkerhoff, of Hackensack, were secured, who opened the school Nov. 29, 1875, with thirty-two scholars. This number has since doubled, and the school is very prosperous.

District No. 34 is known as the Moonachie District,

the first school having been opened in the kitchen of Peter Allen by one Thomas Stephenson, who taught the ordinary branches for the usual compensation of those days. This school was conducted during the winter months only, and in summer the children were compelled to travel a long distance through an almost impassable swamp known as the "Risus" to Pollifly. It is related that they were often lost in this marsh, and were compelled to climb trees in order to ascertain their location with reference to the school or their own homes. In the year 1832 a building was erected by subscription and donation in the district. It was furnished in a primitive manner with old-fashioned long desks and slab seats. This structure did service until 1872, when another of modern architecture was reared in its stead which reflects much credit upon the district. The school was for years maintained by tuition fees, but is now entirely free.

District No. 35, known as the Lodi District, is located at Lodi. The inhabitants of what was then a neighborhood, and is now a village, feeling the need of a school, called a meeting for the purpose of maturing a place to meet this general want. A donation of land, lumber, and stone was made, and soon a building was reared on land of Mr. Jacob H. Hopper. It was a primitive structure, seventeen by twenty feet in dimensions, furnished with long desks on three sides of the room, and with slab benches for seats. Mr. Nicholas Terhune was employed to teach reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic at one dollar and fifty cents per scholar. The school opened with twelve scholars, and soon doubled its number.

More extensive quarters soon became a necessity, and in 1853, at a meeting of this district, one thousand dollars was voted to be raised by tax for the erection of a new structure, Robert Rennie, Esq., having donated ground for the purpose.

The school was opened by a Mr. Merritt as teacher, with a salary of five hundred dollars per annum. This sum was raised partly by tax and partly by tuition fee, but at a later date became entirely free. It is now one of the most flourishing schools of the township.

District No. 36 is located in the southwestern portion of the township, and known as the Woodridge District. It embraces the village of Woodridge and a portion of Carlstadt.

The earliest school building was erected in the year 1801, on lands of John W. Berry, and known as the Mount Pleasant School. The structure was of stone, twenty-five feet front by twenty deep, one story high, and built by subscription in shares of eight dollars each.

Patrick Dillon, the first teacher, was employed at a salary of seventy-two pounds a year, to be paid quarterly. A resolution was passed by the trustees that all pupils entering the school, either for a quarter or a year, shall pay the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents and their proportion of firewood.

The district then embraced what is now known as Rutherford Park, Carlstadt, Woodridge, Corona, Moonachie, and East Passaic, and was nearly four and a half miles in length and three in breadth. In 1845 a new building was erected under the auspices of the "Mount Pleasant New School Association," upon land purchased of Philip Berry, Jr., which was used until 1873, when more commodious quarters were needed, and a larger edifice responded to the want. One of the earlier teachers in the old stone building was Charles Finney, the founder of Oberlin College, Ohio, its popular president, and an eminent divine. Through the efforts of one of the teachers a library of one hundred and eighty volumes has been secured.

The present school building is of brick, two stories high, and contains four class-rooms. It was erected at a cost of ten thousand six hundred dollars.

District No. 37 is the most southerly district in the township, and embraces a portion of the village of Carlstadt. It may here be proper to revert to the period, nearly thirty years since, when a number of German settlers bought the tract on which Carlstadt is now situated. The only school then existing in the district was half a mile above the present village, on the Pollifly road. This was frequented by all the children of the neighborhood, some of whom walked a distance of two miles. The new settlement gradually increased in dimensions, and in 1865 the old building became too limited in its dimensions. The villagers then made an effort to have an edifice erected sufficiently large to supply the demand for comfortable space, but differences arose in selecting the ground, and as a consequence the then existing district was divided, leaving Carlstadt a district by itself, to build as it desired. To accomplish this the trustees in 1865 purchased four lots in the village, and received authority to erect a two-story brick building, thirty-five feet front and thirty-two feet deep, with an addition of ten by sixteen feet to be used as a hall. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 4, 1865, and the building was completed in the summer of 1866, at a cost of four thousand three hundred and five dollars.

Both the English and German languages were taught. The school increased so steadily in numbers that more space was required, and the trustees were forced to the conclusion that to enlarge or build again was a necessity. They accordingly built an addition sixty-two by thirty-two feet, which was ready for use in February, 1874, and cost eight thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars. They have now six rooms furnished with modern improvements and heated by steam.

The basement in 1875 was devoted to the uses of a "Kindergarten," which has become very popular. Several years ago a school of industry for young girls was inaugurated in the building by the ladies of the district, the expenses being paid by private subscription. The pupils of the Carlstadt school have in many instances attained a high degree of scholarship.

The total number of children now in the various school districts of Lodi is 1158, and the amount received from all sources for educational purposes four thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-five cents.

Early Highways.—All parts of the township have been supplied with good roads for nearly a hundred years. As has been stated in another place, the first road built within the limits of the present township of Lodi was the Pollifly road. This must have been opened nearly two hundred years ago. Many of the other roads in the township are tributary to this. The Saddle River road, affording communication with Passaic, was in existence before the beginning of the present century. The Paterson and Jersey City plank-road was completed about 1820, the Hackensack and Paterson road in 1826, and the road leading from Hackensack to Little Ferry not many years later. The road from Passaic to Carlstadt was finished about 1816, and its continuation to Monachie during the same year. It was not till 1850, however, that the road leading from Lodi Village to the Pollifly road was opened. Before that people coming to Hackensack followed a zigzag cross-lot path opening upon the Pollifly road not far from the Demarest homestead.

The first inhabitants of Lodi thus manifested their eagerness to engage in commerce with the rest of the world by building good roads, and it is needless to state that their representatives of to-day are not lacking in the spirit of their ancestors.

The surveyors of highways for the township of Lodi for 1881 are Martin Klein, John N. Rasmus, Joseph Hermann.

Organization.—The township of Lodi was set off from that of New Barbadoes in the year 1825. The session laws for that year are not extant, and hence it has been found impossible to give the act of organization. A description of the natural features, boundaries, etc., is given under another head.

Civil List.—There are no records of elections previous to 1862, with the exception of freeholders, which are given since the organization of the township.

1827, Henry W. Kingsland, Joseph Budd; 1828, Wm. C. Kingsland; 1829-29, Samuel H. Berry; 1829-30, Henry P. Kipp; 1830, Abraham I. Berry; 1831-32, Cornelius G. Brinkerhoff; 1831-32, 1837, Michael Van Winkle; 1833-34, 1838-39, George Kingsland, Peter H. Kipp; 1835, John A. Berry; 1835-36, Richard Outwater; 1836, Martin Romeyn; 1837, Peter A. Kipp; 1840-43, David D. Van Bussum; 1840-42, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff; 1843-45, 1854-56, Richard Bordan; 1844-46, Jacob H. Hopper; 1846-48, Enoch I. Vreeland; 1847-49, 1852-53, John Huyler; 1849-51, 1856-58, David Ackerman; 1850-51, James L. Van Winkle; 1852-54, Enoch Hopper; 1857-59, James J. Brinkerhoff; 1859-61, 1864, Daniel Romaine; 1860-62, Abraham K. Ackerman; 1862-63, Abraham Kipp; 1863, John P. Outwater; 1864-66, Geo. W. Conklin; 1866, Richard Terhune; 1867, Walling Kipp; 1868, Richard Vreeland; 1868-69, Isaac H. Schoonmaker; 1869-74, John Van Bussum; 1870, Henry Kipp; 1875-77, Theo. F. Muehling; 1878-81, John F. Feitner.

Judges of Elections, 1862-63, David D. Van Bussum; 1864, Wm. Chiffendale; 1865-67, Wm. Dieu; 1867, Richard Van Winkle, Halmagh G. Howard; 1868-81, John Hagerty.

Town Clerks, 1862, David Knowles; 1863, 1872-76, Isaac H. Schoonmaker;

1864, Abraham Ackerman; 1865, John Van Saun; 1866, Albert Concklin; 1867, Albert B. Concklin; 1868-71, John H. Bordan; 1877-78, Patrick M. Gram; 1879-81, Geo. Zimmerman.

Assessors, 1862-64, Lawrence Ackerman; 1865-67, 1871-72, Richard Terhune; 1868, Reuben Rynders; 1869, 1873-76, Peter D. Brinkerhoff; 1870, Garret Van Cleeve; 1876-81, John Van Bussum.

Collectors, 1862, Garret R. Brinkerhoff; 1863, Henry E. Brinkerhoff; 1864-68, Richard Outwater; 1869-71, David Knowles; 1872, John P. Slater; 1873, John H. Brokhus; 1874-81, Charles Mathe.

Commissioners of Appeal for 1881, John Cook, Frank Ummenmacher.

Constables for 1881, Joseph Hermann, Adam Smith, Charles Wedell. Surveyors of Highways for 1881, Martin Klein, John N. Rasmus, Joseph Hermann.

Township Committee, 1862, David I. Ackerman; 1863, 1876-77, 1879-80, James Van Bussum; 1864-66, F. W. Moss; 1864-65, John H. Van Idersstine; 1864, Benjamin B. Goffer; 1864, 1875-76, John Henry Outwater; 1864, John H. Ackerman; 1865-66, Charles Concklin; 1865, 1870, Wm. Drew; 1865-66, Henry Kipp; 1866-67, John W. Berry; 1867, Halmagh Howard, James I. Brinkerhoff; 1868-70, Peter Zimmerman; 1868, Abraham Kipp, Peter D. Brinkerhoff, George H. Brinkerhoff; 1869-70, Garret Van Cleeve; 1869-70, 1874, 1878-81, John B. Snidle; 1869-71, 1873, Francis A. Gunz; 1862-63, Isaac I. Brinkerhoff, John P. Van Idersstine, John D. Anderson; 1862-63, 1867-69, Ferdinand Meyer; 1871, Richard Van Winkle; 1871, 1876, John B. Romaine; 1871-73, Theodore Muehling; 1872, Adam Ruetling, Patrick McMahon, Ferdinand Brunner; 1872-73, Richard Vreeland; 1873-75, E. Chas. Gaus; 1874, 1877-81, Peter Mehroff; 1874, George Kiel; 1874-75, 1877, John F. Feitner; 1875, 1878, Joseph Fortenbach; 1875, Herman Foth; 1876, 1881, Andrew Egert; 1876, Adam Yink; 1877-78, David Knowles; 1877-78, James Young.

Villages and Hamlets.—The village of Lodi is located in the northwestern part of the township, on Saddle River. Its history begins with the date of the organization of the township. In 1828 only three families occupied the site of this village, whose population for 1881 is 1000. To the Messrs. Rennie belongs the credit of establishing and maintaining a business which has given employment to the inhabitants of Lodi for fifty years. Preceding their advent here the only use made of the enormous water-power was in running a small grist-mill owned by Messrs. Hopper and Zabriskie. To-day the mills and store-houses cover several acres. The village is by no means compact, the houses being scattered for half a mile or so back from the river towards the Pollifly road. The Saddle River road is lined with thrifty trees, which give this street an attractive appearance during the spring and summer months. There are five church edifices in the town, and as several of these have been built quite recently, they are suggestive of vigor and prosperity on the part of the people. One of the most conspicuous buildings is the depot of the Lodi Railroad. Many of the private residences are fine, those of Mr. Robert Rennie and Mr. Richard Terhune particularly. That of the latter was erected at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. It is a three-story wooden structure of an imposing appearance. From its tower a full view of Passaic, Paterson, and other points of interest can be had. Mr. Robert Rennie's home is just across Saddle River. His house stands on one side of a park embellished with statues, fountains, flowers, and shrubbery. Large elms planted by Mr. Rennie many years ago shade the approaches to his residence.

A library of four thousand volumes was purchased

and opened to the public in Lodi some years ago, also a reading-room, in which the leading papers and periodicals were kept on file. A billiard parlor and room for games were connected with this. Though the fees for the use of all were small, little interest was manifested, and they were consequently closed not long since. Lodi is connected with the New York and New Jersey Railroad by a branch railroad built by Mr. Robert Rennie. This serves to place the inhabitants of this section within easy reach of New York City, and thus vastly increases the value of property hereabouts. George Mercer is the postmaster.

In the southern part of the township of Lodi, extending across the line into the township of Union, is the village of Carlstadt. It is one of the largest in the county, having a population of 1600. The land on which it stands is laid out in rectangles bounded by streets. The village is built quite compactly, all parts of it being within ten minutes' walk of the depot of the New York and New Jersey Railroad. Its site was purchased in 1851 of John Earl by a society of two hundred and forty German workmen, mainly mechanics, known as the "German Democratic Land Association." They paid for the land (one hundred and forty acres in all) sixteen thousand dollars. The purpose was to procure comfortable, healthy homes for themselves and others of moderate means at the least expense. The organizer of the society and projector of the village was Charles Klein, and in honor of him it was named Carlstadt. Other prominent founders were Lewis Foht, John Ruetlinger, and Daniel Mickel. The first president of the society was Charles Klein; the first vice-president, Alexander Lang; and the first cashier a Mr. Kappner. The latter was a Polish refugee, and accompanied Kosuth from his home to Constantinople, and thence to this country. The land was divided into three sections, and each section subdivided into lots. Each member received seven lots, two in the first section, two in the second, and three in the third, and paid for his share seventy dollars. Carlstadt is an incorporated village, governed by a board of trustees elected annually by the resident real estate owners who are legal voters. Their duties are to lay out streets, keep them and sidewalks in repair, etc. The board of trustees for 1881 are Henry Furrer, president; Hermann Giebner, secretary; John Steinbrunner, collector; Simon Wink, superintendent of streets; John Engel, Peter Zimmerman, Andrew Eckert, Emmanuel Haug, and Claus Doescher. Formerly the village was called Tailor Town, from the circumstance that many of the inhabitants, both men and women, were engaged in sewing for New York tailors. In 1853 there were only two stores, there are now over twenty-five. Since the organization of Carlstadt other associations have purchased adjoining tracts of land and laid them out in building lots with a view of speculation. They have generally failed in their object, and the land has in most cases reverted to its original

owners. The village of Carlstadt is largely engaged in manufacturing, nearly half its population being employed in its various factories, and the town presents a thriving New England-like appearance. The names on the buildings, the hotel signs, and the advertisements, however, are all in the German language, and contrast strangely with the many peculiarly American features of the town. The German language is used almost exclusively in the pulpit, the school, and the family, and this circumstance, in connection with the external characteristics mentioned above, has suggested the name "Germantown," now used by many in designating it. The postmaster for Carlstadt is Albert Hoffman.

To the north of Carlstadt, about half a mile, is the hamlet of Woodridge, a name given to the place from the grove of trees on the crest of the ridge in its rear. A large farm was purchased here some fifteen years ago by Henry Gerecke, with a view of selling it out for building lots. The price agreed upon was five thousand dollars. The expectations of Mr. Gerecke were not realized; he failed, and the land reverted to its former owners. Woodridge is inhabited by a quiet, well-to-do farming community, many of them descendants of Dutch families who settled here in the seventeenth century. Most of the houses here are located on the Pollify road. They are the typical Dutch houses of New Jersey, of one story, and having walls of brownstone with a widely-projecting roof shading a porch extending around on three sides of the building. The population of the portion of the township comprised in Woodridge is nearly 400. Joseph Hermann is the postmaster.

Nearly a mile north of Woodridge, on the Pollify road, is the village of Corona. Most of the houses here have been built quite recently, and contrast markedly with others located along this road. The land here was bought up about ten years ago by Messrs. Lord and Van Cleeve, land speculators. Building lots in northern New Jersey were then in great demand, and as this locality was situated on a railroad within ten miles of Jersey City, they expected to realize large profits. The name Corona was given to the place from its fanciful association. A costly depot was built, an avenue laid out to it from the Pollify road, streets made, and trees planted along them, and the land divided into building lots. A land-office was opened, and New York auctioneers employed to sell the lots. The panic of 1873 came, and Messrs. Lord & Van Cleeve having disposed of a few lots, abandoned the property to its original owners. Since that date things have remained unchanged in Corona. The population is about the same as that of Woodridge. Christopher Terhune is the postmaster.

The village of Little Ferry, like Corona, may be said to have sprung into existence and grown up during the last decade. It is the product of the brick-making industry of that section of the township. The land here is valued at about thirty dollars

per acre. The present population is 300. The Hackensack River is broader here than above or below, and furnishes excellent opportunities for yachting in the summer, and ice-boating in the winter. The leading men here own some of the finest yachts and ice-boats to be seen anywhere. A detailed description of the brick-making industry is given under another head. The village has one store and a post-office. The present postmaster is James Pickens.

To a district of excellent farming land, about one mile southeast of Little Ferry, and two miles to the west of Carlstadt, is given the name of Monachie. It was so named in memory of Monachie, the chief of a tribe of Indians, a branch of the Six Nations, who occupied this region. Over two hundred years ago Thomas Francis Outwater, a Mr. Brinkerhoff, and a Mr. Kipp bought the so-called island of Monachie of Capt. John Berry, paying seven hundred pounds for it. This "island" was comprised between Berry's Creek, Indian Path, Losing Creek, and the Hackensack River. The Indians who peopled it at that time were said to be very friendly to the whites. The land here was covered with valuable cedar timber till within a few years. Monachie was for a time known as Peach Island, on account of the large quantities of peaches produced here. This name is no longer applicable, as scarcely a peach-tree can now be found in this region. Just at the junction of Monachie with the township of Union is located a hotel, known as the Half-Way House. It has long marked the point of bisection of the Paterson plank-road from Paterson to Jersey City. The people of Monachie are generally farmers, their principal production being garden products, which they sell in the markets of New York and Jersey City. The post-office for this district is at Little Ferry.

Societies, Orders, Etc.—The people of Carlstadt have manifested their social spirit in the formation and maintenance of a variety of associations. About ten years ago a dramatic club was organized, to which the name Concordia was given. It has at present a membership of two hundred. German and English plays by well-known authors are represented semi-monthly. The society has a hall decorated with emblems appropriate to the character of their exercises. The founders and first officers of this society were Joseph Fortenbach, president; Mr. Macher, treasurer; and Hermann Foht, secretary.

About two years ago an Odd-Fellows' lodge was organized, with Charles Fowald as the first N. G., and John Bedenkopf as secretary. It was named after the illustrious German poet, Wieland Lodge, and is No. 113 in the Odd-Fellows' Lodge of New Jersey. Their membership numbers forty-two. A new hall has recently been fitted up at a large expense. The present officers of the lodge are Peter Dippel, N. G., and Mr. Shafer, secretary.

A gymnastic association, called the Turn Halle Gymnastic Association, was established in 1857. Ath-

letics thus received attention early in the history of Carlstadt. There are two hundred members, and they meet for exercise once per week. A gymnasium has been erected by the club and fitted with all the fixtures appropriate to such an institution.

Fire Department.—The village of Carlstadt has a fire department well equipped with engine, truck, and hose. It was organized in 1872, and has eighty-five members. The governing power is in a board of commissioners, which meets every third Saturday in the month. The commissioners for the present year are Joseph Hermann, Theodore Muehling, George Klug, and Conrad Strippel. The board of trustees consists of Adam Hoechst, Chas. Hasselhuhn, Albert Hoffman. The officers of the administrative department are Charles Zimmerman, chief; Curtian Hasselhuhn, assistant chief; John Smith, foreman of the engine company; Edward Heinrichs, assistant foreman; Richard Wirth, foreman of the truck company; Conrad Uhrspruch, assistant foreman; Christian Mueller, foreman of the hose company; George Merkel, assistant foreman.

A building for storing the engine, hose, truck, and paraphernalia is to be built immediately, at a cost of about three thousand dollars.

Manufacturing Interests.—In manufacturing interests certainly the township of Lodi takes a leading rank in Bergen County. Brick-making, watch-making, shoe manufacturing, cabinet-making, manufacture of chemicals, bleaching and dyeing cotton are the most important industries. In these industries over twelve hundred people find employment, and are paid \$150,000 annually in wages.

BRICK-MAKING.—The first bricks were made in Lodi on the Hackensack River by the firm of Shower & Cole in 1872. It seems strange that the abundance of excellent clay in this section and its convenient location on the banks of a navigable river had not attracted business men previous to this date. This first attempt, however, did not prove successful. Messrs. Shower & Cole, either from lack of knowledge of the business or lack of necessary capital, failed, and the business passed into the hands of John Thume. He, too, continued it for but a short time, and was succeeded by the Mehrohfs in 1877. Since then this industry has thriven, the buildings in which the kilns are burnt have been enlarged, new appliances for making bricks have been added, until to-day the brickyard of the Mehrohfs is next to the largest in the United States. At the lower yard there are six pits for tempering the clay, each having a capacity for clay sufficient for 35,000 brick. This is owned by the Mehrohff Brothers, consisting of Nicholas Mehrohff, Peter Mehrohff, and Philip Mehrohff. They employ about seventy men for six months in the year, and manufacture 70,000 bricks per day, or 1,500,000 bricks per year. At the upper yard, worked by N. Mehrohff & Co., about thirty-five men are employed, and 35,000 bricks per day are manufac-

tured, or 850,000 bricks per year. The process of making bricks here is essentially as follows, viz.: the clay is removed from the bed and placed in an artificial pit or vat; it is then mixed with sand, water, and coal-dust, and "tempered;" next it is carried to the moulding-machine, and from that passes into the moulds, which are properly sanded to prevent the adhesion of the clay; the clay is now in the form of bricks, and these are placed on a level, sanded surface for the sunlight to act upon; they are then "spattered" or leveled; the next process is "edging," or setting them up on their sides; they are then spattered again, and afterwards "hacked" for two days, the term "hacking" meaning placing them in loose tiers for the wind to act upon and dry them; the clay has now attained considerable firmness, and the bricks are "set," or placed in the kiln. The bricks at this yard are burnt with wood, requiring about one cord per eight thousand; a slow fire is kept up for the first thirty-six hours, and a brisk fire during the next five days and nights. The bricks from this region are sold in Paterson, Newark, New York, and Providence, and are known as Hackensack bricks. The price at which they sell in the market is not quite so high as that of the Haverstraw bricks, though they are said to be fully as durable as the latter. The Mehrohs employ four large schooners in transporting the bricks to market, and during the brick-making season keep these in constant use. The clay is found conveniently near the surface, and hence, as the beds remain dry through the season, when once the water is pumped from them in the spring the raw material for this industry costs but little.

WATCH-MAKING.—In the village of Carlstadt is located a watch-case factory, probably the largest in the State. Sixteen years ago John B. Fortenbach, a watch-maker of New York, with his brothers, Jacob and Joseph, came to Carlstadt and began to manufacture silver watch-cases at the rate of three per day. A company was afterwards organized by these gentlemen, and the business increased, until to-day the daily production is over 600. Their employes at present number 600, and the individual earnings average over \$11 per week.

SHOEMAKING.—In the same village is the shoe-factory of Justus Nehler. The building itself is a two-story brick structure, forty by fifty feet, and is fitted throughout with new machinery of the most approved type, the whole involving an outlay of six thousand dollars. The factory has been in operation for a period of five years. In it may be seen every detail of shoemaking, from cutting the leather to putting on the last polish. Three thousand pairs of ladies' shoes are manufactured here per month. They are disposed of at retail stores, and sold to customers for from \$1.50 to \$2 per pair. About 40 hands are employed, and the wages paid average \$10 per week.

CABINET-MAKING.—In Carlstadt there is also a

cabinet-manufactory, where about 20 men are employed. This is owned by Herman Giebner. Tables, desks, bars, and chairs are a few of the articles manufactured. The fixtures in the banking-room of the Bank of Bergen County at Hackensack are a specimen of the work done in the factory of Mr. Giebner.

BLEACHING AND DYEING-WORKS.—By far the oldest factories located in the township of Lodi are those in the village of Lodi, on Saddle River. In 1829 the only buildings on the site of the present village of Lodi were three small dwelling-houses and a saw-mill. This was owned and run by Henry Hopper and Abraham Zabriskie. James Rennie was at that time operating a handkerchief-factory, located on the Passaic River, at a place called Nightingale Mills. Wishing to extend his business, he came to Lodi, examined the water privileges there, and in 1831 leased a new factory which had been built for his use by Mr. Hopper, the latter having purchased his partner's interest in the water-rights and adjacent lands. In 1830, Robert Rennie, the brother of James Rennie, came to this country from Scotland and began business as foreman in the latter's factory on the Passaic. A year later he came to Lodi and continued business in the new factory in the same capacity. In 1833 the mill leased by James Rennie was burnt, the latter failed, and young Robert Rennie, having bought up all the water-rights, etc., erected new mills for printing calicoes. His factory became famous. The capacity of the factory was largely increased as time went on, and in 1875, Mr. Rennie sold out his interest for \$350,000. While the business was in Mr. Rennie's hands he paid out annually in wages over \$50,000. Since 1875, Messrs. Burns & Smith have occupied the premises, and are engaged in bleaching and dyeing. Their work is the conversion of cotton cloth, manufactured in Eastern mills, into hollands, lawns, etc. They employ 300 hands, and pay out in wages probably about \$25,000 per annum.

LODI CHEMICAL WORKS.—In 1855, Mr. Robert Rennie established the Lodi Chemical Works, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, on land adjoining his calico-printing mills, and of these works he is still in charge. Fifty men are employed here, and twenty thousand dollars paid them yearly. A variety of chemicals are manufactured, the most important being oil of vitriol, nitric acid, muriatic acid, and tin crystals. The raw materials used in their manufacture are obtained from foreign countries, the salt being brought from France, the sulphur from Sicily, and nitrate of soda from Chili. The Lodi Chemical Works are one of the oldest of their kind in the United States, and have an established reputation in the market which insures a ready sale for their products.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S WORKS.—In the south-east corner of Lodi township, not far from Passaic, is located one of the pumping stations on the Standard Oil Company's line of pipes from their oil-works in

Pennsylvania to the seaboard at Bayonne. This is the eleventh and last station on the line. The oil is forced through cylinders of iron tubing buried in the ground to the depth of sixteen inches, and as these follow the lay of the surface, through level, rolling, and hilly country, great pressure is required in forcing the oil through. As the danger of bursting the pipes would be very great in case it was forced directly to Bayonne, pumping stations are located at intervals of a score of miles, where the oil is received in reservoirs, and then pumped on to the next station. Four large iron tanks, with a capacity of 37,000 barrels each, and two large brick buildings, one with a chimney one hundred and fifteen feet high, constitute the leading features of the station at Lodi. Usually only two of these tanks are found at a station, but here there are extra ones for storing oil received by railroad from the oil-wells. Two hundred cars of one hundred barrels each are unloaded here daily, and preparations are being made for unloading four hundred cars per day. One of the buildings, forty by fifty feet, contains the engines and pumps, two of each. The other, forty by sixty feet, contains the telegraph-office and steam boilers, four in number. Only three boilers are used at a time, the other being kept in reserve. The engines are compound in their construction, direct in their action, and duplex in their connection. They run like a clock, twenty-four hours in a day, and three hundred and sixty-five days in a year. The steam boilers are subjected to a pressure of eighty pounds per square inch. For fuel egg anthracite is used. The furnaces run by natural draft, unaided by blower or exhaust, and consume about four tons per twenty-four hours. Each station is provided with a mercury pressure-gauge, showing how much pressure the oil pipes are subjected to, and this also shows when a burst or break occurs along the line. A small leak of from one to five barrels per hour the gauge would give indications of, hence there are line-walkers, the same as track-walkers on a railroad, who pass over the line every day. The force of men at the station consists of two engineers at \$75 per month, four firemen at \$50 per month, one coal-heaver at \$40 per month, and two telegraph operators at \$50 per month. The Standard Oil Company received no charter from the Legislature granting them a right of way, and hence they had to buy the right to lay their pipes from the property-owners along the line. Generally they bought the right for a merely nominal sum. By the deeds the Standard Oil Company is entitled to use the land for the purpose specified for a period of twenty years.

SAW- AND GRIST-MILLS OF DAVID KNOWLES.—The extensive saw- and grist-mills of David Knowles, Esq., are located on the Saddle River road, about half a mile from the village of Lodi. They are the largest in the township, and in operating them a force of several men are employed constantly. The grist-mill has three run of stone, and does the grind-

ing not only for Lodi, but to a large extent for the neighboring townships. At a short distance from the mills is the handsome brownstone residence of Mr. Knowles. The place presents an attractive appearance, and is known under the name of "Millbank."

Churches.—It can hardly be said that there are any old churches in the township of Lodi, all of them having been organized since 1845. For the number of church-members, however, the denominations are quite varied, there being as many as eight distinct denominations for a church membership of less than seven hundred. The Sunday-schools are generally largely attended, the number of pupils aggregating five hundred. The church property in the township is valued at over twenty-five thousand dollars. In three of the churches the preaching is in the Holland language. Many of the inhabitants of Lodi are members of churches in Hackensack, and these are not included in the above estimate.

In 1845 was organized the Lodi Congregational Church in the village of Lodi. Services were regularly held according to the creed of the Congregational Church at various places in this village until the year 1872, when a plot of ground was purchased and the present edifice erected at a cost of three thousand dollars. This has been entirely paid for, so that no debt on the church exists at present. The building is well fitted with all appropriate fixtures, including a pipe-organ. A library of several thousand volumes, formerly belonging to the Lodi Reading-room Association, has recently been purchased by the church. The ministers in succession since 1871 are Revs. Frank A. Johnson, F. Y. Lum, and William H. Broadhead. Since 1878 the pulpit has been supplied from a theological seminary in New York. The number of members at present is one hundred. There is a Sunday-school connected with this church, of which William Rennie is the superintendent, attended by about sixty pupils. The trustees for the present year are Ambrose Kennedy, David Hunter, and Andrew Morrison; Deacons, David Hunter, William Rennie, and Christian Creiger; Clerk, Frank D. Hunter.

In 1878 the founders of the Second Reformed Church of Lodi Village seceded from the Congregational Church. They were accompanied in their movement by the former pastor of the Congregational Church, Rev. R. M. Offerd. The secession from the Congregational Church was due to a dispute as to the regularity of the ordination of Mr. Offerd. On the 17th of September, 1878, he was admitted to the Classis of Paramus, and on the 10th of October of the same year was installed as pastor of the Second Reformed Church. The first sermon was preached in the edifice of the First Reformed Church on the 17th of March, 1878. Since then a house of worship has been erected at a cost of three thousand dollars, all of which has been paid except four hundred dollars. The present membership numbers sixty-five.

Services are held twice every Sunday, morning and evening. The elders of this church for the present year are Dugald McNaie, William L. Mercer, and James A. Demarest. The names of the deacons are Isaac C. Dowling, Abraham Vreeland, and George C. Mercer. A Sunday-school numbering seventy pupils is connected with the church. The superintendent is George C. Mercer.

The First (Holland) Reformed Church was organized in 1859. A house of worship was erected in the village of Lodi, at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars, during the same year. In 1868 the General Synod of the Holland Reformed Church in America directed that the term Holland be dropped from the name of the church, or placed in brackets. A majority of the members of this church in Lodi, with their pastor, Rev. W. C. Wust, disapproved of the change, and refused to comply with the direction. A minority, on the other hand, conceded the right of the General Synod to modify the name of the church, and were ready to carry out the direction. A question arose as to which party should have the church edifice. A long course of litigation followed, which terminated in favor of the minority. The ministers since the organization have been Rev. James Hyssoon, 1859-64; Rev. W. C. Wust, 1864-75; Rev. William F. Betz, 1875-78. Since then the pastor of this church has been Louis G. Jongeneel. The preaching is in the Holland language. There are sixty members. The first officers were: Deacons, Aart Jonsen Brun, Nicholas Boogartman, P. Vande Vreede; Elders, B. H. Smith, Christian Van Heest, Pieter Van Heest, Cornelius Vande Vreede, G. W. Burchkeyser. The officers of this church for the present year are: Elders, Jacob Cruson, Hendrick Wesdyke; Deacons, Dirk Stark, Lodowick Miller.

The body which seceded from the First (Holland) Reformed Church in 1868 assumed the name "Netherlands Reformed Church." The pastor, Rev. W. C. Wust, under whose leadership the secession was consummated, in 1876 gave a plot of ground to the society, on which an edifice was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars. Since that date their pastor accepted a call to preach in his native Holland. He remained there two years, and has recently returned. During his absence the services were conducted by one of the leading members, Mr. Daniel Cook. There are one hundred and fifty members of this church. The preaching is in the Holland language. The first officers of this church were Daniel Cook, Garret Buller, Peter Ney, Peter De Vries, M. Sacker, and A. Vogleson. The elections occur every two years. The present elders are the same as those in 1876. The deacons for present year are Peter Verhove, Peter De Vries, and Henry B. Proll. The superintendent of the Sunday-school, numbering forty-five pupils, is A. Vogleson.

The African Episcopal Zion Church of Lodi was organized about ten years ago. The society has a

church edifice, located on the Saddle River road, costing about eight hundred dollars, all of which is paid for except fifty dollars. There are only seven members. The pastor for a time was Henry Dumson. At present the pulpit is supplied, and services are held only every other Sunday. The trustees are Samuel Scudder and Thomas Hillgrove.

St. Francis of Sales' Roman Catholic Church of Lodi Village enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Catholic Church in Bergen County, and the only Catholic Church in New Jersey free of debt. It was organized in 1855. The present edifice was erected during that year at a cost of four thousand dollars, and was dedicated by Bishop J. Roosevelt Bayley, late Archbishop of Baltimore. It has always been, and still is, a mission church, its pulpit having been supplied in turn by pastors from Paterson, Hackensack, Fort Lee, and Carlstadt. The first pastor was L. D. Senez, and the present one is J. G. Funcke, of Carlstadt. The number of members is at present four hundred. Services alternate from nine to ten o'clock Sunday morning. Twice a week there is special instruction for children in addition to that in the Sunday-school. During Lent there is special instruction by the priest for all who choose to attend, besides the regular services. The lay trustees for the present year are James Hughes and Patrick MacMahon. The church will soon be consecrated. The Sunday-school numbers about forty. The baptisms average fourteen per year, and the communicants, eight.

The first public services of Protestant Christians in the village of Carlstadt were held in a building owned by the late Mr. Schoeninger, on May 23, 1869; the second on June 22d of the same year. Since that date services have been continued regularly every Sunday. A congregation was organized on August 18th of the same year, which joined the Presbyterian Church of the United States as "The First German Presbyterian Church of Carlstadt, N. J." Eighteen men and sixteen women joined the church on the day of its organization. The first sermon was preached from Luke xvii. 20-21. On the 4th of October, Rev. I. Winderick was installed as pastor of the congregation.

In 1871 a plot was bought on Division Avenue, and on July 4th the corner-stone laid of the present church edifice. This was furnished and dedicated to the worship of God on December 17th of the same year. In October of 1871, Rev. F. Vrem was installed as pastor of the congregation as successor of Rev. I. Winderick. Rev. T. Vrem's pastorate lasted for four years, when the present minister, Ferdinand O. Zesch, was installed. Rev. F. O. Zesch began his studies in Germany, and completed them at the theological seminary of Bloomfield, N. J. In 1873 a parsonage was built.

At the side of the church edifice in Carlstadt stands the building of the First Evangelical Sunday-school. This is attended by one hundred and seventy pupils.

The German Christian Ladies' Society, consisting of seventy members, occupies the same building.

In the district of Monachie there is a Baptist Chapel. The church edifice was erected in 1871 at a cost of about eight hundred dollars. The pulpit was supplied for a time by Rev. Mr. MacLaine, of Rutherford. Since his death no regular services have been held.

Burial-Places.—The township of Lodi has only two public burial-grounds, one in Lodi and the other in Carlstadt, both of comparatively recent origin. The one at Lodi is a Catholic cemetery, and was opened in 1855, when the Catholic Church was built. It is quite extensive, having been used for several years as a burial-ground by all the Catholics in Bergen County. The cemetery at Carlstadt was opened soon after the organization of the village in 1851. The inscriptions are mainly in German. Some of the more notable ones are given below :

Schum re sauft die gute
Seele, deine Leiden sind zu End.
Mir hast du zurueckgelassen
Einen Schmerz den niemand Kind.

Jacob Jansen.—Geb. d. 7ten Dec., 1811, Gest. d. 31ten Jan., 1865.

Komm Sterblicher betrachte mich :
Du lebst, ich lebe auf Erden,
Was du jetzt bist das war auch ich,
Was ich bin must du werden.

Georg Blum.—Gest. d. 15 Sept., 1868, alt 40 Jahre.

Hier in des Grabes dunkler Stille
Ruht unares besten Vaters Huelle:
Ewig folgt seinen treuen Herzen,
Das in reinster Liebebrach,
Unser waermster Dank mit Schmaerzen.

Hier Ruht Frierich Schule, geb. zu Hanover, 23 Jan., 1817, gest. zu Carlstadt d. 2 Juli, 1877.

NACHRUUF DEM SAENGER.

Du folgst innern Herzeudrang
Die Muse dienen ihn zu leben,
Man lauschte Deiner Toene Klang,
Den Saenger nur die Welt ergeben,
Doch Kaum verlisch der Toene glanz
War'n Freund und Hoffnung Dir entschunden
Was netzte Die des Rhumes Kranz :
Belchnung hast du nicht gefunden.

Directly north of the Carlstadt cemetery there is a very old private burial-ground, that of the Berry family. There are five stones here with the following inscriptions :

In memory of Philip Berry, who departed this life September 26th, 1793, aged 72 years, 1 month, and 4 days.

Remember, man, as thou goes by,
As thou art now so once was I,
As I am now so must thou be :
Prepare for death and follow me.

In memory of Catherine Berry, who departed this life August 14, 1803, aged 78 years, 2 months, and 6 days.

Hier Jut, Begraven, Hermannus Vogelvang, Oud : 33 : Jaar, Gestorven 19 : December : Aa 1797, Van : Holland.

Philip Berry, born July 4, 1763, died December 22, 1850.

In Memory of Eve Van Winkle, wife of Philip Berry, who departed this life April 16, 1843, aged 70 years, 5 months, and 25 days.

Historical Incidents and Reminiscences.—Early in the history of New Jersey Capt. John Berry, gentleman, received a grant of all the land lying between

the Boiling Spring at Rutherford, the Passaic River, Saddle River, Cherry Hill, and the Hackensack River. This grant included the land within the present township of Lodi. It is probable that Capt. Berry built the Pollify road, the oldest in the township, expecting to sell the land adjoining it for farms and building lots. He parceled out his land on the west side of this road into sections, extending back to the Passaic River and Saddle River. The buyers of these were the ancestors of many of the present leading citizens of Lodi township.

The proximity of Lodi township to the camping-ground of the Hessians during the Revolution rendered the inhabitants subject to many depredations on the part of the latter. The district of Monachie was nearly depopulated on account of the ravages of refugee bands of Hessians from New York. There is scarcely a representative of an old family in Lodi township who cannot relate harrowing tales of hunger, flight by night, burying of valuables in the earth, told him by his grandsire from personal experience during the struggle for independence one hundred years ago.

At the old Hopper homestead on the Pollify road a division of soldiers made themselves at home for a number of weeks, the officers sleeping in the house, and the common soldiers under the trees in the orchard immediately back of the house. One night Mrs. Hopper was awakened from her slumbers by noise among the pigs in the pig-pen. Mrs. Hopper at once aroused the officers and requested them to investigate the causes of the disturbance. They thereupon ran out into the darkness in the direction of the sounds and discovered one of their own men in the act of carrying off a struggling pig. Considering the miscreant as a poacher on their own preserves, the officers flogged him so severely that neither he nor any of his comrades ever afterwards repeated the experiment. It is not related whether Mrs. Hopper's pleasure at the rescue was of long duration, but it is probable that His Majesty's officers had as keen an appetite for pork as their subordinates, and that the pigs were soon a thing of the past.

The Hessians made many expeditions into Monachie, and on such occasions were accustomed to fire into dwelling-houses regardless of the danger to the lives of women and children. On one of their raids they stabbed in the back and killed old Abraham Allen as he was trying to escape from them. A single incident worthy of note occurred here in the Revolution. A party of Hessians had stolen all the cows for miles around, and were driving them to their boat on the Hackensack followed by a band of angry farmers. Arrived there they found to their dismay the tide low and their boat, on which they intended to embark, high and dry. The cattle were at once abandoned. Many of the Hessians were killed by shots from their pursuers, or drowned in attempting to swim the river. The ammunition of the farmers

gave out after a few shots, or not one of the plunderers would have escaped to tell the tale of their misfortune.

During the Revolution Peter Kipp, who lived in the house at present occupied by Henry Kipp, Esq., on the Pollifly road, was one day away from home on a horseback ride. During his absence two men, whom it may be taken for granted were in the service of his Majesty, called at his house and requested something to eat from Mrs. Kipp. She asked them to make themselves at home in her sitting-room while she prepared a luncheon. While the unsuspecting lady was out of the room the two men searched for valuables, and in a vacant space above the fireplace discovered an old teapot containing five hundred pounds in gold. This they concealed under their clothing, and having eaten what was set before them by Mrs. Kipp, paid her very liberally from their ill-gotten wealth, and set out from the house. When Mr. Kipp returned his wife greeted him at the door with "See here, Peter, see what I have got!" at the same time showing him the money which she had received. Mr. Kipp at once recognized it as some that he had hidden away in the old teapot. "My teapot, my teapot," he cried, and sprang to the little cupboard above the fireplace. His worst fears were realized. He at once made inquiries, and learned which road the robbers had taken. Without informing his wife the reason for his action, he mounted his horse, and galloped in the direction the men had gone. They had been too quick for him, for before he reached Jersey City they had taken a boat and rowed to New York. He gave up the race, and retracing his steps, entered his house. Mrs. Kipp is related to have locked the door after him, and having confronted him, demanded an explanation of his seemingly strange action. The truth was soon made known to her, and it is said "she fainted stone dead away."

In the village of Corona there lived some twelve years ago, on the farm at present occupied by Mr. L. Olmstead, a Mr. Durie, who dreamed that Capt. Kidd's treasure was buried on his land. The hallucination affected him so powerfully that he employed a number of laborers to dig from sunset till midnight for several weeks. No conversation was allowed among the workmen, from a superstition that the treasure would sink into the bowels of the earth if human voices were heard in its proximity. A cavity some sixty feet in depth is visible to this day as the result of their labors. Of course nothing was ever found, and Mr. Durie in his chagrin resolved to vent his spite on his employes by refusing to pay them for their work. A suit was instituted by the men to recover their wages, which, the papers of that period say, proved very amusing to the public.

As is stated elsewhere, the marshy swamps of Lodi are very extensive. In the summer months mosquitoes are generated here by myriads, and it is as much

as a person's life is worth to pass through them after dusk. Many years ago these swamps, swarming with the pests above mentioned, were used as a place of torture for delinquent negroes. If a negro committed any offense, however slight, he was shackled and handcuffed and sent off to spend the night in the dreaded swamps of Lodi. It is stated that many of those treated in this manner died from a single night's exposure there, their bodies swelling enormously from the poison injected by the mosquitoes. Indeed, the negro race seems to have been subjected to exceedingly severe treatment, not only in Bergen but in other counties, as the following, copied from the freeholders' records in a neighboring county, shows: "June 4, 1741, Daniel Harrison sent in his account of wood carted for burning two negroes, allowed £0 11s. 0d.; Feb. 23, 1741, Joseph Hedden's account for wood to burn the negroes, allowed £0 7s. 0d."

John I. Berry is a lineal descendant from John Berry, who was the progenitor of the family in Bergen County and one of the original patentees of a grant of some two thousand acres of land in Old Hackensack township, and made a petition on July 1, 1709, to the Governor-in-chief of the province of New Jersey and New York to have the claim of one David Demarias for the same land set aside. Rev. Theodore B. Romeyn says in his historical discourse, delivered upon the occasion of the reopening and dedication of the First Reformed (Dutch) Church at Hackensack, May 2, 1869, "This John Berry, of such considerate and generous impulses, whose memory is precious because of his gifts, rather than because of his great possessions, originally in 1669, together with certain associates, became the owner, under the administration of Governor Carteret, of a tract of land extending from the Sandford grant on the south 'six miles into the country,' including thus the present village of Hackensack, running from the Hackensack River on the east to what is now called Saddle River on the west, and what is now called Cole's Creek on the north." . . . "The present site of the church, together with adjoining lands, making about two acres and three-quarters, including a large portion of the 'Green,' or Park in the west, was donated to the church April 20, 1696, by Captain John Berry." Thus it appears that the founder of the Berry family here was a man of large enterprise, and one of the founders of the first institutions in what is now Bergen County. It seems certain also that he was a Christian, if the language used in his will is any indication of his character,—"I commit my soul into the hands of God, my Creator, with a well-grounded persuasion that Jesus Christ, in his human nature, taken in his Divine, hath made full payment unto Divine Justice for all my sins and transgressions, and that his righteousness shall be imputed to me for my justification."

William Berry, a descendant of John Berry, settled in the township of Lodi, near what is now the village



John S. Berry



Jacob S. Hopper

of Carlstadt, where he owned considerable real estate, and settled a homestead, which has been in the family since, a period of about one hundred and thirty years.

His children were John, born in 1756; Albert, born in 1759; Mary, born in 1761; Jane, born in 1763; Albert (2d), born in 1766; Elizabeth, born in 1770; John W., born in 1772; Sarah, born in 1775; and Eleanor, born in 1776.

Of these children, John W. Berry was father of our subject, and resided upon the homestead during his life, dying Feb. 9, 1859. He lived in the old house by the low lands until 1825, when he built on or near its site a stone house, which was burned in 1873. His wife, whom he married Feb. 23, 1794, was Elizabeth Terhune, who was born Oct. 19, 1773, and died May 31, 1857. The children of this union were Elizabeth, wife of Cornelius Banta, William, Stephen, Albert, Sarah, wife of Nicholas Terhune, Stephen (2d), Letitia, wife of John H. Ackerman, Mary, wife of Enoch Blinkerhoff, and John I.

The homestead property was divided between two of their sons, William and John I., the former taking that part on which was the old stone house, and the latter the part farther back, upon which his father erected a substantial house, in which he resided after his marriage until his death, located on the Pollify road. John I. Berry, like his ancestors, followed agricultural pursuits, and was well known as a man of sterling integrity, correct habits, and strict morality. He was a supporter of all worthy local objects, and sought in a quiet way to fulfill the full duties of a good citizen. He was born July 18, 1812, and died Feb. 13, 1872. His wife, whom he married Oct. 12, 1833, is Sarah, daughter of Thomas Linford and Sarah Seigler, of Passaic, and granddaughter of James Linford, a native of England, who came to America while a young man to avoid being pressed into the English army. James Linford's wife was a Miss Van Riper, who bore him several children.

Mrs. John I. Berry was born July 27, 1808, is a woman of superior intelligence and Christian excellence, and while she has never had any children of her own, she has not forgotten the needy and unfortunate, inasmuch as she has reared several children to mature years, and has one adopted daughter, Lizzie, wife of David D. Vreeland, who resides with her and cares for her in her declining years.

Mrs. Berry's brothers and sisters were John, Thomas, Margaret, Eunice, Mary, Christina, and Sarah, all of whom were married and reared families.

Jacob I. Hopper.—It appears from the records of the First Reformed Dutch Church at Hackensack that William Hoppe (Hopper) was one of its members as early as 1686, that Mattys Hoppe and his wife, Antie Forkse, are recorded as members of the same church the following year, and that their daughter Christyna was baptized on confession of her faith also in 1686.

The great-grandfather of our subject, Garret Hop-

per, of Holland origin, purchased a large tract of land, extending from the Hackensack River to Slaughter Dam, some five hundred acres of which became the homestead of the family. He was also recorded a member of the same church as early as 1729. His son, Jacob Hopper, had his residence on the property on the Pollify road, leading from the Paterson turnpike to Carlstadt. Jacob Hopper's wife was Cornelia, who bore him the following children: Katrina, wife of John Earle, who died in the beginning of the Revolutionary war; Henry Garret and John I. settled on the homestead, which was divided between them, the latter occupying the homestead part; and Elizabeth, wife of Cornelius Terhune, grandson of John Terhune, the progenitor of the Terhune family, and who settled where Sheriff Jacob C. Terhune resides, in 1881, upon coming to this country. Jacob Hopper died about 1815, aged eighty-eight.

John I. Hopper, the father of our subject, was born in 1775, and died in 1833, on the homestead where he resided during his whole life. His wife was Maria, daughter of Albert Terhune, who died Jan. 1, 1857, aged seventy-six years. Their children were Cornelia, wife of John Terhune, a farmer and miller of New Barbadoes, who died in 1879, aged seventy-nine; Altia, widow of Albert A. Brinkerhoff, now living in Hackensack at the age of eighty; Catherine, wife of Jonathan Hopper, a merchant of Paterson; Albert, died in 1833, aged twenty-four; Jacob I.; John, a lawyer of Paterson City; Eliza; Maria, wife of Henry Demarest, of New York; Jane, wife of Dr. Wilson, of New York, both of whom are deceased.

John I. Hopper was drafted to serve in the war of 1812, but furnished a substitute. He was a man of superior mind, and possessed ideas of business and enterprise in advance of those around him. He was a representative farmer, and marketed his produce and butter in New York, the latter always being of the finest quality, for which he was frequently awarded a premium. He possessed more than ordinary book knowledge for his time, and had been educated in the private school of the well-known and highly-educated teacher, Dr. Wilson, of Hackensack. He is said to have used springs under his wagon and a top on it, the first of any one who carried his products to a New York market, and in 1818 he erected the fine and substantial brownstone house now standing on the premises, commanding a good view of the surrounding country, and on what is known in 1881 as "Terrace Avenue." In church matters he was zealous, well read, and officially served the First Reformed Church as an elder and deacon for many years, opposing the movement of the seceders at first, but finally joining them.

Jacob I. Hopper, his son, was born on the homestead Dec. 21, 1810, and has there spent his life. He has given his active business life almost entirely to agricultural pursuits, stock-raising, and gardening. As early as 1840 he began the cultivation of straw-

berries for a New York market, which business he successfully carried on for many years, and even at first used to market some three thousand baskets daily. He has never sought political place or held office, but preferred the quiet and independence of the farm and the society of his friends. He is a man of sound judgment, judicious management and integrity in all the relations of life, and while he has been blessed with a fair competence, he has always contributed to the various objects around him needing support and encouragement. In the stone house where he resides stands the old clock brought from Holland by his ancestors two hundred years ago, which still ticks the time away, while its owners in regular succession have in turn passed away. It is among the relics that point to the past, and must have been among the luxuries, although a necessity, of those who centuries ago sought a free country in the wilds of America. Mr. Hopper was united in marriage in 1835 to Ann, daughter of Garret Merselis and Lenah De Gray, of Preakness, Passaic Co., N. J. She was born Dec. 13, 1812, was a woman of great devotion to her family, esteemed by all who knew her, and always made her house the welcome place of her many friends. She died in June, 1868. Their children are John, who was graduated at Rutgers College in the class of 1857, and Ellen.

Michael Van Winkle.—The progenitor of the Van Winkle family, as is elsewhere stated in this volume, was Walling Jacobs. He was of Holland lineage, and left a numerous descent, most of whom were residents of Bergen, Passaic, and Hudson Counties in New Jersey. Walling Van Winkle, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, resided in Bergen County, upon the original tract of land, a portion of which his grandson now occupies. His children were five sons,—Jacob, Cornelius, John, Walling, Halmagh, and one daughter, Maretje, who became Mrs. Housman. Mr. Van Winkle spent his life upon the homestead, and there his death occurred. His sons Jacob, Walling, and Halmagh, as also the daughter, were residents of the same county. Halmagh was born June 22, 1761, on the paternal estate, where his life was devoted to farming pursuits. He was united in marriage to Miss Maria, daughter of Adrian Post, who became the mother of seven children,—Walling, Adrian, John, Michael, Jane (Mrs. Berry), Gertrude (Mrs. Sip), and Elizabeth, who died in youth.

The death of Mr. Van Winkle occurred in 1822, and that of his wife the year previous. The birth of Michael, their youngest child, took place at the ancestral home of Lodi, Oct. 13, 1800, where he has, during a long and active life, resided, and which has been the property of the family for successive generations. During his early life he availed himself of the opportunities for education afforded at the schools in Acquackanonk (now Passaic), and later entered the arena of mercantile life as a clerk in the store of Abram Zabriskie. After three years thus spent he

returned to his home and engaged in the cultivation and improvement of the farm. Upon the death of his father he was bequeathed two hundred and twenty-five acres, a portion of which is still retained and occupied by him. He was, in July, 1822, married to Miss Agnes, daughter of Henry I. Kip, of Passaic County, to whom were born children,—Maria (Mrs. Henry Outwater), whose death occurred in 1864; Clarissa (Mrs. Henry H. Yereance), and Wilhelmus, of whom the latter resides upon and is manager of the paternal estate. Both Mr. Van Winkle and his son were formerly Old-Line Whigs, and are now firm advocates of the principles of the Republican party. The former, though not an active politician, has served as freeholder of the township of Lodi, and has been a member of the township committee, justice of the peace, and poor-master. He has also held the appointment of major of the Second Battalion New Jersey Militia from Bergen County. His religious affiliations are with the Reformed (Dutch) Church, both he and Mrs. Van Winkle being members of the First Reformed Church of Passaic. Both Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle, after a peaceful and happy married life of sixty years, are still in the enjoyment of health and unusual mental vigor.

Peter S. Demarest.—In the historical discourse of Rev. Theodore B. Romeyn, delivered at Hackensack, N. J., May 2, 1869, we find the following:

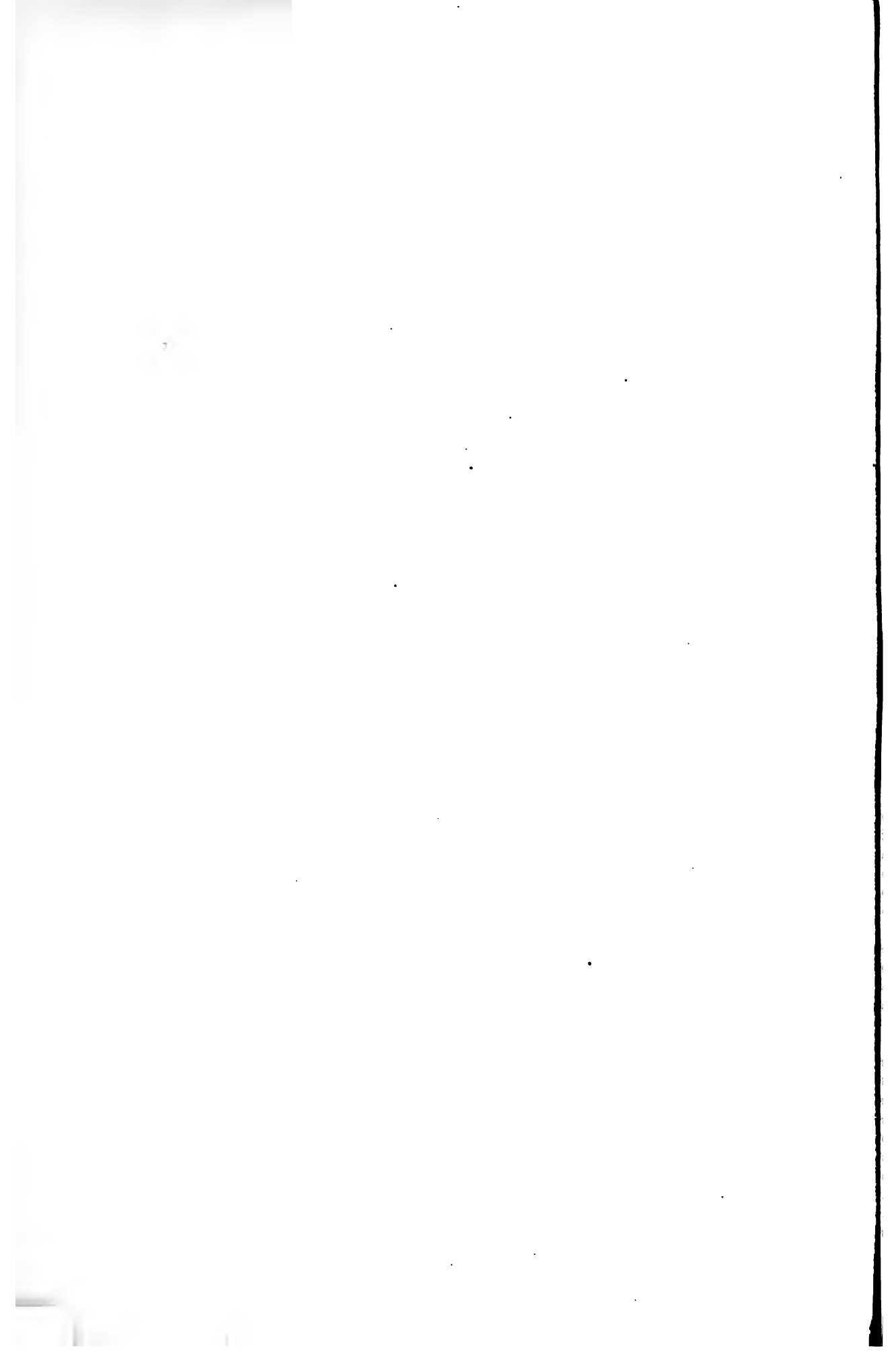
"One David Demarias (Desmaretz) was another of the very early settlers of whom at least something is known. He emigrated from France in or about 1676, belonging to that large family of Huguenots which came to this country to escape the heretic's doom and enjoy 'freedom to worship God.' With him were three sons,—David, John, and Samuel. As far back as 1820 one interested in this family found by search seven thousand names connected with it, branches of the original stalk. It is said that when Demarias came to this country he settled at first on Manhattan Island, where he purchased the whole of Harlem, but soon after he disposed of that property and moved within the present Hackensack township, where he purchased two thousand acres, extending along the easterly side of the river from New Bridge to a point beyond Old Bridge, and easterly so far as the line of the Northern Railroad. We are informed that he, and others with him, were so harassed from time to time for half a century by different individuals who laid claim to the land, that it was purchased by them no less than four times. The original deed on record at Amboy is dated June 8, 1677."

From this progenitor of the family have sprung a numerous progeny, who by intermarriage with the descendants of other old families have mingled the French blood with that of the German, English, and Scotch, until hardly a family in Bergen County can be found that cannot trace in some line of its relations back to the original Demarest.

The grandfather of our subject was Peter Dema-



Michael Van Winkle



rest, who resided in old English Neighborhood, where the family had been residents since their first settlement in Bergen County. His son Stephen, father of our subject, removed from English Neighborhood, now in Ridgfield township, and settled the homestead at Pollifly, now on Terrace Avenue and Paterson turnpike, containing some one hundred acres of land. His first wife, a Miss De Mott, bore him one



Peter S. Demarest

son, John, who died at the age of twenty-one years. His second wife was Widow Van Winkle, formerly Margaret Ackerman, who was born May 11, 1788, and died Oct. 24, 1856, leaving an only child, Peter S. Demarest, subject of this sketch, who inherited the homestead.

Peter S. Demarest was born on the homestead settled by his father at Pollifly, April 15, 1817; there spent his life as a farmer, and died Jan. 17, 1867. He was a man of unostentatious ways, preferred the quiet life of an agriculturist to strife and contention in politics or seeking public place, and was esteemed by all who knew him for his integrity, honesty of purpose, and conscientious discharge of the full duties of a good citizen. He was a man of sterling moral principles, correct and temperate habits, and a member of, first, the Reformed Dutch Church, and subsequently of the Presbyterian Church at Hackensack. His wife, whom he married Oct. 20, 1841, is Jane, daughter of Garret Bertholf and Sally Myers, of Hackensack township, and who was born Jan. 2, 1819, survives her husband and resides upon the homestead. The stone house erected by the family,

situated on Terrace Avenue, commands a fine view of Hackensack and the surrounding country.

The Bertholfs are recorded as members of the Reformed Dutch Church at Hackensack as early as 1696, and the progenitor of the family here was Rev. Guillaume Bertholf, who came from Holland in the capacity of catechizer, voorleser, and schoolmaster. With such acceptability and usefulness did he discharge his trust that the people desired him to be their minister, and at their expense he was sent to Holland to be educated in 1693. In 1694 he returned, and was the first regularly installed minister of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Jersey, and was licensed to preach by the Classis of Middleburg for the churches of Hackensack and Acquackanonk, Sept. 16, 1693.

Mrs. Demarest's father was born Aug. 22, 1790, and died May 5, 1876. Her mother was born Dec. 20, 1797, and died Feb. 26, 1840. The children of Garret Bertholf are Lydia, Jane, John, Margaret, and Cornelius.

The children of Peter S. and Jane Demarest are Margaretta, wife of Walter H. Dodd; Stephen, a farmer in Missouri; Garret, a merchant in Hackensack; Richard, a farmer on the homestead; William, deceased; Cornelius, associated with his brother Garret in business; and Jennie.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

WASHINGTON.

THE township of Washington lies on the northern boundary line of the county, and also forms a portion of the State boundary line. In its area it embraces 19,525 acres, and is in extent much larger than many of the more southerly townships. It was formerly a portion of Harrington, and the proposition to divide this territory met with little favor from the larger proportion of the inhabitants of the latter township. It was, therefore, in the midst of the most strenuous opposition that the new organization was first ushered into existence.

The fertility of the lands of the township and the wealth of its inhabitants afford it a commanding and influential position in the county, while its intimate association with the events of the Revolution renders the ground replete with historic interest. It may, therefore, readily be assumed that Washington, immediately on becoming a separate township, took a foremost rank in the affairs of the county. This she has ever since maintained, and at no time was her influence and enterprise more conspicuous than in the service rendered during the late Rebellion. Tradition relates that the army of Gen. Washington was encamped within the township limits during the Revolution, and in the district known as the "Overkill Neighborhood" occurred the surprise and slaughter of

Col. Baylor's light-horse on the night of Oct. 27, 1778. The early settlers in this portion of the county were chiefly of Dutch descent, many of them having come directly from Holland. The lands are in numerous instances owned and cultivated by the descendants of these worthy pioneers.

Washington may be geographically described as bounded on the north by Rockland County, N. Y., south by Midland and Harrington, east by Harrington, and west by Hohokus and Ridgewood. The New Jersey and New York Railroad runs through the township in nearly a northerly direction, with stations at Westwood, Hillsdale, Pascack, Park Ridge, and Mont Vale.

Natural Features.—The surface of the township is greatly diversified, and this variety adds much to its natural beauty. Several ranges of hills extend north and south, with valleys of great fertility lying between them. The Saddle River Valley on the west and the Pascack on the east are among the most attractive and luxuriant. The soil here is an especially rich gravelly loam, which produces abundant crops. The soil of Chestnut Ridge is a clay bottom combined with sandstone, while the land lying on the eastern border of the Pascack Valley is a sandy loam, as indeed is all the soil bordering the Hackensack River, and very fertile. Swampy land prevails to some extent in Washington, a tract in the northwest portion, popularly known as the Bear's Nest, being especially noticeable. The staple product is fruit, the cultivation of which is attended with much profit, since a ready market is afforded in the neighboring cities. Grain is also grown with success, the land being well adapted to wheat, corn, oats, rye, and buckwheat.

The ground is amply watered by the Hackensack River on the east and the Saddle River stream on the west, while numerous small brooks having their source either in Rockland County or the north portion of the township pour their waters into the rivers above named.

Of these the most prominent are the Pascack and Bear Creek. These rivulets afford power for numerous saw- and grist-mills which do a thriving business.

The real estate of the township is valued at \$1,273,895, and the personal property at \$309,375.

The taxes were for 1880 as follows: county tax, \$5009.46; bounty and interest, \$3377.48; poor and township tax, \$2047.18; State school tax, \$2524.94; special school tax, \$677.91; road tax, \$3128.48; dog tax, \$78.50.

Early Settlements.—The township of Washington in its early history is associated with the names of Wortendyke, Blauvelt, Eckerson, Hering, Demarest, Holdrum, Storm, Brickell, Hopper, Westervelt, Bogert, Van Emburgh, Campbell, Banta, Perry, and others. Many if not all of these names are still represented by later generations, a portion of whom have inherited the paternal estates. The traditions

of the fathers have in a few instances been preserved, but with most of these families little of interest is remembered prior to the present century. The Wortendykes are among the earliest residents of the township, the progenitor of whom was Jacob, who came from Holland at a period prior to the Revolution and settled in Harrington township. He had two sons, Rinear and Frederick, both of whom located in Washington. Rinear married, and had as descendants Cornelius, Rinear, Frederick, Albert, and Jacob. The latter was married to Elizabeth Campbell, and had children, Rinear and two daughters, the former of whom is still living in the township in his eighty-eighth year. Frederick, the son of Jacob first mentioned, had sons, Frederick, Peter, and James, whose descendants still live in the township.

Albert, the son of the first Rinear, married and had children,—David, Abram, Rinear, and a daughter, Jane. Rinear is the only one of this number who survives. He resides at Park Ridge, and has attained his ninetieth year. Abram has two sons living, Abram, residing in New York, and Albert A., who is engaged in manufacturing at Park Ridge. Frederick F. and Peter Wortendyke each represent other branches of the same family.

The Hopper family are of Holland descent, the earliest one remembered in Washington being Abram, who had among his children one Jacob. He resided at Kinderkamack, on property now occupied by John Smith, and which was formerly the homestead. Jacob had one son, Abram, who settled on ancestral land and had children,—Abram, Garret, Isaac, John, James, and Jacob, and one daughter. Jacob located upon the farm now occupied by his only son, Richard Hopper, while a daughter, residing at Westwood, is Mrs. J. C. Westervelt. The son of Abram is James, now living in the township in his ninetieth year. Another branch was that of Nicholas Hopper, who resided in Hohokus, and had three sons, John, Jacob, and Andrew. The first is deceased, Andrew resides in Hohokus, and Jacob is still living in Washington with his son Garret in advanced years.

The Brickell family were originally from Rockland County, the first member of whom was probably George, who fell in the Revolutionary conflict. He had two sons, George and Thomas, the latter of whom came to the township of Washington (then Harrington) and pursued the weaver's craft. He was united in marriage to Altye, daughter of William Bogert, and had twelve children, of whom seven now reside in the township. The sons were George, John, and David, of whom George and David are in Washington, and John in Newark. Much of the land now embraced in the village of Westwood belonged to this family.

Among the oldest families in the township is that of Bogert, who are of Holland ancestry, and the pioneer of whom was Isaac, who exchanged property in New York City for a tide-mill near Hackensack.

This change of residence was deemed advisable from the impaired health of his son, who met with an accident while pursuing his trade of carpenter. In the year 1765 he purchased property described in a deed now in possession of the family, bearing the above date, and located near Westwood, on the old Paramus road. The former owner of this land was one John Maselius, who received for it the sum of one hundred pounds. Isaac Bogert had children, Jacobus and Albert, both of whom lived in the township, and the former of whom died during the war of the Revolution. The property of Albert was inherited by his son Isaac, who married Margaret Durie, and had children, David and Leah. Hannah Ackerman became the wife of David and the mother of three children, of whom two, Isaac and Mrs. B. Z. Van Emburgh, reside in the township, the former on the land purchased in 1765. Of other branches of the family in Washington are John J., James K., and Stephen, sons of James Bogert, and the family of Jacob Bogert, who have until recently resided in the township.

The origin of the Demarest family in Bergen County has been more fully given elsewhere in this volume. Of the members of the family in Washington, Garret Demarest located on the mill-site now occupied by Robert Yates, and had five sons,—Tunis, James, Abram, Samuel, and John, and three daughters. All the sons were residents of the township. Tunis met death as the result of an accident, and Samuel lived on land now occupied by his son, Garret S. Demarest. A second son died in childhood, and a daughter became Mrs. John Hopper. Garret S. has spent his life on the family property, and been largely identified with the township surveys. Another branch of the family was represented by two brothers, John and Abram, the former of whom settled on the land now occupied by Paul Powless, in the southeast part of the township, and the latter in Harrington. Neither left descendants. Still another member of the family, Jacobus Demarest, was a resident of the township during the Revolutionary war, first at Old Hook, and later at Mont Vale. He had children,—David, Abram, and John, and two daughters. All the sons lived and died in the township. John had five children, of whom a son, James, and a daughter reside in the township. Abram left a son who has removed from Washington, and a daughter who is deceased.

Another representative of the family, named John, had nine children, the sons being Garret, John, David, and James J. The latter and three sisters reside in the township.

Peter Perry was an early resident, and purchased a large tract in the northeast corner of the township. He had sons, Peter, Johannes, and Jacob, all of whom are deceased. Peter resided upon the State line, and Jacob and Johannes in Rockland County. They left descendants in the township, though not of the same name.

The Ackerson family (formerly and at present spelled Eckerson) antedate the Revolution in the period of their settlement, the first of whom, Garret located at Old Tappan, in Harrington township, and his eldest son, John, upon a tract of land purchased for him by his father at Pascack. Two younger sons, Cornelius and Abram, were ultimately left the homestead at Tappan. John married Garritje Hogencamp, and had children, Garrit and one daughter, who became Mrs. Nicholas Zabriskie.

Garrit, born in 1779, had four children, John G., Cornelius G., Garrit G., and James G., the only survivor of whom is Garrit G., now residing at Hackensack. Cornelius, one of the sons of Garrit, the progenitor of the family, is represented in the township by Mrs. Jacob Banta, and the daughter of Cornelius G., who is Mrs. Nicholas B. Ackerman, with her sons, John and Garrit, also reside in Washington, on the homestead of her father.

Jacob Eckerson was an early settler in Dutchess County. His son Thomas came to the township as early as 1820, and, as appears by old deeds of conveyance now in possession of his great-grandson, purchased the land still owned by the family. Thomas, aforesaid, had nine children, of whom Edward married and also had nine children, his only son being Thomas, who was married to Reganah Hill. Their children were two in number, one of whom, Edward T., is in possession of the ancestral home.

The Westervelt family are among the earliest, the first to arrive in Washington having been Casparus I., who had a son, John C., who was also the father of a son named Casparus I. John C. was married to Agnes Van Derbeck, and had children,—Casparus I., Sarah, and Martintie. Casparus I. was united in marriage to Maria Van Riper, and had one son, Capt. J. C. Westervelt, now residing at Westwood, the homestead, though still retained in the family, being at present occupied by tenants. The family names have been perpetuated in this instance through successive generations.

The Alyea family were very early in their settlement in Washington, the first being Jacobus, who resided on the farm now occupied by James K. Bogert. He died during the latter part of the last century, and was buried in the Old Hook cemetery. None of the family remain in the township.

The earliest member of the Banta family to settle in Washington was John, born Oct. 6, 1824, who resided at Pascack and married Margaret Duryea, to whom were born four children—Henry, John, Jacob, and Agnes. All of these sons remained in the township and settled upon the original land, which was divided among them. The descendants of John still reside in Bergen County. Henry was married to Margaret Demarest, and had sons,—John, Garret, Jacob, Henry, and Tunis,—all of whom located in the township. The descendants of Tunis and Henry reside at Hackensack. Garret lived upon the place now

occupied by his son. Jacob remained at Pascack, on the homestead, and had two daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Peter Jersey, now resides at Pascack. Mrs. James Demarest, another daughter, remained upon the homestead during her lifetime.

The Blauvelt family are of Holland descent, and associated with some of the most stirring events of the Revolutionary period. Among a large family of brothers were Jacobus and Cornelius D., the former of whom settled near Mont Vale and had four sons—James, John, David, and Tunis—and six daughters. Among these sons his land, embracing a tract of two hundred acres, was divided. All but Tunis left descendants. John I., the son of John, resides in the township. Cornelius D., a soldier of the Revolutionary war, had a son, David C., who was the father of James D. and John D. Blauvelt, both residents of Washington.

At the home of Cornelius D. Blauvelt, whose wife was a member of the Hering family, occurred one of the most heartless massacres of the Revolution,—the surprise and slaughter of a detachment of Col. Baylor's command. The spot upon which the Blauvelt home was located, as described to the historian by one of the descendants of the family, was at River Vale, on the west side of the river, on the site of the house more recently occupied by L. Cleveland, the original structure having long since been demolished. The night was severely cold, and the troops were quartered in the barn, the officer in command with some of his subordinates having been more comfortably provided for at the house. Guards were stationed about the place, who at three successive times reported to the officer the impossibility of longer enduring the terrible cold. He remarked to the troops that they must protect themselves as the guards were relieved. A party of Hessians surrounded the buildings, and at once directed their attention to the barn where most of the troops were quartered. The major and surgeon, who were in the house, were taken prisoners. The defenseless soldiers found escape impossible. They were captured and slaughtered without quarter, and their bodies thrown into a neighboring tan-vat; but three escaped by fleeing to an adjoining wood and secreting themselves.

The earliest member of the Campbell family in the township was named John, a native of New Jersey, who came to Washington soon after the close of the Revolution. He at once established a wampum-factory, and conducted an extensive business, supplying all the Indian agents and traders of the day with this commodity. Mr. Campbell had eight children, all of whom located in the township. The sons of Abram A., one of these children, are John A., James A., David A., and Abram A., who now reside here and still conduct the business established by their forefathers. These wares, consisting of pipes, beads, moons, etc., made from conch-shells, and all known

under the general name of wampum, are supplied to the Indian agents, and by them disposed of to the red men.

Conrad Storms, of Holland descent, and probably the first representative of the family in the township, resided upon the property now occupied by Henry Storms. His children were a son, Henry, and a daughter, the former of whom married Margaret Holdrom, and had children,—Conrad, Cornelius, and two daughters. Conrad was married to Hester Ackerman, of Hohokus, and had children,—Henry C., Albert C., and one daughter. Both of these sons occupy portions of the original estate.

The Ackermans trace their descent to Mrs. Elenor Ackerman, who came to the township with a large family of sons, among whom were David, Garret, and Johannes. The latter married a daughter of Cornelius Demarest, and had four children,—Garret, Cornelius, and two daughters. Garret settled upon the Demarest homestead and left no family. The children of Cornelius Ackerman were John, Garret C., Henry, Cornelius, and two daughters, of whom the only survivors are Garret and the daughters aforesaid.

The Van Emburghs are of Holland descent, John, the progenitor of the family in New Jersey, having settled in Essex County, and later removed to Franklin township. His son Henry, who lived and died in the latter township, was united in marriage to Mary Voohris, and became the father of ten children, of whom Albert settled in Washington. He married Hannah, daughter of Nicholas Zabriskie, and had three children,—B. Z., H. A., and Nicholas, all residents of the township.

The Van Wagoners are an early family, and located in the southern portion of Washington. Albert and John Van Wagoner are the present representatives in the township.

The Hering family are of Dutch descent, and intimately associated with the early history of the county. Four brothers purchased a tract of one thousand acres in New York State, the deed bearing date 1729, and subsequently an additional six hundred in Washington (then Harrington) township, upon which three cousins, sons of the original settlers, and all named Cornelius, located, each of whom was given a tract embracing two hundred acres. One portion of this land was situated at Pascack, the descendants of the son who settled here being William, John, Cornelius, and James.

One of the four brothers at first named was Abram A. F. Hering, whose son, Cornelius Abram, settled upon the farm now occupied by Abram C. Hering. The children of Cornelius A. were Ralph, Abram, and four daughters. Both sons located upon the family estate. The children of Ralph were Cornelius R. and David. David had two sons, Ralph D. and David, the former of whom resides in the township. The earlier members of this family were identified with

many of the Revolutionary scenes which transpired in the township.

The Holdrum family are of Holland extraction, and very early in their settlement in Bergen County. The earliest representatives now recalled were three brothers,—William, Nicholas, and a third, who is the ancestor of the present members of the family in the township.

They settled respectively at Mont Vale, North Pascack, and what was known as the "Overkill" Neighborhood. William had one daughter, who became Mrs. Abram Demarest. Nicholas had a son, William, who was the father of a son Nicholas and daughters.

The third brother above mentioned had children—Cornelius C., James, and William,—the former of whom now resides on a part of the old homestead. Peter M., the son of William, is living at Westwood, and the children of James, with the exception of Abram C. Holdrum, have all removed from the township.

Schools.—The township sustains six schools, with school property valued at eight thousand five hundred dollars, and having a seating capacity for four hundred and six children. This township, like many others, is devoid of records, and historical facts can only be gleaned from the oldest inhabitants residing within the territory. Previous to 1838 the school districts were marked out as the convenience of residents dictated. Each parent sent his children where he chose and paid a tuition fee for the instruction received.

The school-houses were built by contribution and voluntary labor. After 1838 a school committee elected at the annual township meeting controlled the matter, the districts not being materially altered. They remained thus until 1846, when by act of Legislature the school committee was discontinued, a town superintendent was placed in charge, and a regular division into districts effected. Various changes occurred from that date until 1867, when the township was superseded by a county superintendent, since which time no alterations have been made. The territory is now divided into six districts, the first of which is River Vale, No. 20. This is located in the northeastern part of the township, and formerly belonged to District No. 19, now a part of Harrington. In the year 1857 a division was made, cutting off that portion lying on the west side of the Hackensack River, which was enlarged by annexing a portion of Washingtonville and Middletown, and is now known as above mentioned.

In 1857 a building was erected at the expense of the district. This was the earliest school-house in the vicinity, and is still in use. It is constructed of wood, is one story high, and substantially furnished with many of the modern aids to the teacher. The school, however, has never attained a high standard, and rarely risen above the elementary course. The present teacher is James A. Coe.

Westwood, No. 21, is in the southeastern part of the township, in a beautiful portion of the county. The thriving hamlet of Westwood is in this district, though the school is located at Old Hook, on the road from Closter to Kinderkamack. This district was formed prior to the year 1800, and its boundary lines have not been changed since that period. The old school-house, a very unpretentious structure, stood near the location of the present one, and the pedagogue who held undisputed sway during the year 1807, a Mr. Fulton, was distinctly remembered by at least one of his pupils who survived until a late date. In 1840 another building twenty by twenty-four feet in dimensions, one story high and painted red, was erected, which in turn gave place in 1860 to the present structure, built at the expense of the district. This has recently undergone thorough repairing, and is fitted with all the modern school-room improvements. The property is valued at eighteen hundred dollars, and can accommodate comfortably eighty children. The teachers are Miss Josephine Rhodes and Francis Bauer.

Hillsdale, No. 22, occupies the central and southern portions of the township, and includes the hamlet of Hillsdale within its boundary. The first school-houses in this locality are not remembered. The present one was erected in 1856 by tax, and is located one mile west of Hillsdale, on the road from Pascack to Paterson. It is a frame building, one story high, with cupola. The elementary branches only are taught here, and no especial interest is manifested in educational matters by the residents of the district. The teacher is William W. Banta.

Pascack, No. 23, occupies the northern part of the township, and embraces the hamlets of Pascack, Park Ridge, and Mont Vale within its limits. The year 1808 witnessed the erection of the first school building, located near the Reformed Church, a short distance from the public road. The interior is described as very unpretentious, while in one end of the room was a unique heating apparatus, composed of logs, which were carted in and piled one upon another, after which fire was started at the base. In the roof was an opening protected by a so-called chimney, constructed of mud and straw, which served as a passageway for the smoke. The desks were placed around the room, the seats being a slab of oak resting upon legs and three feet from the floor. The children for six hours each day were compelled to mount these benches and endure the tortures which modern appliances have in a measure alleviated. The school-room having become crowded, a long table shaped like the roof of a house with a flat top was placed in the centre to supply the needs of the later arrivals. Under the direction of a Mr. Leach, who taught in 1820, the arrangements were somewhat improved, and the primitive method of heating gave place to a more modern stove. In 1855 the present building was erected on land purchased for the purpose.

It is related that one of the early teachers often indulged in stimulants to "strengthen his nerves," and not being over cautious as to quantity, would occasionally be the worse for his convivial tendencies, when the scholars took to themselves a prolonged recess. Having slept off his debauch he would rush madly to the door and cry "School! school!" The present building is located about half a mile from the old site, on the Pascack road, the property being valued at fifteen hundred dollars. The teachers are Miss M. Ward and Miss S. Neer.

Chestnut Ridge, No. 24, is of recent formation, and occupies the northern part of the township. As the name indicates, it is a hilly section, and not populous, the school building being located in the northwestern part of the territory. Before the formation of this district the children attended school at Pascack, at the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in Saddle River, and at a small red school-house in New York State. The district was formed under many difficulties, and in 1850 a school-house was erected at Chestnut Ridge amid many discouragements. It was built by subscription and contributions of material and labor, and used until 1868, when it was consumed by fire. The present building was immediately erected by tax levied upon the inhabitants. The property is valued at fifteen hundred dollars. The teacher is Miss Adah Shafer.

Saddle River Valley, No. 25, is a union district, lying partly in Hohokus and partly in Washington, the building being in the latter township. The first school-house was probably erected more than one hundred years ago by the old Dutch settlers of Saddle River, and located where the house of Garret Hopper Osborn now stands. It was built of stone, and for fifty years received within its walls the rising generations of the valley. The building was equipped with a swinging partition, by which the dimensions of the room were increased or diminished at pleasure. In summer, the attendance being greater, the partition was hooked up, thereby making the quarters more spacious by one-third. The heating apparatus was a large old-fashioned fireplace, which answered a double purpose. In winter it heated the room, and in summer served as a place of confinement for unruly pupils. The edifice was not modern in construction, and it is said that slate-pencils dropped by careless scholars to the floor disappeared through the cracks and were never more seen. In 1825 another building was erected near the Lutheran Church, which did duty for thirty years, and was replaced in 1855 by a more convenient structure, built by tax, and rebuilt in 1868. It is constructed of brick, and with the ground is valued at \$1400. The present instructor is Charles Packer. The whole number of children in the various school districts of the township during the year 1881 was 751, and the total amount received from all sources for educational purposes, \$3164.65.

Early Highways.—The earliest highways of the

township were surveyed long before the war of the Revolution, the oldest known road, so far as the memory of the present generation is able to afford information, being the old Paramus road. It came from Closter, passed through the Old Hook to Westwood, and from thence southwest to Paramus.

Another road had its beginning at the highway known as the Schraalenburgh road, which emanated in New York State, and which eventually intersected with the Old Hook road.

A road following a direct course to Westwood also interjoined the Schraalenburgh road, and was a very early highway.

The Pascack road began in New York State, and with some variations followed a southeasterly direction to Hackensack. This was not only a very early highway, but associated with many of the historic scenes of the last century.

A road beginning at River Vale, in Harrington township, had for its terminus the hamlet of Hillsdale, following first a southerly then a westerly course.

The Wieremus road, so christened by the Indians, who in early times followed it as a trail, ran through Pascack Ridge west of the Pascack road, having for its objective points New York State and Paramus.

The road territory of Washington is at present divided into fifty-five districts, over whom preside the following overseers:

District.

- No. 1....Garret J. Hopper.
- " 2....George Hardwick.
- " 3....John H. Banta.
- " 4....John O. Ackerman.
- " 5....G. H. Osborn.
- " 6....Thomas Ackerson.
- " 7....J. J. Carlock, Jr.
- " 8....Albert Z. Bogert.
- " 9....Peter Crouter.
- " 10....Morgan Durnap.
- " 11....Peter B. Wortendyke.
- " 12....Nelson Terhune.
- " 13....C. W. Jennings.
- " 14....J. H. Hall.
- " 15....Staats Storms.
- " 16....Herman Storms.
- " 17....Abram Van Riper.
- " 18....George Good.
- " 19....Peter A. Pullis.
- " 20....J. F. Wortendyke.
- " 21....Abram Garnee.
- " 22....Morris Garnee.
- " 23....George West.
- " 24....Stephen I. Goetschius.
- " 25....H. A. Van Emburgh.
- " 26....J. F. Forshea.
- " 27....Lewis Hill.
- " 28....G. F. Hering.

District.

- No. 29....J. J. Perry.
- " 30....A. J. Allen.
- " 31....G. D. Van Bussom.
- " 32....Lewis Westphall.
- " 33....F. J. Hering.
- " 34....James Ruckman.
- " 35....J. I. Demarest.
- " 36....H. Vanderbilt.
- " 37....G. M. Ottignon.
- " 38....J. W. Moore.
- " 39....J. Vanderbeck.
- " 40....A. C. Holdron.
- " 41....John Flearaboon.
- " 42....J. J. Bogert.
- " 43....W. A. Demarest.
- " 44....John D. Smith.
- " 45....Abram Lulkins.
- " 46....D. Campbell.
- " 47....Peter A. Jersey.
- " 48....Andrew Smith.
- " 49....A. J. Ackerman.
- " 50....A. A. Van Wagoner.
- " 51....P. Wortendyke.
- " 52....J. S. Lockwood.
- " 53....A. A. Campbell.
- " 54....A. J. Hopper.
- " 55....P. P. Pullis.

Burial-Places.—The cemetery connected with the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the northwest portion of the township is among the oldest in Washington. Many of the inscriptions are obliterated by age or rendered difficult to interpret by the moss which covers them. Here are interred members of the Terhune, Ackerman, Blauvelt, Yeury, De Baun, Demarest, Jersey, Eckerson, Hopper, and Zabriski families. The following inscriptions are copied, though not among the oldest:

In memory of Margaret Packer, who died November 13, 1844.
In memory of Charity Hopper, wife of John H. Banta, who died October 10th, 1828, aged 19 years, 1 month, and 25 days.

Come, welcome Death, the end of fear:
O Lord, wilt thou be nigh?
My friends, forbear to weep, and dry your tears,
For all must go as I.

Farewell, my true and loving husband,
My parents and my friends;
I hope in heaven to see you all,
When all things have their end.

In memory of Oaty Forshaw, wife of Samuel Duryea, who died September 11th, 1837, aged 77 years, 8 months, and 17 days.

In memory of Jacob De Baun, who departed this life October 23rd, A.D. 1815, aged 48 years, 8 months, and 28 days.

In memory of Maria, daughter of Garret and Elizabeth Van Riper, who departed this life March 28th, 1836, aged 6 years and 12 days.

My mother dear weep not for me
When in this yard my grave you see;
My days were short, but blessed is He
Who called me to eternity.

The old Pascack cemetery, near the church, is also of much antiquity, several of the memorial stones bearing date 1745. These are engraved in rude fashion, and are mostly in the Dutch language. Those erected at a later day bear date 1790, 1796, 1800, 1813, etc.

The following is the legend upon the tablet erected to the memory of one of the most eminent of the sons of Washington township:

Here rest the remains of Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke, born in Bergen County, N. J., November 27th, 1818, died at Jersey City, November 7th, 1868. After he had served his own generation, by the will of God he fell on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers.

The old burying-ground connected with the Pascack Church has been in use for years, and is still maintained as the place of interment for many of the families of the township. Among the inscriptions are these:

In memory of Sarah Peack, wife of Jacobus Demarest, who died March 17th, 1820, aged 80 years and 8 days.

The voice of this alarming scene,
May every heart obey;
Nor be the heavenly warning vain
That calls to watch and pray.

In memory of Margaret Pulla, wife of Jacob Post, who departed this life March 31st, 1826, aged 25 years, 3 months, and 22 days.

In memory of David Wortendyke, who departed this life August 2nd, 1827, aged 19 years, 6 months, and 29 days.

In memory of Peter Campbell, who departed this life September 15th, 1819, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 2 days.

In memory of Daniel Peck, who died November, 1819, aged 76 years, 9 months, and 2 days.

Daniel I. Hering, born November 17th, 1775, died January 13, 1815, aged 39 years, 7 months, and 29 days.

In memory of Maria Ackerson, wife of Isaac Debaun, born October 27, 1730, died April 18th, 1817, aged 86 years, 10 months, and 12 days.

The Old Hook cemetery lies in the southeastern portion of the township, and is intimately connected with the earlier deaths in the township. It is still used by many of the prominent families of Washington, and is carefully maintained since its incorporation by an act of the State Legislature. Among the families who have buried here are the Coopers, Aleyas, Bogerts, Hoppers, etc. There are several other private burial-places within the township limits.

Organization.—The following act erected Washington as an independent township:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all that part of the township of Harrington in the county of Bergen that lies west of the Hackensack River shall be and the same hereby is established a separate township, to be called the township of 'Washington.'

"SECTION 2. *And be it enacted,* That the inhabitants of that part of Harrington that lies west of the Hackensack River be and they and their successors are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Washington in the county of Bergen,' and that the inhabitants of that part of the said township of Harrington that lies east of the Hackensack River be and they and their successors are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Harrington in the county of Bergen,' which said two townships in their corporate capacities respectively shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, privileges, and advantages, and subject to the same regulations, duties, and liabilities as the inhabitants of the other townships in the said county of Bergen may be entitled or subject to.

"SECTION 3. *And be it enacted,* That all paupers who may be chargeable to the township of Harrington in the county of Bergen at the time this act shall go into operation shall thereafter be chargeable to and supported by that one of the said townships hereby erected within the bounds of which they have acquired their settlements respectively, or in which said paupers may have resided at the time of acquiring their respective settlements; and all persons whose present settlements are in the township of Harrington, and who shall hereafter become chargeable as paupers, shall be supported by that one of the said new townships hereby erected within the bounds of which they resided at the time of acquiring their respective settlements.

"SECTION 4. *And be it enacted,* That the inhabitants of the township of Washington hereby created shall hold their first annual town-meeting on the second Monday of April next, at the house of Peter A. Jersey, inn-keeper, within the bounds of said township hereby created; and that the inhabitants of the township of Harrington hereby created shall hold their first annual town-meeting on the second Monday in April next, at the house of Richard Blanch, inn-keeper, within the bounds of said township of Harrington hereby created; and afterward at such place in the respective townships as the inhabitants of each shall determine in the manner prescribed by law.

"SECTION 5. *And be it enacted,* That the township committees of the townships of Harrington and Washington shall meet on Saturday, the eighteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Richard Blanch, inn-keeper, before mentioned, and shall then and there proceed by writing, to be assigned by a majority of those present, to allot and divide between the said townships all the property and money on hand or due, in proportion to the taxable property and rates, as valued and assessed by the assessor within the respective limits of the said two townships at the last assessment; and the township of Washington shall be liable to pay their just proportion of the debts, if any there be; and if any of the members of the said township committees shall neglect to meet as aforesaid, those present may proceed to make such division; and their decision or the decision of a majority of them shall be final and conclusive, provided, that it shall and may be lawful to adjourn the above meeting to such time and place as a majority of those assembled as aforesaid may think proper.

"SECTION 6. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect on the second Monday in April next, and not before."

Passed Jan. 30, 1840.

Civil List.—The following is the list of freeholders since the organization of the township:

1840-42, Garret I. Demarest; 1841, Thomas Achenbach; 1842-43, 1845, 1853, Henry Blauvelt; 1843, 1845-46, 1851, Cornelius R. Harring; 1846, John Achenbach; 1847-49, James I. Demarest; 1847-50, Harman F. Van Riper; 1850-51, John P. Duryea; 1852-53, John L. Ackerman; 1852, James D. Van Horn; 1854, 1856, Cornelius G. Ackerson; 1854, Henry H. Kingsland; 1856-58, Andrew M. Hopper; 1857-59, Benjamin Z. Van Emburgh; 1859-61, Peter B. Wortendyke; 1860-62, James L. Ackerman; 1862-64, Thomas Van Orden; 1863-64, 1866, 1870, Jacob D. Van Emburgh; 1866, Frederick F. Wortendyke; 1867, Abraham Van Emburgh; 1867-69, James G. Harring; 1868-69, John Christopher; 1870-72; Nicholas B. Ackerman; 1873-

75, Thomas Post: 1876-78, B. S. Demarest; 1879, Abraham C. Holdrum; 1880-81, Thomas Eckerson.

Township Clerks, 1840-41, Cornelius R. Haring; 1852-43, 1845, Henry G. Banta; 1846-48, P. M. Holdron; 1849-51, John C. Westervelt; 1852-54, 1856-58, Frederick Wortendyke, Jr.; 1855, Frederick P. Van Riper; 1859-61, Henry G. Hering; 1862-63, Jacob J. Storms; 1865-67, Garret R. Haring; 1868-70, Garret J. Lydecker; 1871-73, John P. Wortendyke; 1874-76, James A. Ackerman; 1877-79, John J. Myers; 1880-81, Garret J. Wortendyke.

Assessors, 1840-42, Garret S. Demarest; 1843-46, John A. Demarest; 1847-49, John I. Demarest; 1850-51, James K. Bogert; 1852-54, George T. Brickell; 1855-57, John P. Johnson; 1858-60, James G. Hering; 1861-63, Garret F. Hering; 1864-66, 1873-75, Peter M. Holdron; 1867-69, John H. Demarest; 1870-72, Louis M. Plauck; 1876-78, F. F. Wortendyke; 1879-81, Henry G. Hering.

Collectors, 1840-42, Casparus I. Zabrickie; 1843-46, Peter F. Van Riper; 1847-49, Henry Achenback; 1850-51, John P. Westervelt; 1852, Jacob J. Storms; 1853, 1855-56, 1866-68, Peter R. Wortendyke; 1854, Abraham Bergen; 1857-59, Abraham Van Emburgh; 1860-62, Cornelius F. Crouter; 1863-65, Henry G. Hering; 1866-71, Albert Z. Ackerman; 1872-74, John H. Ackerman; 1875-77, Garret J. Lydecker; 1878-81, Jacob M. Myers.

Township Committees, 1840-42, John R. Blauvelt; 1840-41, David Bogert; 1840, Cornelius Ackerman; 1840-41, James I. Demarest; 1840-42, 1849-51, John Flearboam; 1841-43, 1845, Herman Van Riper; 1842-43, 1845, 1849-51, J. A. L. Demarest; 1842-43, 1845, John P. Perry; 1843, 1845-46, Lawrence Van Buskirk; 1845-47, Garret S. Demarest; 1846-48, Peter A. Westervelt, J. A. Lozier, Isaac Mable; 1847-49, Peter Crouter; 1848-49, James P. Westervelt; 1849-51, Henry Pullis; 1850, Garret C. Ackerman, Cornelius R. Haring; 1851, J. Z. Van Blarcom, William C. Holdron; 1852-53, A. H. Westervelt; 1852-54, James L. Ackerman, Garret J. Lydecker; 1852, J. H. Van Emburgh; 1852-53, James A. Campbell; 1853-54, 1876-78, Thomas Van Orden; 1854-56, 1864-66, Albert A. L. Demarest; 1854-55, Andrew M. Hopper; 1856-58, Benjamin S. Demarest; 1855-57, 1861-62, Frederick Crouter; 1855, James Demarest, Jr.; 1857-59, Peter J. Banta; 1856-58, 1860-71, Henry Z. Ackerman; 1856-58, 1863-65, John A. Ackerman; 1857-59, H. A. L. Demarest; 1858-60, Nicholas B. Ackerman; 1859-60, John P. Johnson; 1859-60, Jacob Z. Van Blarcom; 1860-62, Thomas Post; 1860-62, 1873-75, Anthony C. Tice; 1861-63, John I. Blauvelt, David A. Campbell; 1863-65, Wm. A. Demarest, Garret J. Hopper; 1864-66, Thomas D. Blanch; 1866, Nicholas A. Demarest; 1866-68, David Tice, F. F. Wortendyke, Jr.; 1867-69, Garret F. Hering, Daniel J. Post, Jacob H. Van Derbeck; 1869, John W. Christie; 1870-72, John A. Felter, Abram J. Allen, John A. L. Blauvelt, Stephen J. Goetschius; 1872-74, David Brickell; 1873-75, Richard Van Derbeck; 1873-74, John Messenger; 1873-75, Abram S. Van Horu; 1876-77, Garret D. Van Busom, Isaac Onderdonk; 1876-78, Samuel B. Demarest, John D. Durie; 1878-80, Abram A. Campbell; 1878-79, Marcellus Post; 1879-81, Abram Garnee; 1880-81, Schuyler Banta; 1881, John Henry Ackerman.

Villages and Hamlets.—The township, or at least portions of it, is designated by districts, which distinction is made simply as a matter of convenience in describing certain localities. The tract on the west side, and bordering on the Saddle River, is known as Chestnut Ridge, while a range of hills in the centre of the township along the Pascack River, with fertile valleys on either side, is termed "Pascack Ridge." In the southeast corner is the point familiarly known as the Old Hook settlement.

Actua is the most southerly of the villages of the township, and is located on the New Jersey and New York Railroad. It was formerly known as Kinderkamack, the name, in accordance with popular tradition, being of Indian origin, and signifying "the place where the cock crowed." The red men were on one occasion warned of the approach of the enemy, and thus enabled to escape imminent danger, by the warning voice of a neighboring cock. They perpetuated

the event by the christening of the locality. Actua boasts no commercial enterprise, but was formerly a point of some historic interest. The lands adjacent to the depot are desirable, and have been much sought after as favorable sites for building.

Old Kinderkamack was the scene of some of the most important incidents of the Revolutionary period. During the time the American army was encamped here occurred the death of Brig.-Gen. Poor, one of the bravest generals of the Revolution. His remains were interred in the old cemetery of the Reformed Dutch Church at Hackensack, his funeral obsequies having been attended by both Washington and Lafayette. His grave is marked by a plain slab, bearing the following inscription: "In memory of the Hon. Brigadier-General Enoch Poor, of the State of New Hampshire, who departed this life on the 8th day of September, 1780, aged forty-four years."

Westwood is beautifully located on the New Jersey and New York Railroad, and the most enterprising of the railway stations in Washington township. It was an outgrowth of the railroad, and now numbers about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. The land on which it is located was formerly owned by David I. Bogert, George T. Brickell, and David Brickell. These gentlemen caused a survey to be made, laid the ground out in desirable lots, upon a portion of which they erected buildings. Messrs. Van Emburgh and Bogert erected the first store, which was soon after followed by a hotel, and later by a chapel and many pretentious residences. There are now two markets, three stores, two hotels, and a post-office, Isaac D. Bogert being the postmaster. The growth of Westwood has been somewhat impeded by the financial embarrassments of the past few years.

The hamlet of Hillsdale, though desirably located on the New Jersey and New York Railroad, has made no decided advance in growth since its first inception.

The point has many natural advantages, its convenience of location to the metropolis and its beauty of situation being the levers which will eventually aid in its fuller development. It has now a store, kept by John U. Voorhis, who is also the postmaster; a hotel, of which John P. Wortendyke is landlord, and a picturesque Methodist Episcopal Chapel.

Pascack is a station on the line of the railroad, and located upon the Pascack stream. It has no commercial significance, and may be regarded rather as a locality than a centre of population.

Park Ridge is situated twenty-five miles from New York, on the railway above mentioned, and is the centre of an enterprising community. It has two stores, kept by Gurnee & Son and Jacob Hall, and a bobbin-factory, owned by Albert A. Wortendyke, which employs both steam and water-power, and has a force of fifteen men engaged in its various departments. The bobbins are used in both flax- and silk-mills, and are shipped to Paterson and New York City, which furnishes a constant market.

The land on which the hamlet of Mont Vale is located was originally owned by Jacobus Demarest, and was later purchased and buildings erected by various parties from time to time. The station is one of those located in Washington township along the line of the New Jersey and New York Railroad, and is in charge of J. I. Blauvelt, who is also postmaster. There are two stores, the proprietors of whom are L. Gurnee & Son and A. Gurnee, and a hotel kept by John A. L. Blauvelt.

Churches.—The Reformed (Dutch) Church of Saddle River was organized as early as 1784. The earliest records of the church having been lost or destroyed renders much information regarding it at this period unobtainable.

The first church edifice, a wood structure, octagonal in shape, was erected in 1787, but no pews were provided, and those desiring seats brought chairs from their homes. Neither was any heating apparatus furnished, and each worshiper brought a foot-stove as the only means of rendering the building comfortable.

This structure remained until 1819, the year of the incorporation of the General Synod, when it was superseded by the present large and substantial edifice, now known as "the Old Stone Church," and which is regarded as one of the early landmarks. The tearing down and building up is still fresh in the memory of the aged people of the neighborhood. The first pulpit, high, barrel-shaped, and elaborately ornamented, is said to have been imported from Holland at great expense, and was regarded as a thing of beauty. It is still preserved as a relic. The seats were constructed with high, straight backs and corresponding doors, and but for the elevation of the pulpit the children of the congregation could not have seen the preacher. Some years ago the interior was completely remodeled. The pulpit was discarded for one of more modern fashion, the pews were changed in shape and design (and more recently cushioned), and the floors neatly and thoroughly carpeted. In the rear an alcove was built, in which a spacious platform was constructed. The old custom of having a reader and precentor was maintained for years, these officials standing in front of the pulpit, and one reading the chapter and the hymns, while the other had exclusive charge of the music. This church and that of Paramus were united under one pastorate until 1812, when a separation occurred, the list of pastors of the Paramus and Saddle River Churches previous to 1812 being identical.

The first pastor of the Saddle River Church after the separation was Rev. Stephen Goetschius. He was installed in 1813, and resigned his pastorate in 1833, the infirmities of years rendering further labor impossible. His descendants are found in various parts of the county. Rev. John Manley succeeded in 1834, and resigned in 1866, having completed a pastorate of thirty-two years. He was followed by

Rev. Abram H. Meyers, who was installed in 1867, and closed his ministry in 1873. The present pastor, Rev. W. E. Bogardus, began his labors in April, 1874.

The church has connected with it a flourishing Sunday-school, which is under the superintendence of Garret Z. Snider.

The inhabitants of Pascack and vicinity desired for many years to organize a church in their neighborhood, but were prevented from various causes. Finally the Saddle River Church, being separated from that of Paramus, offered to join with the people of Pascack, and to assist them in building a house of worship. It was agreed to have two church buildings, one consistory, and one congregation, and to hold services alternately in the two houses of worship.

In the year 1814, Rev. Stephen Goetschius was called as pastor. The building of the church at Pascack was then begun, and was completed in one season. In the autumn of the same year (1814) it was dedicated, the sermon being preached by the pastor.

On the 2d day of July, 1814, the committee appointed by the Classis of Paramus met according to the order of the Classis, all the members—John Yury, Joseph Debaun, Jacob Debaun, and John Debaun—being present. They proceeded to the election of elders and deacons. The following persons were chosen elders: John J. Eckerson, John Camble, Gerret Duryie, and Jacob Banta; Deacons, Gerret J. Ackerman, Edward Eckerson, Hendric Storms, and John J. Demarest. The church was organized with fifty members, Rev. S. Goetschius continuing pastor of the two churches, Saddle River and Pascack, from the year 1814 to 1835.

Rev. John Manley was called in the year 1835, and continued his relations until 1853 or 1854. About this time the two churches became separate organizations, and the Rev. John Manley remained as pastor of the Saddle River Church. Rev. John T. Demarest, D.D., accepted a call from the consistory of the church of Pascack. His pastorate extended over a period from 1854 to 1867. In the year 1855 land was purchased and the parsonage erected.

In the year 1867 Rev. J. T. Demarest, D.D., resigned his charge, and the following year the Rev. B. A. Bartholf was called to the pastorate of the church, where he remained until 1873.

During the years 1873 and 1874 the church and parsonage were remodeled, at an expense of about four thousand five hundred dollars, after which Rev. Alexander McKelvy was stated supply for three months.

Rev. Edward Lodewick, the present pastor, accepted a call from the consistory in the year 1875. During the past six years seventy persons have been received into the communion of the church, which now reports eighty families and one hundred and twenty-three members in full communion.

The Sabbath-school numbers one hundred scholars.

The consistory of the church at present is as

follows: Elders, Henry Smith, Peter M. Holdman, Frederick F. Wortendyke, John J. Storms; Deacons, Henry H. Peterson, John E. Terhune, John H. Ackerman, James Duryea; Pastor, Edward Lodewick.

Among the early settlers of the upper portion of Bergen County and the lower part of Rockland County, N. Y., were a number of Low Dutch and German families, who were, while in the fatherland, either members of the Lutheran Church or whose sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of this denomination. These families were formed into a congregation as early as 1745, under the pastoral care of Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, D.D. One of the congregations built a house of worship at a point called Ramapaugh, now Ramapo, N. J., near the State boundary line. The other congregation erected an edifice at New Bridge, now known as New Milford, in Midland township. For years other churches, representing a variety of creeds, having meanwhile sprung up within the limits of the county, these two were neglected, and the latter was eventually consumed by fire about the year 1812.

There seems to have been no organization at Saddle River until the year 1820, when Rev. H. L. Pohlman, a student of Hartwick Seminary, in New York State, was delegated as a home missionary to the long-neglected field. He laid the corner-stone of a church edifice, which was completed by his successor, Rev. David Hendricks, the Rev. H. L. Pohlman having been meanwhile called to the New Germantown charge at German Valley.

The following list embraces the names of the founders of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Saddle River: John Ackerman, David Ackerman, Rynard Achenback, Thomas Achenback, Lawrence Achenback, Andrew Essler, Thomas Van Buskirk, John Van Buskirk, Lawrence Van Buskirk.

The church, which has had an existence of more than sixty years, has been under the care of the following pastors: Revs. H. N. Pohlman, D. Hendricks, William Gibson, Prof. H. J. Smith, John Eisenlord, J. C. Day, G. Neff, M. Waltermire, N. Wert, — Deyeo, — Wells, — Julica, J. E. Switzer, and the present incumbent, Rev. P. M. Rightmyer. During the ministry of the Rev. J. C. Day a convenient parsonage was purchased, which was enlarged while Rev. Mr. Deyeo was pastor, whose service extended over a period of sixteen years. The church has had its days of prosperity and of adversity, and through all has been blessed and sustained. It numbers one hundred and twenty members, and a flourishing Sunday-school of ten officers and teachers and sixty-five scholars.

Religious services were for a period held at a public hall in Westwood, when it was deemed advisable by various residents of the place to erect a chapel. Subscriptions were received, those most active in the enterprise being Messrs. Van Emburgh, Bogert, Brickell, and Westervelt. The building was completed in

1872, at a cost of four thousand dollars, and at once opened for use. Union services are regularly conducted by clergymen from Closter, Nanuet, Schraalenburgh, and other adjacent villages. The board of trustees who superintended the erection of the edifice were Capt. J. C. Westervelt, B. Z. Van Emburgh, I. D. Bogert, George T. Brickell, and Walter H. Rumsey. The present board is the same, with the exception of Walter H. Rumsey, who is superseded by Thomas G. Brickell.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Hillsdale is composed mainly of residents of the township who formerly worshiped at Closter, Middletown, and elsewhere. A more convenient and accessible point was needed for these services, and, under the auspices of Rev. E. M. Garton, a society was organized in 1875, and the congregation gathered at the railroad depot, where a room was tendered them until other provision was made.

During the year 1876 a lot was donated by D. P. Patterson, upon which a church edifice was erected, a sufficient sum having been raised by subscription with which to carry on the work of building. Rev. E. M. Garton removed to Hackensack in 1878, and was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Timbrell, whose pastorate extended over a period of two years. He was followed by Rev. Samuel Sargent, and he by Rev. Henry M. Simpson. The society of the Hillsdale M. E. Church embraces also that of Middletown, or Pearl River, the two numbering about sixty members.

The stewards are J. Ruckman, A. A. Post, S. Mead, J. J. Cole, D. J. Hering, and R. Boyd.

The board of trustees embraces the following names: J. J. Cole, S. Mead, R. Boyd, A. A. Post, A. Hopper, and C. Marsh.

A Sunday-school is maintained, numbering fifty scholars, of which L. B. Van Wagenen is superintendent.

A Congregational Chapel has been erected at Pascack by the liberality of a private citizen. It has no settled pastor, services being conducted by ministers from neighboring villages.

Friendship Lodge, No. 102, F. and A. M.—This lodge is located at Pascack, in Washington township.

It was granted a dispensation Oct. 14, A.D. 1869, its warrant was issued Jan. 20, A.D. 1870, and it was constituted a working lodge on the 17th of February of the same year. The warrant officers were Henry C. Neer, W. M.; James G. Hering, S. W.; Garret R. Hering, J. W.

Its present officers are John F. Hering, W. M.; Abram S. Van Horn, S. W.; David P. Pulis, J. W.; Abraham Wortendyke, Treas.; Garret F. Hering, P. M., Sec.; Henry C. Neer, P. M., S. D.; Albert C. Kent, J. D.; John A. L. Blauvelt, John H. Ackerman, M. of C.; Genert M. Ottignon, Steward; William English, Tyler.

Historical Notes and Incidents.—The following account of the massacre of Col. Baylor's troop, which



G. B. Hering

The Hering family are of Holland ancestry. The progenitor of the branch to which the subject of this sketch belongs was Garret F., who resided at Pascack, and was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Campbell, to whom was born one daughter,—Rachel. She was married to David Hering, who had one son,—Ralph, born Feb. 28, 1809, on the homestead in Washington, formerly known as Harrington township. He passed the early portion of his life on the farm of his grandfather, whom he succeeded as owner and cultivator of the family estate, and was married to Gertrude, daughter of Judge John R. Blauvelt, of Old Hook, in the township before mentioned. They had children,—Garret R. and Rachel Ann (Mrs. Aaron Rider), of Schraalenburgh. The birth of Garret R. occurred Feb. 26, 1831, at Tappan, in Washington township, where his early years were passed. His education was acquired first at the academy under the management of David I. Cole, and later at Hackensack, when Jacob Wortendyke filled the rôle of instructor. Mr. Hering then being desirous of a career of independence engaged in teaching, his earliest field of labor being Cumberland County, N. J., where he remained

for two years, after which he repaired to Bergen County and followed the same vocation. The inherited love of agricultural pursuits led him eventually to adopt the calling of a farmer. He was, in September, 1842, united in marriage to Catharine A., daughter of Garret A. Eckerson, of Tappan, to whom two children were born,—John and Sarah, the latter of whom became Mrs. Charles Fournier, of Hackensack.

The tastes of Mr. Hering prompted him in 1874 to embark on the restless waters of political life, when he was elected sheriff of Bergen County for one year. The State constitution having been modified during this period, he was re-elected, and served three additional years. On the expiration of this term he retired to and has since resided upon his farm. Mr. Hering being favorably impressed with the wealth of the ores of North Carolina, has engaged extensively in mining enterprises, in which he is now actively interested. He is in his political sympathies a Democrat, and has always labored for the maintenance of the principles of his party. The family of Mr. Hering worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hillsdale, of which his wife is a member.



Abram C. Holden

is given as having occurred in October, 1778, is taken from "Ramsey's History of the American Revolution." It differs in many respects materially from the brief sketch given elsewhere, but will doubtless be of interest to the reader: "One of the most disastrous events which occurred during the campaign was the surprise and slaughter of an American regiment of light dragoons, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Baylor. While employed in a detached situation to intercept and watch a British foraging-party, they took up their lodging in a barn near Tappan. The officer who commanded the party which surprised them was Maj.-Gen. Grey. He acquired the name of the 'No-flint General' from his common practice of ordering his command to take the flints out of their muskets, that they might be confined to the use of their bayonets. A party of militia which had been stationed on the road by which the British advanced quitted their post without giving notice to Col. Baylor. This disorderly conduct was the occasion of the disaster which followed. Grey's men proceeded with such silence and address that they cut off a sergeant's patrol without noise, and surrounded Old Tappan without being discovered. They then rushed in upon Baylor's regiment while they were in a profound sleep. Incapable of defense or resistance, cut off from every prospect of selling their lives dearly, the surprised dragoons sued for quarter. Unmoved by their supplications, their adversaries applied the bayonet, and continued its repeated thrusts while objects could be found in which any sign of life appeared. A few escaped, and others, after having received from five to eleven bayonet-wounds in the trunk of the body, were restored ultimately to perfect health. Baylor himself was wounded, but not dangerously. He lost in killed, wounded, and taken sixty-seven privates out of one hundred and four. About forty were made prisoners, who were indebted for their lives to the humanity of one of Grey's officers, who gave quarter to the whole fourth troop, though contrary to the orders of his superior officers."

Abram C. Holdrum.—His paternal grandfather, James Holdrum, was born at Old Tappan, N. J., Dec. 21, 1785. He was in service at Sandy Hook during the war of 1812. He was a member of the Reformed Church at Schraalenburgh.

He was united in marriage, Aug. 26, 1804, to Margaret Demarest, by whom he had two children,—Cornelius J., the father of our subject, and Rachel, the wife of David I. Demarest, and afterwards of John E. Post.

Cornelius J. Holdrum was born at Old Tappan, Bergen Co., N. J., March 6, 1806, and spent his entire business life as a farmer. He married, June 16, 1831, Elizabeth Depew, by whom he had five children,—Martha, wife of A. P. Jersey, of New York City; James; Catherine A., wife of John J. Demarest; Abram C.; and John C.

Mr. Holdrum served at different times as both

elder and deacon in the Reformed Church at Schraalenburgh, of which he and his wife were members.

He died Sept. 10, 1871, and his wife died April 26, 1881.

Abram C., son of Cornelius J. Holdrum, was born at Orangeburgh, Rockland Co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1837. His early years were passed in the common school and in assisting his father on the farm. After being with D. P. Demarest in the grocery business for a while, he went to Albany, and attended the State Normal School for a time. He then went to New York City, and became one of the employes of the United States Express Company for a period of sixteen years, when he removed to Bergen County, N. J., and engaged in farming, which he has since followed successfully. In politics he is a Republican, and held the office of freeholder of his township in 1879. He was appointed notary public by Governor Parker, and commissioner of deeds by Governor McClellan. He was also one of the enumerators of the tenth census of the United States. He has twice been nominated for Assemblyman, but, his party being largely in the minority, was defeated.

He is a member, and has served as deacon, in the Reformed Church at Tappan, Rockland Co., N. Y. He was married, Jan. 24, 1872, to Mary L., daughter of John A. and Catherine (Demarest) Hopper, who has borne him three children,—Samuel Calvin (deceased), Bessie, and Garret A.

CHAPTER XL.

RIDGEFIELD.

Physical Features.—The whole range of the Palisades affords a wide, extensive panorama of beautiful scenery. From the summit of the ridge and along the edge of this far-reaching declivity for twenty miles from Jersey City the eye of the lover of natural scenery is constantly enchanted with new and ever-varying views.

Ridgefield is the first township in Bergen County which the traveler enters in passing up the Palisades. His first impressions are much like those of old Hendrick Hudson in speaking of a wider extent of country: "A very good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see." The valley of the Hackensack invited early settlers in the seventeenth century, and the valley of the Overpeck Creek, a navigable arm of the Hackensack, also attracted settlers quite as early in this direction. Sloops and schooners can pass up this creek nearly to the northern boundary of the township. Ridgefield is bounded on the north by Englewood, on the east by the Hudson, on the south by Hudson County, and on the west by the Hackensack River. The southern boundary is less than two miles in extent, and the northern less than four, and the length of

the township from north to south does not exceed four miles. Bellman's Creek, forming part of the southern boundary, the Hackensack, the Overpeck, the Hudson, with more than a dozen other smaller streams and rivulets, bountifully supply the whole township with water. From the western border of the Palisades the land descends to the Overpeck, forming a most beautiful valley, with the land again rising to a high ridge midway between the Overpeck and the Hackensack. From this long ridge, extending far to the north beyond this township, it took its name of Ridgefield.

The New York, Susquehanna and Western, formerly the Midland Railroad, the Jersey City and Albany Railroad, and the Northern Railway of New Jersey—all running northward through the township—afford ample railroad accommodations. The Susquehanna enters the township at Bellman's Creek, and the Northern at about one hundred feet south of the creek, and at a point north and east of the Susquehanna. The Albany road in this locality is not yet constructed, diverging at present from the track of the Susquehanna between Little Ferry and Bogota stations. It has, however, an independent line projected and now under construction to New York City.

Early Settlements.—Ridgefield embraces the earliest settlements in the ancient township of Hackensack, antedating even the organization of that township in 1693, and of the county of Bergen in 1675. There seems to have been no town or village compactly built, like the village of Bergen, but there were settlements both of Dutch and English in and about what was subsequently known as English Neighborhood prior to 1675. The Westervelts, the Zimermans, the Bantass, and the Blauvelts, all coming from Holland, settled in the middle of the seventeenth century in that locality. The ancestors of Jacob P. Westervelt, now of Hackensack Village, with himself, were born in English Neighborhood. His father was born there in 1776, and was the son of Christopher Westervelt, who was born there certainly as early as 1690, and he was the son of the original ancestor of this family, who came from Holland and settled on Overpeck Creek, within the present limits of Ridgefield township, probably about 1670.

The earliest mention of the name of Westervelt that can be ascertained in Holland is that of Dirck Van Westervelt, who was born between 1475 and 1500, and married into the Van Wenkom family, and from them sprang a large and influential family now living in Holland.

The earliest settlers bearing the name in America were Lubbert Lubbertson and Willem Van Westervelt, who came from the town of Meppel, province of Drenthe, Holland, on the ship "Hoop," in April, 1662, and settled on Long Island. The fact of settlement is established from records, showing that a son of Willem purchased in 1697 considerable property in New Utrecht, which he sold in 1708 to An-

thony Holsart, and also that Willem married Dericke —, and lived for some time there, as Dericke Willemse Van Westervelt names in her will her husband, Willem, and also her son, Abraham Willemse, whose wife was Margaret. Their children were Alltie, born in 1651; Abraham, 1653; Willemtie, 1654; Femmetie, 1658; and Jan, 1660.

Lubbert Lubbertson Van Westervelt had children: Lubbert, born in Meppel, and married Belitje Bouluse, March 4, 1680; Roelof, also born in Meppel in 1659. Jumen, Jan, Margrietie, and Maritje were born in this country.

Deeds and papers in possession of their descendants show that the Van Westervelts were among the early settlers of old Bergen County, as Cornelius, son of Lubbert, settled at Acquackanonk, and was one of the original fourteen patentees who purchased the Acquackanonk patent in 1684, containing some thirty thousand acres. He did not remain long there, as there is only one conveyance afterwards, and then settled on the other side of the Passaic River, in what is now Bergen County, and hence originated the Van Westervelt name here. Like other families from Holland when first coming to America, they had no surname, but added to their baptismal name the name of the place from whence they came in Holland. Hence Jan, from the west of Holland,—“wast valt,” a west field,—would be “Jan Wast Valt,” or John Westervelt.

The grandfather of Samuel D. Westervelt lived at the Hopper grist-mill. The Hoppers settled in the valley of the Wagzaw in 1711, and owned nearly all the land in that section on the Passaic River.

Of his children, Lucas, the youngest, was born in Pompton, March 17, 1788, and upon the death of his mother, when he was only seven years old, he came to Teaneck, where at the proper age he learned the mason's trade. He married Belinda Demarest, Nov. 5, 1803, who was born Nov. 24, 1784, and died Jan. 6, 1858. After his marriage he settled at Tenaflly, where he built a stone house, in which he resided until his death, March 17, 1825. The house was standing in 1881, and is one of the monuments left of “olden time,” and showing his chosen occupation.

His children were Simon, John, Cornelius, Samuel D., Elizabeth, Eve, and Ann, wife of Albert Winant, of Hackensack.

Lourens Andriessen Van Buskirk, signifying “from the church in the woods” (sometimes calling himself by the former and sometimes by the latter name, and whose name is frequently mentioned in the recital of early events in this history) jointly with others purchased, Jan. 6, 1676, a large tract of land, then known as New Hackensack, upon which he resided as early as 1688.

The De Mott family were Huguenots, and settled in English Neighborhood in the seventeenth century. Mathias, the ancestor of this family, was born in France, and settled in Bergen County. His son Jacob

was father of John De Mott, who died in 1832, aged eighty-four. Jacob, the father of the present Jacob J. De Mott, was born March 11, 1794, and succeeded to the ancestral home on the Tenafly road. John De Mott, son of Jacob, lived in English Neighborhood.

Richard Paulison was descended from an early settler in English Neighborhood. He was born Oct. 1, 1773, and lived all of his life in the present Ridgefield township, and died in 1873, at nearly one hundred years of age. He was the father of John R. and other children, who have left a large family of descendants, among whom was the late Judge Paulison and Paul Paulison, his brother, of Hackensack.

The reader is referred to the account in this volume of the early settlements in Bergen County for further particulars of early settlements in this locality.

Robert Earle, one of the pioneer settlers of Bergen County, located in Ridgefield township, and purchased a large tract of land, beginning at the North River, from thence to the Hackensack, and running thence to Bull's Ferry, from thence to Five Corners (or Bergen), near Fort Lee, as early as 1650; and as there were no white inhabitants near Mr. Earle, he gave several acres of woodland to a number of white families to locate on, with a view of forming a settlement. The only descendant of which there is any knowledge was Robert, who married Mary Smith and located in Ridgefield township. His children were Daniel, Robert, Philip, Joseph, John, Charles, Edward, Elizabeth, Jennie, and Mary.

Daniel married Charlotte Nicholas, and lived near Seacucus, and reared a family of five children,—Margaret, Robert, Charlotte, Edward, and Daniel.

Margaret married John Dean, and lived at New Durham.

Robert married Ann King, and moved to New York.

Charlotte married Benjamin R. Still, and moved to Brooklyn, and had one child, Augusta.

Edward married twice: his first wife was Harriet Daley; second was Mary Ann Cozzens, and moved to Hudson County.

Daniel married Hannah Sneath, and located in Hudson County, and had eight children,—Sarah Ann, Mary, Edward, Daniel, Charlotte, Gertrude, Anna, and Harriet.

What became of Robert, Philip, Joseph, John, Charles, Edward, Elizabeth, Jennie, and Mary is not known, further than they all moved out of the county.

Andrew Engle, a native of Germany, settled on Bull's Ferry Hill, Ridgefield township, in about 1779, and purchased a large tract of land, and engaged in tilling the soil. His family consisted of John, Jennet, Sarah, Maria, Margaret, Andrew S., and James.

John married Mary Day, and settled adjacent to his father. His children were Jennet, Andrew, Henry, Sarah, Catherine, John, Margaret, Eliza Ann, James, Wilmina, Louisa.

Jennet married Charles Clark, and resides in the township.

Andrew married Eliza Ann Outwater, and lives near Fairview, and raised a large family.

Henry married Hannah Craft, and located at Fairview.

Sarah married William Howell, and located at Fairview.

Catherine married John S. Townsend, and lived in the township; both dead.

John, out of county.

Margaret married William Kelly, and lives at Fairview.

Eliza Ann married William Danelson, and located in Hudson County.

James, single, resides in Fairview.

Wilmina married John White, and resides at South Amboy.

Louisa married Jeremiah Tracy, and resides at Fairview.

Jennet married Michael Fisher, and moved to Hudson County. Their children were Maria, Jennet, Catherine.

Maria married Nathaniel Morris, and lives in Newark, N. J.

Jennet married William Odgen, and resides in East Newark, N. J.

Catherine married Joseph Wragg, and located in Hudson County.

Sarah married Cyrus Ward, and moved to New York City.

Maria; no trace of her.

Margaret married Henry Miller, and located at New Dunham.

Andrew S. married Wilmina Demarest, and located in Hudson County.

James married Amelia Dykeman, and lived at Fairview; both dead.

Thomas McDonald, a native of Scotland, settled at Day's Point, on the Hudson River, Hudson County, which was formerly Bergen County, as early as 1776, and purchased a large tract of land and engaged in farming. His children were Thomas, Jr., Mathias, and John.

Thomas, Jr., married Sarah Youmans, and located on Bull's Ferry road, Ridgefield township, in 1800, and engaged in farming. Their children were Thomas, Jr., Jeremiah, David, James, Sarah M., and Rudolph.

Thomas, Jr., married Sarah Lee, and moved to New York.

Jeremiah married Susan Whitchurch, and settled in New York.

David married Mary Seddon, and settled at Fairview, and reared a large family.

James married Elizabeth Golden, moved to New York State.

Sarah M. married James D. Demarest, and resides at Fairview.

Rudolphus married Sarah Gardner, and moved to Essex County.

Mathias married Hannah M. Bortholts, and settled in Ridgefield township; his children were Saphronia, Thomas, John, Eliza, Mathias, Jr., Abraham, and Hannah.

Sophronia married Philip Tabbs, and moved to New York.

Thomas married Susan Sturge, and settled in Hudson County.

John married and settled in Hudson County.

Eliza married Samuel Earl, and lives on Bull's Ferry Hill, Ridgefield township.

Mathias, Jr., married Eliza Holden, and lives in Hudson County.

Abraham married and died in township.

Hannah married Henry Dodd, and moved to Hudson County.

John married Maria Van Dusen, and located on Bull's Ferry Hill; his children were James, Jane, Hannah, John, Jr., William R., and Fanny.

James married a Miss Berdett, and moved out of the county.

Jane lives at Fairview.

Hannah married and moved out of the State.

John, Jr., married and settled at Jersey City.

William R. died young.

Fanny married Henry Russell, and resides at Fairview.

Civil Organization.—The act of 1871, erecting the township of Ridgefield from the southern part of Old Hackensack, defines its lines of boundary as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the Hackensack River where the Cedar Lane road strikes the same, running thence in an easterly direction along the middle of the said Cedar Lane road to the middle of the Overpeck Creek; thence in a northerly direction along the easterly branch of said creek to where the same strikes the line of lands formerly of John I. Demott; thence easterly along the southerly line of said Demott's land to the east line of the township of Hackensack."

Edward Jardine became the first chosen freeholder under this last organization, and served for the year 1871, and was followed by Hugh Brosnahan for 1872 and 1873, who was followed by Thomas Goulard for 1874, and by Isaac R. Vereland for 1875-77, and by John Winterburne for 1878, and by John J. Wood for 1879 and 1880, and Stephen H. V. Moore for 1881.

The assessors of the township since its organization are as follows: John V. H. Terhune, 1871-75; James Armett, 1876-77; John Fletcher Burdett, Jr., 1877-79; William E. Taylor, 1880.

The collectors, Nicholas T. Romaine, 1871-72; John H. Winant, 1873-75; William P. Degraw, 1876-78; James Christie, 1879-80.

The justices of the peace, Charles W. Chamberlain, 1872; James C. Hazelton, 1873; Thomas Dunn English, 1876; Maurice Fitzgerald, 1877; Arthur J. A. Pollock and Alexander Clendinen, 1878; Samuel E. De Groot, 1879; James Day, 1880.

The town clerks, James Christie, 1871-72; Andrew

S. Engle, 1873-74; Arthur J. A. Pollock, 1875-76; John H. Mannix, 1877-79; Charles H. Lozier, 1880.

The population of Ridgefield in 1875, at the first census after its organization, was 3516, and in 1880, 3952.

Villages and Hamlets.—Fort Lee, five miles southeast of Hackensack, and about nine above New York City, and English Neighborhood, now Ridgefield, are places of great historical interest.

Fort Lee is the largest village in the township, and contains many ancient and quaint-looking residences, as it was quite an old place, and well known as a landing on the Hudson long before the Revolution. Forty years ago it was described as having about thirty dwellings, irregularly grouped in a nook at the foot of the Palisades. The population at that time could not have exceeded 150. At the last census (1880) it had a population of 1424. Its old and new residences, intermingled with each other, like its inhabitants, of native and foreign birth, give to it the appearance of an old town with many new improvements to meet the wants of an increasing population. Enterprise and industry have greatly increased the growth of the place during the last fifteen or twenty years. A large hotel and a most commodious landing on the Hudson, with its nearness to New York City, make the village a convenient place of access for excursionists in summer, and thousands find their way hither for a day's tour of pleasure during the hot season. The old fort from which the town took its name, and at one time in the Revolution so important as a strategic point on the Hudson, has quite disappeared, only a few stones above ground being left to mark the interesting spot where Washington gazed with anxiety amid the perils and uncertainties of that disastrous period of our history. The site of the fort is on the brow of the Palisades, fronting the town, and elevated about three hundred feet above the Hudson.

Bogota, on the Hackensack, opposite the county-seat, has a population of 145; Coytesville, just above Fort Lee, of 424; Fairview, in the southern part of the township, on the Northern Railway, 410; Leonia, above Fairview, 266; Little Ferry, at the mouth of the Overpeck, 58; Ridgefield, between Fairview and Leonia, 221; Ridgefield Park, on the Hackensack, above Little Ferry, 77; Shady Side, near the southern boundary of the township, on the Hudson, 432; Taylorsville, west of Fort Lee, 257; and Fenwick, on the northern line of the township, 238; Walton, on the Northern Railway, near Englewood, is a small manufacturing village. Outside of these villages, and all over the township, are many beautiful residences. This part of the country in a few years will assume more of the suburban appearance than it now wears, being contiguous to the great city.

Schools.—The earliest school-house at Edgewater, in this township, of which there is any knowledge was built about the year 1798, on the site now occupied by the residence of James D. Bradford, Esq., by Michael Vreeland, a wealthy farmer of those times.

and who bore the expense of maintaining the school mostly alone. The Vreeland family had settled here about one hundred years previous to the date given above. This school, with the exception of the "stone school" at English Neighborhood, was the only one for miles around. Pupils came from as far north as what is now Taylorsville, and south from what is now Guttenburgh, an area now covered by five school districts.

Ridgefield has seven school districts, known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, and 6, with a school enumeration of 1288 children. The largest district is No. 2, embracing the village of Fort Lee and vicinity, with 425 children. There is also a large parochial school connected with the Catholic Church in this village. The State school fund apportioned to this township amounts to nearly five thousand dollars. The school-houses, most of them, are a great credit to the enterprising spirit of the people.

Edgewater Free School, No. 1, is located in the extreme southeastern portion of the county, on the banks of the Hudson. The district was created by a special act of the Legislature in 1868.

Churches.—There were nine churches in the township, according to the statistics of 1876,—three Episcopalian (one at Fort Lee, one at Edgewater, and one at Ridgefield), two Reformed (one at Coytesville and one at Ridgefield), the Catholic Church of the Madonna, one True Reformed at the same place, one Methodist at Fort Lee, and one Baptist at Fairview. The Catholic Church seems to be quite near Fort Lee in approaching that village from the west, and the church itself, from the foundation to the top of its lofty spire, wholly built of stone, stands on an elevated and commanding site on the western slope of the Palisades.

The stone church just west of the Ridgefield depot, on the Northern Railway, is the oldest structure of the kind in this part of the country. All the locality in the vicinity at the date of its erection was called English Neighborhood. Many English people had settled there, as will appear from their names, to be mentioned in the history of this church, and hence the derivation of the title English Neighborhood. That designation was only abandoned upon the formation of the new township of Ridgefield, and is even frequently used at this day in speaking of the locality. Prior to 1768 the Church on the Green, at the present village of Hackensack, had been attended by the people in this locality and the surrounding country, but on the 18th day of November, 1768, active steps were taken for the erection of a church at English Neighborhood. Under that date the records of the society contain the following entry:

"English Neighbourhood, in the County of Bergen and Province of New Jersey. November 18th, Anno. Dom. 1768.

"As Mr. Thomas Moore has conveyed to us, the underwritten trustees, one acre of land, on purpose that we should erect a church on it agreeable to the constitution of Thirteenth Reformed Church of Holland, established by the National Synod of Dort; and as the minister,

elders, and deacons, and also the members and all their successors, which shall be elected, appointed, and established in the said church, now actually building in the English Neighbourhood, are to be conform to the doctrine, discipline, and worship established in the United Provinces by the National Synod of Dort aforesaid, we promise according to engagement to endeavor that such minister, elders, deacons, and members shall now be called and appointed in said church; we all promise that we will keep out of the debate that is now between Coetus and Conferentie as much as in us lies, and we will endeavour to live in Christian peace with both parties, as we have agreed from the first, on purpose that all the inhabitants of the English Neighbourhood and members of the said church may live in peace and love among themselves and others, for a divided house must fall, but a well united house or church shall stand.

"(Signed),

"ABRAHAM MONTANY,
"STEPHEN BOURDETTE,
"JOHN DAY,

MICHAEL MOORE,
THOMAS MOORE,
JOHN MOORE."

The history of this contest between Coetus and Conferentie will be found in the histories of the churches at Schraalenburgh and Hackensack. That fierce ecclesiastical strife was disturbing the peace of the people of God in 1768, and in the new church organization at the Neighborhood its members sought to avoid it as far as possible.

The record then states that,—

"The people of the English Neighbourhood, being unanimous, agreed to erect a congregation, and having thus accomplished their desire and intention, they proceeded by a free vote of the people to call Mr. Garret Lydecker, then Candidate of Divinity, who, having accepted their call, was ordained and installed in the congregation by Dominus Ritzma and Vanderlinden, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy, and in the said year the consistory, to wit, Abraham Montany and Michael Moore, elders, and John Day and John Loxier, deacons, were elected and constituted by Abraham Day, from Hackensack congregation, and Dominus Garret Lydecker."

Then follows, in the same record, the entry, to wit:

"N.B. The above is a small statement of the building of the church and of organizing the congregation. The congregation being deficient, on account of Dominus Lydecker removing in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six from this congregation to New York, who at that time took with him all the papers and writings belonging to the congregation, from the time of his removal we were destitute of the preaching of the gospel, excepting some temporary supplies which different ministers favored us with, until the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two. The consistory, in behalf of the congregation, entered into a combination with the congregation of Bergen to call John Cornelinson, their present candidate, who accepted our call, and was ordained and installed in the church of Bergen by Dominus Froeligh, Lanseu, old Dominus Cooper, and son, W. Cooper, on the 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three."

The Rev. Gerrardus Lydecker referred to in the foregoing record went with the Tories in the Revolution. He officiated for a time in the Dutch Church in New York City, and thence went to England, and died at his son's house in Pentonville at the age of sixty-five. He is said to have abandoned affluence and his native land in his loyalty to a lost cause. Another record, dated July 1, 1770, says,—

"Then were constituted members of the Reformed Dutch Church in the congregation of the English Neighborhood the following persons after due examination, viz.: Michael Moore, Abraham Montany, John Lashier, John Day, David Day, Thomas Moore, Edward Bylestead, Samuel Moore, Benjamin Bourdette, John Cahy (and nine females). At the same time were nominated and chosen Michael Moore and Abraham Montany as elders, and John Day and John Lashier as deacons of the aforesaid congregation. Garret Lydecker, V.D.M., examined the above named persons and nominated the aforesaid members of the consistory,

Elder Abram Day, of the Reformed Dutch Church of Hackensack, being present. The said elders and deacons were confirmed July 23, 1770. Isaac Delamater became a member of the church July 27, 1770, and on the 29th the Holy Supper was celebrated."

By these records it will be seen through what struggles the church was called to pass in those early days of storm and strife. The British and American armies traversed and retraversed this section of country till at times it had almost become a wilderness and a land of desolation, and then the political strifes immediately following the Revolution left little or no place for the ministry of peace on earth and good will to men. Hence it is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that for sixteen years the church was without a pastor, and prayer and praise and song were only occasional within its walls.

Rev. John Cornelison (spelled Cornelinson in the church record) was called to this church Nov. 28, 1792, and on the 26th of May following was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of this church and of the church at Bergen by Revs. S. Warnoldus Kuypers, William Prevooost Kuypers, Nicholas Lansing, and Solomon Froeligh. But one-third of the time could Mr. Cornelison devote to this church, and preaching in Dutch was only occasional. In 1793 a new church edifice was erected, forty-five feet front by forty-two in length, under the charge of Cornelius Vreelandt, Garret Banta, John Williams, John Day, Rynear Earle, and Samuel Edsall. The old church structure disappeared, pursuant to the following document: "That Catharine, widow of Michael Moore, deceased, and Michael, Jacob, and Samuel Moore, his sons, gave full power to the elders and deacons for building up and pulling down or removing the (old) church without any interruption or molestation from them or any person claiming under them."

The subscription for this new church is yet extant in the church records, beginning with the large subscription for those times of "Abraham Montany, £25; John Day, £10; Hartman Brinkerhoof, £10; Garret Banta, £10; David Day, £6;" and followed by the names of Edsall, Vreelandt, Briton, Williams, Drove, Van Gizen, Smith, Ackerman, Earle, Demot, Benson, Carolock, Laubach, Covenhoven, Greenlief, Stevens, Miller, Ingle, Bombgardner, and others, eighty-two subscribers in all, in money amounting to the sum of £215 5s. The subscribers were to be credited *pro tanto* in purchasing pews.

Cornelius Vreelandt sold the land on which the new church was to be erected for ten pounds, "being one-half acre, whereon the church is now erected," and adjoining that whereon the old church stood, thus enlarging the premises to that extent by the new purchase. This church was completed in 1794, and on Jan. 8, 1795, the pews were sold for £1292 1s. Thirty persons were added on confession and eleven by certificate during Mr. Cornelison's pastorate, a period of thirteen years, terminating November, 1806.

The next pastor was the Rev. Henry Polhemus,

who came Feb. 17, 1809, and remained till February, 1813. Twenty-six members were added to the church during his ministry. On the 29th day of December, 1809, the church was incorporated, and on the same day Mr. Polhemus deeded to the church a desirable tract of land he had secured for a parsonage at a purchase price of eighteen hundred and thirty-two dollars. A commodious parsonage was then erected on the premises. Mr. Polhemus' successor was Rev. Cornelius T. Demarest, on April 26, 1813. His pastorate continued undisturbed till the troublous times of 1822, when, as we have stated in the history of the churches at Schraalenburgh and Hackensack, began the contest which resulted in the formation of the True Dutch Reformed Church and the termination of Mr. Demarest's pastoral relations with the church of English Neighborhood in 1824.

During the early years of his charge the church seemed to prosper. The minutes of the consistory in 1814 mention the private devotions, the family worship, the meetings for prayer and godliness, and that some have been received into the church and others are hopeful, and these things evidenced the fidelity of the preacher and pastor. These pleasant relations were as undisturbed till 1819 as the ebbing and flowing tides unvexed by boisterous winds and impending storms. Sympathizing with Dr. Froeligh, who had received suspended members from other churches, following the doctor from conviction undoubtedly, exposed, nevertheless, to more conflict and strife than either of them at the outset had apprehended; becoming the victim afterwards of charges and criminations which the bitterness of wounded or exasperated feelings rarely seem to ameliorate or modify, and over which, even if the mantle of charity had been attempted to have been thrown, it might have been rent asunder; and subjected at last to the accusation that, as clerk of Classis, he had returned copies of minutes which were materially false and incorrect, of deliberate falsehood and prevarication, of abusive and false slanders in public and private, and lastly of public schism; and at length, on the 18th day of February, 1824, the pastoral relation between Mr. Demarest and the church of English Neighborhood was dissolved. Some said he was like the withered fig-tree that was plucked up by the roots, and others said he was like the fruitful vine when its ripening clusters had been blasted by some untimely gale. There was, at all events, a smitten shepherd and a scattered flock, and there could be found, in heaven at least, no place of rejoicing over such a calamity.

Mr. Demarest disregarded the citation to answer these accusations in the ecclesiastical tribunal. The trial proceeded and judgment was entered by default, declaring him guilty, suspending him from the ministerial office, and dissolving the pastoral relation between himself and his people. On the same day sixty-two members of the church and congregation joined in a complaint against the elders and deacons

who still adhered to the suspended pastor. They were tried, their seats declared vacant, and they were deposed; and the Classis ordered a new consistory to be chosen in their stead. At this juncture, and upon the issues growing out of it, a lawsuit was commenced to try the title to the property of the church. Two societies claimed it, and they stood in the tribunal like the two women contesting for the child before the king. This notable case came up for decision in the February term of the Supreme Court in New Jersey in 1831, and will be found reported in 7th Halstead's New Jersey Reports, page 206, in the case of *Day vs. Bolton*. Chief Justice Ewing and Justices Ford and Drake sat in judgment, and Messrs. Hornblower and Wood were the counsel for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Vanarsdale and Frelinghuysen for the defendants. We have already given an account of these great lawyers in the judicial history of Bergen County. Joseph C. Hornblower the next year became chief justice of the Supreme Court for fourteen years. George Wood was the great lawyer who afterwards stood foremost in his profession in the city of New York as well as in New Jersey. Elias Vanarsdale, always astute and particular, was conspicuous as a lawyer, and Theodore Frelinghuysen was then adding lustre to a name already known to the nation. The bench and the bar were worthy of the occasion. The arguments of the counsel have not been preserved, but the opinions of the judges are given at length in the report of this case. They are too long and too minute for repetition here, but are well worth perusal in a close investigation of a great controversy between the Reformed Church and the True Reformed Church, as each society styles itself to-day. In this contest the Reformed Church established its title, and so the defendants, the True Reformed Church, were obliged to surrender the property; that whether members might secede from a religious society, they could not certainly carry along with them by such act of secession any of the property which was deemed to be vested in and belonging to the parent society. The court might have gone into a larger and broader discussion of the questions incidental to those under discussion, but perhaps it wisely confined itself to the precise issues in controversy before it. The case itself has become famous along with this decision, and therefore less notice could not be taken of it here. The reader is also invited to the perusal of the case of *Johnstone vs. Jones*, in 8 C. E. Green New Jersey Reports, page 216, and the case of *Doremus* against the minister, elders, and deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church in English Neighborhood, in 2 Green Chancery New Jersey Reports, page 332, decided in 1835. Rev. Gustavus Abeel was the successor of Mr. Demarest in April, 1825, and resigned in June, 1828, to be followed by Rev. Philip Duryee, who was installed in December, 1828, and continued almost twenty years, till April 3, 1848, to be followed by Rev. James McFarlane in April of the next year, and who

resigned April 18, 1855, when, on the 10th of October of that year, Rev. Andrew B. Taylor was installed, and continues in charge to this day. Mr. Taylor's pastorate is the longest, and that is the highest testimony to his worth and devotion and the attachment between himself and his people. The old church itself has become a monument, not of old and vexing contests, but of that other contest, ever fresh, ever new, for the maintenance of the great cause of Christianity itself.

True Reformed Dutch Church in English Neighborhood. This church was formed during the ecclesiastical troubles of 1822. After the decision in the litigation, already mentioned in this history, this society first held service in a barn, then attached to the old parsonage, now the property of Mrs. James Cronkright, and afterwards in the parlor of the parsonage, till the erection of their present church on the old English Neighborhood road, near the Fort Lee turnpike, and were dependent on occasional supplies, having no stated ministers, till Rev. James G. Brinkerhoff became pastor in 1824, and was succeeded the same year by Rev. Cornelius T. Demarest, who became stated pastor from 1824 to 1851, and was succeeded by Rev. Cornelius J. Blauvelt, who was pastor of this church and of the True Reformed Church at Hackensack, preaching in each place every alternate Sabbath, from 1852 to 1860. He was succeeded by Rev. John Y. De Baun in both churches. Mr. De Baun withdrew from the old True Reformed Church in Ridgefield a few years since, and still is pastor of the church at Hackensack. He was succeeded in the former church by Rev. Abram Van Houten. The membership is less than one hundred.

Episcopal services were first held in private houses by Rev. James Cameron, rector of the church at Edgewater. In June, 1868, a parish organization was perfected, and in 1871 steps were taken to build a church. Specifications were prepared by Mr. G. W. Ward at the request of the vestrymen. The lot was given by Charles Brown, and the erection of a church was commenced. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. James Cameron with appropriate services. The church was completed, and the first service was held on the twenty-second Sunday after Trinity (November 5th) by Bishop W. H. Odenheimer, D.D., and consecrated. The church is of wood, and pleasantly located on a high elevation near Edgewater Avenue. The value of church property is three thousand five hundred dollars. The first members were William Townsend and family, William Pollock and family, D. H. Wilson and family, Hon. Orlando Stewart and family, Gabriel Barbey and family, Charles McMichael and family, James McFarland and family, Mrs. Deyett and family, George W. Ward and family, John Wilson and family, Mrs. Asten and family. The present membership is eighteen families.

The present wardens, G. W. Ward, G. M. Richardson; vestrymen, S. Allaire, James McFarland, H. A.

Wilson. Services are held every Sunday by Rev. James Cameron, rector of the church at Edgewater. Rev. James Cameron and G. W. Ward constituted the first board of vestrymen.

Episcopal services were first held in the Church of the Mediator (Episcopal), at Edgewater, in 1862, although the edifice was erected in 1859, and was at that time a union church. This church is of wood, twenty-five by fifty feet, and located on the river road at Edgewater, about a quarter-mile north from the dock; was purchased by the Episcopal congregation in 1862, and consecrated by Bishop Odenheimer, Aug. 7, 1864. There were present beside the bishop Rev. W. R. Earl, minister in charge, and Rev. Ralph Hoyt, pastor of the Episcopal Church at Fort Lee. The church was organized in 1862, with the following families: David T. Baldwin and family, Lucas S. Comstock and family, John McMichael and family, Frederick Ogden, Christopher C. Rockwell, John Winterburn and family, Frank Van Woert, John Hallet and family, A. Oakey Hall and family, and Palmer Cray and family.

The first wardens were D. T. Baldwin and Lucas S. Comstock. The first vestrymen were John McMichael, Frederick Odgen, C. C. Rockwell, John Winterburn, Frank Van Woert.

There are now twenty-eight families connected with the church and thirty-two communicants. The present wardens are James Hollyer and M. B. Brown; vestrymen, J. W. Laird, N. G. Prickett, George Prindle, and R. T. Woodward. The present rector is James Cameron, who was installed May, 1866.

The parsonage, which is of wood, two stories high, was built in 1867 at a cost of four thousand dollars.

Catholic services were first held at Fort Lee, at the residence of Dr. H. Anderson, and in 1859 the present church was erected, principally by Mr. Anderson. The church is of stone, and located on a high elevation overlooking the Hudson River. The pastors that have supplied this church are Rev. J. Heymann, the first regular pastor, and was succeeded in 1863 by Rev. Patrick Corrigan, Rev. H. A. Braun in 1866, Rev. Patrick Cady in 1867, Rev. O. J. Smits in 1869, Rev. G. Spierings in 1870, Rev. P. Daniels in 1876, Rev. P. Luke in 1880, and Rev. D. Mersmann in 1881, the present pastor. There are now one hundred and thirty families who belong to the church. The first trustees were Dr. H. Anderson and Patrick Leary. The present trustees are Michael Jennings and Jacob Mickle.

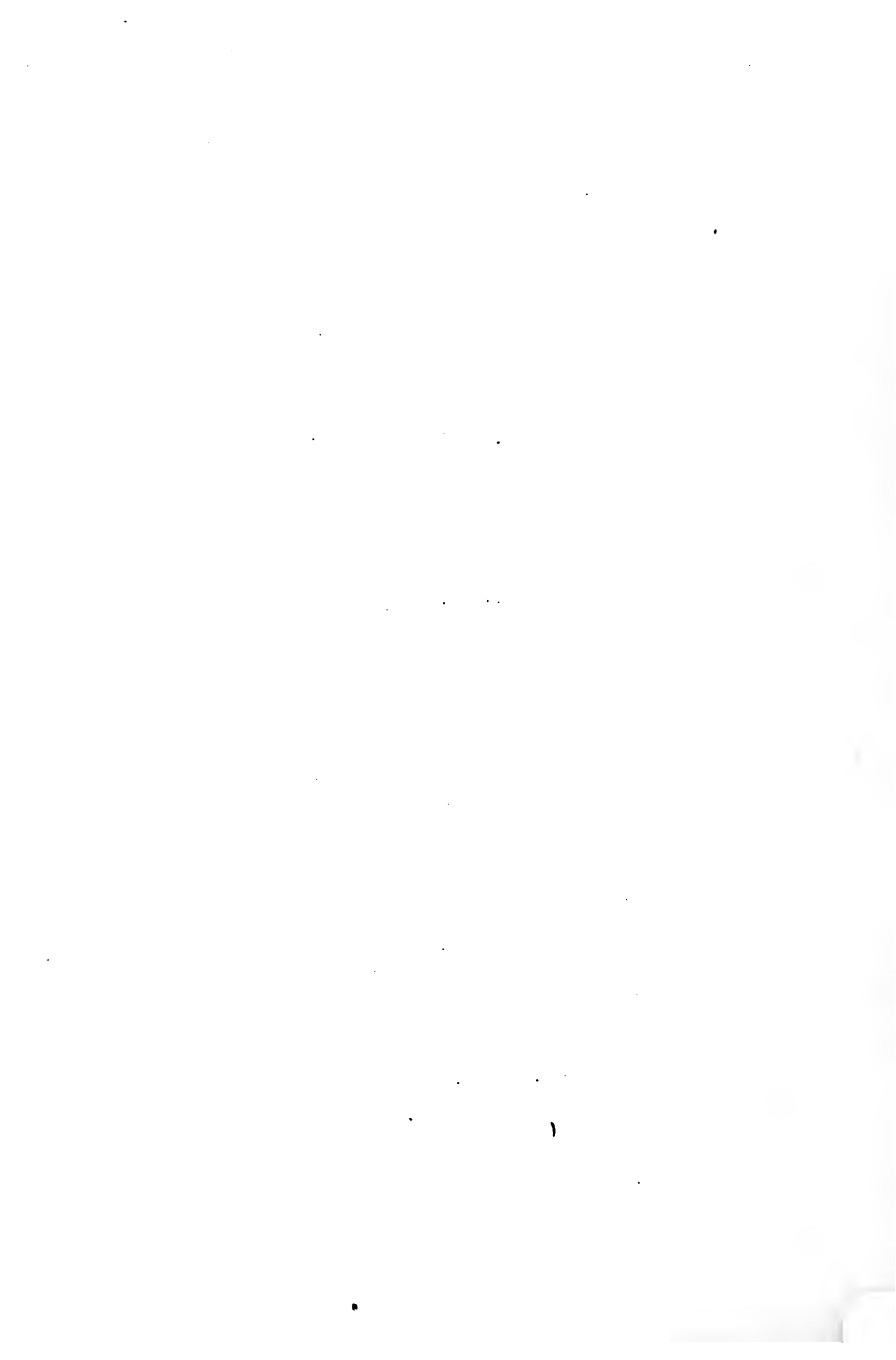
Rev. Ralph Hoyt held Episcopal services at Fort Lee in 1852, and in 1853 he erected a small church at a cost of four hundred dollars, and continued to hold meetings for a number of years, but the church was never organized, and was more of a society than a church organization. Owing to Mr. Hoyt's ill health he abandoned preaching in the little chapel, and since 1880 there has been no service held in the church, and it is now in a dilapidated state. It is called the

Church of the Good Shepherd, and is owned by the son of Rev. Mr. Hoyt.

For some time previous to 1848 the people of English Neighborhood (now Fairview) felt the necessity of organizing a religious body, and a council of ministering brethren and delegates from the following churches, namely—the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, N. J., New Dunham Baptist Church, and the Baptist Church at Perth Amboy—assembled at English Neighborhood to take into consideration the expediency of recognizing nineteen brethren and sisters into an independent Baptist Church, to be called the First Baptist Church of Christ at English Neighborhood, N. J.

Rev. William H. Spencer, pastor of the Bloomingdale Church, was chosen moderator; Rev. George F. Hendrickson, pastor of the church at Perth Amboy, was chosen clerk of the council; Rev. Richard Thompson, pastor of New Dunham Baptist Church, read a portion of Scripture from the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The joint letter of dismission from the New Dunham Baptist Church, containing the names of nineteen members, as follows: James D. Demarest, David McDonald, Ephraim Tracy, William H. Tracy, David C. Dyer, Andrew Engle, Jr., Abraham Jackson, Sarah McDonald, Elizabeth Tracy, Francis Ebis, Sarah Freeland, Elizabeth Compton, Mary McDonald, Mary Sedon, William Engle, Catherine Townsend, Margaret Demarest, Sarah Engle, Elizabeth Jackson, who were dismissed from the said church, was then read before the council. The articles of faith and church covenant were then read and examined by the council, which were approved. It was then voted to proceed to recognize them into an independent Baptist Church, and services were first held in private houses until 1864, when the membership increased and a church edifice deemed necessary. In the fall of 1864 the present church was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars, which was built by subscription. This church is a small wooden structure, twenty-four by thirty-five feet, and is located in the centre of the village. The building committee was David C. Dyer, James D. Demarest, David McDonald, W. H. Tracy, Andrew S. Engle. The church was dedicated Dec. 13, 1864, by Rev. Mr. Dowlley, of New York.

The first trustees were James D. Demarest, David C. Dyer, David McDonald, W. H. Tracy, and Andrew S. Engle. First deacons, James D. Demarest and Ephraim Tracy. The present trustees are David McDowell, James D. Demarest, William Taylor, George Evans, and Augustus Dyer. Present membership, twelve. The first pastor was Rev. George F. Hendrickson, who has presided over this congregation at intervals since 1848. The last pastor was Rev. C. A. Harper, who was called in 1878. There has been only one other pastor who has had charge of the above flock. What his name is and when he came and what time he left records don't show, and no one





Wm. H. Furness

Thos. A. Hemming



J. W. H. H. H.

knows. Rev. C. A. Harper took charge of the church in 1878, and in 1880 broke the church up. There is no preaching now.

The stone church at Fort Lee was erected in 1867, by Gen. Edward Jardine, John G. Cunningham, J. G. Brown, and others, at a cost of eight thousand three hundred dollars, for a Congregational Church, which was organized, and services were held for a short time. The first members consisted of a few,—J. G. Cunningham, Mrs. J. G. Cunningham, Edward Jardine, Mrs. Edward Jardine, Miss Marion Jardine, Miss Laura Federspill, Miss Kate Federspill, Mrs. Joseph Prost, Harriet Prost, Mrs. J. G. Brown, Mrs. D. Veene, Miss Louisa Seck, James Ross, and a Mrs. Atkins. The first trustees were J. G. Brown, J. G. Cunningham, and Gen. Edward Jardine. This church since its erection has passed through many hands, and is now owned by R. H. Hoadley, of New York, who lets it out to all denominations for religious purposes for a small compensation. The church is of stone, pleasantly located on the hill. The sexton is Charles Wilson.

Among the first religious services held at Fort Lee was by a Methodist minister, who carried on services in private houses, and in 1820 a church was erected by subscription at a cost of five hundred dollars, size being twenty by thirty feet, and services were held in this church for a number of years, but, there being no regular pastor stationed at this place, the membership gradually decreased, until they could no longer maintain a Methodist Episcopal Church at this place, and it was sold. This church was located under the hill, on the river road.

Industries.—The manufacturing industries in this township are extensive, and generally in a very prosperous condition. The chemical-works at Shady Side, the United States Dye-Works at Walton, Semmendinger's manufactory of photograph materials at Fort Lee, and Allen's flour-mill at Walton, and several lesser saw- and grist-mills in different parts of the township give employment to hundreds of operatives. Extensive quarries of Belgian blocks for city pavements are also to be found at Fort Lee. Huyler & Rutan have an extensive coal- and lumber-yard at Bogata, and, together with the lumber and coal interests of that firm just across the Hackensack River, in the village of that name, they represent the largest business in that branch of trade in the county. There are also extensive coal-yards at Walton, Leonia, and Fairview. Mr. Wales, of Leonia, is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of microscopic and telegraphic lenses. As an expert in this mechanism he has no superiors in this country, and, with his world-wide reputation, probably very few excel him in Europe. Devoutly reverencing the great Master-Mechanic of the universe, this humble and patient student in the minutest calculations of microscopic power is revealing many of the minified and unseen wonders which seem beyond the limits of human in-

spection. Bounded by two navigable streams, and intersected by a third, and with two railroads already connecting the township with New York City, and with charters for several more, which the increasing trade and traffic between the great metropolis and the West will call into requisition, this township bids fair in a few years to become the adjunct of a great city.

Hon. Thomas H. Herring was a lineal descendant from the Archbishop of Canterbury, England, and his great-grandfather, Thomas, a native of England, was the progenitor of the family in New England, and settled at Dedham, Mass., where the family engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Thomas had two sons, William and Thomas. The latter returned to England, but his whereabouts has never since been known by the family in this country. The former was grandfather of our subject, and also spent his life in Massachusetts.

Thomas, son of William, born at Dedham, Mass., Jan. 8, 1775, went to Albany, N. Y., while a young man, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits and in shipping and trading interests between there and New York. The latter part of his life was spent mostly as a banker in Albany, where he became by his enterprise, superior business ability, and thrift one of the most influential and wealthy citizens of that city. He died June 8, 1827, leaving the following children: William Clark, born April 12, 1805, was a wholesale merchant in New York City for many years, and died in London, England; Elizabeth Mary, born May 22, 1808, became the wife of Jonas Conkling, of New York; Thomas Hughes, subject of this sketch; and Lucy Ann, born March 9, 1814, became the wife of Hon. Elisha N. Pratt, of Greenbush, N. Y., who represented the city of Troy in the New York State Senate for two terms, was a man of good ability, and who died Feb. 25, 1856. His wife died Oct. 15, 1866. Their only child is Elisha Herring Pratt, who resides with his aunt, Mrs. Herring. The wife of Thomas Herring was Lucy Olds, born Oct. 1, 1776, died June 8, 1849, and whom he married March 15, 1804.

Thomas H. Herring, son of Thomas and Lucy (Olds) Herring, was born in the city of Albany, Aug. 7, 1812, and was graduated at the Albany Academy, then a school of the highest reputation in that State for thorough training and scholarship. For some time he was a clerk in the store of his brother and brother-in-law (Conkling & Herring) in New York, and upon reaching his majority he became a partner in the concern. This firm did a large jobbing business during its continuance in trade. In 1841, Mr. Herring retired from active business pursuits, and settled on some forty acres of land in English Neighborhood, midway between Ridgefield and Fairview, in Bergen County, N. J. On this beautiful location, called "Hillside Park," he erected in 1850 a fine brownstone palatial residence, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 1, 1874.

Mr. Herring was a man of decided opinions, high intellectual ability, a logical reasoner, and frank and outspoken in his views upon the great political questions of his time. Through life he took a deep interest in local and national legislation, was an active member of the Democratic party, but became a war Democrat in 1862, and during the latter part of his life was not allied to any party organization. Mr. Herring was president of the Republican State Convention of New Jersey in the fall of 1864, that supported Abraham Lincoln for a second term for the Presidency of the United States. From 1857 to 1859 he represented Bergen County in the State Senate, and during one session was president of the Senate. He was frequently solicited to be a candidate for member of Congress, and in 1860 declined the honor in a very able letter published at the time, principally upon the grounds of his full adoption of the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati platform, which was indorsed by the President, "that of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the territories," believing as he firmly did that each State should regulate its own institutions. He was at one time prominently named for Governor, and had his private business not interfered, and had he not disclaimed any ambition for the high position, he undoubtedly would have been placed in nomination for gubernatorial honors. He was one of the founders and directors of the "Emporium Fire Insurance Company of New York."

Mr. Herring was the largest of the capitalists who projected and built the Northern New Jersey Railroad, and was president of it from 1859 to 1869. During his incumbency of that office the management of the road was so efficient that of the several millions of passengers carried during the ten years, there was not the loss of a single life. He was possessed of large property, and owned much valuable real estate at Englewood, Tenafly, Highland, and in other places along the Northern Road.

In the decease of Mr. Herring Bergen County lost one of its representative men, and one qualified to fill the highest place in the gift of the people.

Mr. Herring was united in marriage July 16, 1834, to Sabina, daughter of Thomas Signear and Nancy Brown, of New Paltz, N. Y., who was born June 29, 1819, and survives her husband. Her grandfather, Doris Signear, was a native of France, and had an only son by his wife, Lois Wood, who was Mrs. Herring's father. Her mother was of English descent. Her maternal grandfather, Maj. Amos Brown, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and served as one of Gen. Washington's aide-de-camps. Maj. Brown came with his parents from England, settled first at Fairfield, Conn., and subsequently at New Paltz, N. Y., where Mrs. Herring's mother was born.

Jacob C. Terhune.—The progenitor of this family in Bergen County was John Terhune, who emigrated from Holland while a young man and settled in Old Hackensack township about the year 1720. He mar-

ried the widow of Ralph Vandalinda, who owned a large tract of land, extending from English Creek to the Hackensack River, and by this marriage obtained possession of some twenty acres, which with its additions has been the Terhune homestead since, a period of one hundred and sixty years. His son Albert succeeded to the possession of this property, which is situated just across the river from the present village of Hackensack, and married a Miss Vanderhoff, who bore him the following children: John, Cornelius, Peter, Albert, Elizabeth, wife of Morris Earle, and Gertrude, wife of Samuel Vanderbeck, of Hackensack.

Albert Terhune was a cooper by trade, but lived on the homestead most of his life, dying at the age of eighty years about 1808. Of his children Cornelius was father of our subject, was a shoemaker by trade, but spent most of his active business life as a farmer on the old homestead, residing there from 1795 until his death. He lived through the period of the Revolutionary war, was a soldier under Capt. Outwater, and after the close of the war received a pension.

Cornelius Terhune was an influential and substantial citizen in Bergen County, and was chosen to fill many offices of trust and responsibility in Old Hackensack township. He was a member and elder of the Reformed Dutch Church in Hackensack, and was an acting elder and opposed strenuously the secession from that church in the council held in his own house. He, however, yielded to the claims of the seceders, and afterwards remained a member of the new body of worshippers. He died in 1853, aged ninety-two years and six months.

His wife, whom he married Oct. 24, 1786, was Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Hopper, of Pollifly, who was born May 12, 1767, and died in 1833, leaving two children,—Jacob C. and Jane, wife of Abram Bertholf, of Hackensack. Mrs. Bertholf was born in 1800, and survives in 1881. Jacob C. Terhune, only son of Cornelius and Elizabeth Terhune, was born in Hackensack, Jan. 8, 1791, and removed with his parents to the old homestead in 1795, where his minority was mostly spent. After his marriage, Nov. 24, 1810, to Elizabeth, daughter of Albert Van Voorhis, who was born in April, 1791, he bought a small farm in the vicinity of the homestead, where he resided for some ten years, when the age of his father required him to look after the property at home, and he took up his residence there, where, with the exception of one year, he has since resided, making his main business that of a farmer. His wife died April 18, 1832, leaving two children, John V. H. and Cornelius, who died the same year as his mother.

His second wife was Martha Romaine, who was born Sept. 26, 1837, and died in March, 1871.

"Sheriff Terhune," as he is familiarly known, seemingly inherited a spirit of interest in local matters from his father, and soon after his marriage was elected and served on the board of chosen freeholders



Jacob C. Lusk



John W. Fichner



James C. Buchanan



John V. H. Terhune



John Mabie

for several years. In 1836 he was elected sheriff of Bergen County, and by re-election, without opposition, served for three consecutive years. He was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Legislature, and served with honor for the years 1845 and 1846.

Sheriff Terhune is a man of the past generation, and has lived through the most interesting period of the world's history. Incidents of "olden time" are fresh in his memory, and his valuable store of information in relation to the progress of the county, the establishment and foundation of churches, schools, neighborhoods, and villages, which he holds with a retentive memory even at the age of ninety-one years, is very remarkable.

JOHN V. H. TERHUNE, only surviving son of Jacob C. Terhune and Elizabeth Van Voorhis, was born on the Terhune homestead, July 24, 1811. Following his school-days he learned the carpenter's trade, which, however, he has never followed. On Dec. 30, 1830, he was united in marriage to Ann, daughter of Jacob H. Brinkerhoff and Ann Lozier, of Hackensack township, both of whose families were among the early settlers of Bergen County. She was born May 22, 1813, was a woman of untiring ambition, devoted to the interests of her children, and made home the ever-welcome place of her numerous friends. She died July 2, 1880, leaving three surviving sons, viz.: Jacob, who carries on the homestead for his grandfather; Cornelius, who conducts his father's farm; and John Henry, who is connected with the banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New York City.

After his marriage, Mr. Terhune settled on the farm of his father-in-law, formerly owned by John R. Bogert, and which Mr. Bogert had purchased as a part of the large Zabriskie estate, lying on Teaneck Ridge.

On this property was located a saw-mill, erected by Mr. Bogert, to which, about 1840, Mr. Terhune and Mr. Brinkerhoff added a grist-mill.

For some twenty years after his marriage Mr. Terhune was engaged in the wheelwright business here, with his father-in-law, and in farming, since which time his main business has been in conducting the mills, leaving, in 1875, the farming to his son.

In early life Mr. Terhune began to take an interest in local politics, and served as constable and collector of Hackensack township for three years, while his father was sheriff. In 1850 he was elected sheriff of Bergen County, and by re-election held the office for three years. It was during his incumbency of that office that duty compelled him to hang the murderer William Kating. Sheriff John Terhune has served for three years as one of the chosen board of freeholders, and for one year as director of the board. He also served a second time as collector of Hackensack township, and was serving as one of its assessors when the new township of Ridgefield was erected from a part of the old township of Hackensack. Fol-

lowing the organization of the present township of Ridgefield, he served for five years as assessor, and in 1876 was elected one of the six commissioners of roads, which office, by re-election every two years, he holds in 1881, having been president of the board since his first election.

Sheriff John V. H. Terhune may safely be ranked among the influential and substantial citizens of his township and county, and is known as a man of strict integrity, good business ability, and sound judgment.

John Mabie.—The Mabie family of Bergen County are descendants of the French Huguenots of the same name who, during the latter part of the seventeenth century, left their native country and found a home, first in Holland, and subsequently along the banks of the Hudson and on Long Island.

His father, William Helimus Mabie, born at Tappan, Rockland Co., N. Y., was a mason by trade, and spent his active business career in New York City and Hoboken, where he followed his chosen avocation, and in the latter place he was engaged for many years, and did business for Robert L. Stevens.

He died in 1828, aged thirty-nine years. His wife was Maria, daughter of Henry Verbrycke, a Revolutionary soldier, who was in Gen. Washington's army, and at the battle of Yorktown, and who resided near Ramapo, N. J.

Their children were Ann, wife of Robert W. Higgs, of New York City, and John, subject of this sketch.

John Mabie was born in New York City, June 19, 1819. At the age of nine years, being thrown upon his own resources for support on account of the death of his father, he started in life to carve out a fortune for himself. Like many others who have attained opulence, but who when young met the obstacles incident to poverty, young Mabie had also these to contend with, but met them with that perseverance and resolution that have characterized his subsequent business career. He spent one year in the tobacco-factory of Mr. Lorillard, followed by two years' service in Mr. Booth's printing-office; the remainder of his minority, eight years and four months, being spent as an apprentice in the manufacture of gold-pencil cases with Thomas Addison, the first man to engage in that business in this country. For three years following he continued this business as a journeyman, then, with John H. Roanch, Patrick Kean, and Louis Baulman, journeymen, he, in 1843, established business for himself, and was one of the founders of the gold-pen and pencil-case house of Roanch & Co., which continued business until 1849, when the partnership was dissolved.

That year Mr. Mabie purchased fifty-one acres of land at Fairview, in Bergen County, upon which in 1857 he built a substantial brownstone mansion, which with its well laid out grounds has been his homestead since.

Restless under too much ease, Mr. Mabie remained from business only a few months, and in 1850 estab-

lished in New York City the world-renowned golden and pencil-case house, first known as "Mabie, Knapp & Co.," afterwards as "Mabie, Smith & Co.," and for the past ten years as "Mabie, Todd & Bard," the sales of which extend to the most distant parts of the world. Their office is at 180 Broadway, and the manufactory at 138 Wooster Street.

In 1871, Mr. Mabie retired from the business in favor of his sons, George Whitfield and John Henry, who have since represented the Mabie interest in the concern.

His life has been wholly devoted to business, nor has political place or the emoluments of office ever been a part of his ambition.

Mr. Mabie is naturally of an ingenious turn of mind, and besides inventing the screw-pencil, he invented a "car replacer," which has been successfully used on railroads.

His wife, whom he married April 22, 1841, was Eliza Jane, daughter of Samuel Smith and Eliza Ossa, of Westchester County, who died in 1870, and bore him children as follows: Ann Maria, wife of Charles Sageman, George Whitfield, John Henry, Mary Eliza, wife of William Newcomb, and Charles Edgar, who died at the age of fourteen. His present wife is Emmagene, daughter of Samuel Sweetland, of Providence, R. I.

Stephen Martling.—His grandfather, David Martling, a descendant of the French Huguenots who fled from their native country to escape persecution and settled on the Hudson, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner and carried to Bordentown, where he was ill treated and wounded, which marks he carried until his death. He resided at Tarrytown, N. Y., and there carried on agricultural pursuits. One member of the Martling family was cut in pieces by the Tories and put into a corn-basket.

Abraham D., son of David Martling, was also a farmer at Tarrytown, and there spent his life. His wife was Esther, daughter of Ebenezer Whelply, who was a cook for Gen. Washington, and resided in Westchester County, N. Y., where he lived to the great age of ninety-one years, always retaining in his family the pot which served to cook in for the great general.

Stephen, son of Abram D. Martling, was born at Tarrytown, Oct. 11, 1809, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits on his grandfather's farm until he was twenty-two years of age. He then went to New York City, and for one year was a clerk in a grocery-store. The following year, in partnership with Daniel Archer, he established the grocery business for himself, which he continued for eight years. This firm of "Martling & Archer" afterwards engaged in the building-stone business in New York, obtaining their supplies from Nyack and other points on the Hudson, and also in the lumber trade, which they continued until 1849, when Mr. Martling purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land on the Hackensack turnpike-

in Old English Neighborhood, Bergen Co., N. J., near Ridgefield. On this property was a stone house which had been built prior to the Revolutionary war, and was the home of Capt. Banta. In this Mr. Martling resided until 1865, when he erected a substantial



Stephen Martling

brick residence near by, and there resided until his death, Dec. 19, 1880. Stephen Martling was highly respected, both in his private and public relations. He took great interest in all matters of a public character, and his services were always at command when required. He was elected a justice of the peace, thus acquiring the familiar title of "Squire," was a prominent leader and elder in the Reformed Dutch Church, and held many other offices of trust among his fellow-townsmen. He was one of the projectors of the Northern Railroad, and continued his connection with the road under the management of President Herring, and when a reorganization took place, he enjoyed the confidence of the late Charles Sisson, which was never shaken during his life. Mr. Martling held the position of agent of the road at Ridgefield from its completion until his death, and was deservedly popular with all classes.

His wife, who survives him, is Elizabeth, daughter of Abram Acker and Bella Becker, of New York City, whom he married in 1834; she was born April 20, 1810, and has the following children: Stephen H., Anna Bella, wife of Peter Acker, and David.

Mrs. Martling's father was a native of Tappan, Rockland Co., N. Y., served in the war of 1812, and spent his active life as a contractor and builder in New York City; and her grandfather, David Acker, was a soldier in the war for independence. The Ackers were among the Holland families who settled along the Hudson. Her mother was a native of Bergen County, and her maternal grandfather, Becker, was a soldier also in the Revolutionary war, and resided at Rhinebeck, N. Y., which place took its name from his brother, Peter Becker. The Beckers are of German origin.

CHAPTER XLI.

ENGLEWOOD.

Physical Features.—The physical features of the township of Englewood are somewhat varied. From the Palisades to the Hackensack the country is rolling and exceedingly picturesque. The soil is naturally fertile and generally well supplied with springs and streams of water. The Overpeck Creek and its tributaries water the whole middle section of the township, while its eastern and western borders are bounded by the Hudson and the Hackensack. Englewood is thus favored with natural advantages, and being only about ten miles from New York City it has in later years drawn a large population from that quarter.

Organization.—Englewood, with its neighboring townships on the north and south, formerly belonged to the old township of Hackensack. It became a separate township by an act of the Legislature passed in 1871.¹

By virtue of this act Englewood took the territory described in the following boundaries, to wit :

"Beginning at the Hackensack River, where the road leading from New Bridge to Schraalenburgh intersects it, and running thence easterly along the middle of said road to the Schraalenburgh road; thence southerly along the middle of the Schraalenburgh road to the intersection thereof with the middle of Liberty road; and thence southerly along the middle of Liberty road to the intersection thereof with the middle of the road leading to Cornelius Brinkerhoff's house; thence along the middle of the same to the Tenaflly road; thence northerly along the middle of the Tenaflly road to the south line of lands formerly of Jacob I. Demott; and thence southeasterly along the same to the east line of the township of Hackensack."

The act provided that the first meeting for the election of township officers should be held at Stagg's Hall. The first chosen freeholder of the township was Joseph W. Stagg, who held office for the years 1871-73, and was succeeded by James Vanderbeck for 1874-76, who was followed by William Bennett for 1877-79, when Henry West was elected for 1880, and still continues in office.

The justices of the peace have been Ira W. Hover, 1871-73; Hardy M. Banks, 1871-73; Joseph B. Miller, 1872-74, 1877-79; Philip P. Class, 1876; George R. Dutton, 1878-80.

The assessors: Daniel G. Bogert, 1871-76; Alexander Cass, 1877; John D. Cole, 1878-80.

The collectors: Cornelius A. Herring, 1871-73; Charles Barr, Jr., 1874-76; Adriance Van Brunt, 1877; Jacob A. Bogert, 1878-79; Thomas Russell, 1880.

Town clerks: Francis W. Van Brunt, 1871-73; Albert A. Coyte, 1874-76; Richard Demarest, 1877; Robert Wagner, 1878-79; Gilbert W. Chamberlain, 1880.

Early Settlement.—Among the pioneers of what is now Englewood was Richard Vreeland, who settled here previous to 1776, purchased a large tract of land, and engaged in farming. His children were Michael and Elizabeth. Michael married Margaret Terhune, remained on the old homestead, and had one son, Richard, who married Mary Sip, and succeeded to the estate of his father. His children were Michael, Jr., Margaret, and Isaac.

Michael Vreeland, Jr., married Lavinia Brinkerhoff, and had two children,—Mary and Richard. He remained on the old homestead. Margaret married Henry D. Westervelt, and resides in Englewood. Their children were Henry, Peter, and Margaretta. Henry and Peter died young. Margaretta resides at the homestead in Englewood. Isaac married Gertrude Edsall, and located on a part of his father's place. Elizabeth married Peter Sip, who settled at Jersey City Heights, and had three children, one daughter (who died young) and two sons, Garret and Richard. The former married Margaret Newkirk, and had children,—Jane, Maria, and Peter. Jane died unmarried; Maria married Jacob Van Winkle, and had several children. They removed to Jersey City Heights. Peter married Ann Van Winkle, and had children,—Margaret, Mary E., Emma Louisa, Garret, and Richard, who reside at Jersey City. Richard married Sarah E. Wayland, and lived at Jersey City, where he reared a family.

John De Mott settled at Walton, in Englewood township, at an early date, and reared a family of children,—Jacob, Henry, Martin, John, Jr., and Sophia.

Jacob married Rachel Bogert, and settled at Tenaflly, and had three children,—Jacob, Jr., John, and Fransiny.

Jacob, Jr., married a Miss Westervelt, and lived at Tenaflly, and raised a family of five children,—Rachel, John, Jacob, Henry, Garret W., and James B.

Rachel resides in the township. John married a Miss Zabriskie, and resides at Tenaflly.

Jacob married Catherine Paulison, and settled at New Bridge.

Henry married Rachel Demarest, and located at Tinack.

Garret W. married Rachel J. Westervelt, and settled on the Tenaflly road.

James B. married a Miss G. Westervelt, and died at the homestead.

¹ Session Laws of New Jersey, 1871, page 691.

Henry married Margaret Demarest, and located at Englewood; had one child, Fransiny, who married Peter Westervelt, and her children were Henry D. and Margaret.

Henry D. married Margaret Vreeland, and remained on the old homestead, and had one child, Margaretta.

Margaret married John Van Brunt, and had eight children,—Henry, Adriance, Frank, Peter, Stephen, Maria Jane, Margaretta, and John. All married except John, who resides in Kansas City.

Martin married and lived on the old homestead. His children were John, Jacob, Fransiny, and Margaret A.

John married Eliza Ann Vanderbeck, and located at Englewood. At her death he married Hannah Van Valen.

Jacob moved to Hackensack, from there to Tappan, N. Y.

Fransiny died unmarried.

Margaret married William De Wolf, and settled at Hackensack. Their children were Euphemia, Fanny, William, and Margaretta.

John married Maria Brinkerhoff, and settled adjacent his father. His children were Henry and Fransiny.

Henry married Leo Moore, and resides on the old homestead.

Fransiny married a Mr. Irwin, and settled on the old homestead. He had no children.

Sophia married Stephen Demarest, and moved to Hackensack.

The first census after the organization of the township in 1875 showed a population of 3932, and in 1880 of 4076. In 1860 the whole population of the then old township of Hackensack was 5488, only exceeding the population of Englewood in 1880 by a little over 1400.

Places and Events of Historical Interest.—

Nearly the whole territory of Englewood is interesting in the events of the Revolution. Owing to its nearness to New York, and being in the pathway to the West, its subjugation to British authority at one time seemed almost a military necessity, and therefore British forces sought to invade its soil, while the little American army struggled hard to drive them back. On this middle ground, both of contention and defeat, many of the homes of the inhabitants were desolated and the soil stained with blood in these destructive marches of invasion and retreat.

The raid on Fort Lee in November, 1776, brought terror and alarm to all the inhabitants in this section. Lord Cornwallis crossed the Hudson to Closter Landing on the 18th of November, 1776, and from thence moved down the valley through the present territory of Englewood to Fort Lee. Battalion after battalion of a subjugating army only left destruction and disaster in their path.

Villages and Hamlets.—The whole township is so densely occupied with habitations and adjoining

buildings that much of its territory presents a village-like appearance. Along the Hackensack, from the country residence of Abram Collard to the village of New Bridge, the extreme limits of the township from the southern boundary northward, it may be called one long-continued hamlet.

The Teaneck road, beginning with the picturesque and spacious residence and grounds of William Walter Phelps, near the southern boundary of the township, and about one mile from Hackensack River, and running northward, is so thickly occupied with large and well-built houses as to form almost one continuous village for miles; and so the village of Englewood stretches nearly along the whole length of the Palisades range on the eastern border of the township. The Jersey City and Albany Railroad and the Northern Railroad of New Jersey run through the township parallel with each other, and about one mile apart, affording rapid and frequent connection with New York City. A Palisades Railroad is in contemplation to accommodate the residents along the Palisades who desire to locate their houses near the edge of those precipitous heights, so as to enjoy that magnificent view of the great river. Englewood as a township seems to have a most promising future. The village proper justly deserves a more full and detailed account in this history. Probably to J. Wyman Jones, more than to any other one person, belongs the honor of being the founder of the town. The name of Englewood had previously been suggested by him for the property and place located by him between the Tenaflly road and the Hudson River, and directly east of the old Liberty Pole Hotel. The early obstacles always in the way to try the faith and to conquer the patience, and endurance too, of every founder of a town have all been experienced by Mr. Jones in years long since past and forgotten by many, but he still lives in Englewood, an honored citizen, and his name will justly hold a memorable place in its history.

The map of the property last mentioned was filed in the clerk's office of Bergen County on the 15th day of August, 1859, and covered six long, narrow farms and a lot on the top of the Palisades, then belonging to John Van Nest, of the city of New York.

Two of these farms were on the south of Palisades Avenue (as afterwards laid out) and the other four on the north, together forming a solid body of land of six hundred and twenty-five acres.

The farm next adjoining Palisades Avenue on the south, being a strip of land about five hundred and forty feet wide, extending from a line just west of the Northern Railroad track to high-water mark of the Hudson River, contained one hundred and ten acres, and belonged in 1858 to Cornelius J. Blauvelt and his son-in-law, Isaac M. Dederer, both of Piermont, Rockland Co., N. Y.

The farm adjoining this on the south, being about five hundred feet in width, and extending from Dwight

Place (as now laid down) to high-water mark of the Hudson, contained about eighty-eight acres, and belonged in 1858 to George and Anderson Bloomer, the former of whom lived in the old stone house on the westerly side of the road, which with twenty acres of land was reserved out of said map. The latter resided at "Bloomer's Dock," so called, situated on the river under the Palisades.

The farm lying next Palisades Avenue on the north, being about ten hundred and fifty feet in width, and extending from a line west of the Tenafty Creek to the Hudson River, contained about two hundred and fifty acres, and was owned in 1858 by Thomas W. Demarest and Garret A. Lydecker, both still living in Englewood. This farm had a few years before been owned and occupied by the Rev. C. T. Demarest, father of Thomas W., who was regarded at that time as the head of the True Reformed Dutch Church of the State. The dwelling-house on this farm, in which "Dominie Demarest" had lived, was a handsome white house, quite modern and attractive in appearance. This house was subsequently much enlarged for a young ladies' seminary. After being used as such for several years it was destroyed by fire.

The next farm north of the latter, being a strip of land three hundred and thirty feet wide, and extending from the Tenafty Creek to the Hudson River, and containing seventy-five acres, was owned by John J. Tyler, a lawyer of New York City. It had no dwelling-house on it.

North of this the two farms of Jacob B. Demarest and Ralph J. Demarest, father and son, were located, the two together being about twelve hundred feet wide, containing one hundred and one acres, and extending from the Tenafty road to the top of the slope east of Brayton Street (as now laid down).

These parcels of land were called "farms," but, with the exception of small patches near the road in the valley which were used for melons, market-gardens, and small pasture- or meadow-lands, they were uncultivated.

Belts of shrubs and small trees, sometimes thirty or forty feet in width, had grown up along the division fences and stone walls on the western slopes where the forests had been cut down. Weeds and bushes were scattered over the fields, and an air of neglect pervaded the whole plot. In traversing these fields going towards the river it was no unusual thing to strike into a tangle of underbrush, vines, and brambles so thick as to absolutely force a return and a change of direction. On reaching the forest line all fences and division lines disappeared, and, with the exception of frequent wood-paths crossing each other at every angle and constantly misleading the explorer, there was no road. It was one dense forest of magnificent trees, containing the finest specimens of oak and hickory to be found in the county. Most of these fine trees have been removed.

This tract of land was remarkably watered. Springs

discharged at several places on the slopes on both sides of the avenue, which have since been utilized for domestic purposes, and in many places wells sunk from fifteen to twenty feet would insure an abundance of excellent soft water. Even on the top of the Palisades some good wells have been obtained. At the foot of the slope near the "Englewood House" one of the most reliable and prolific springs in the country has always abundantly supplied the guests of that house. Another on the north side of Palisades Avenue, east of Brayton Street, has furnished the large place of the owner with an unfailing supply of water of the purest quality.

The natural formation of the entire tract of land was most suitable for human habitation. Terrace above terrace, from the valley to the very top of the ridge, presented equally inviting sites for building. From each plateau charming views were opened, varying in extent and variety, but vying sharply with each other for superiority; and after twenty years of experience and study it is difficult to find an unqualified preference for one site over others, all things considered, among the most observing and competent judges who occupy them. For those who deemed water-life and motion essential to a fine landscape, no situation could surpass the top of the Palisades, which command the Hudson and East Rivers and one of the most varied and charming panoramic views in the world.

For those who planned to live all the year round in the country, and regarded water in winter too dreary and chilling, a more secluded and woody situation was at hand, with vistas through the great trees, affording glimpses of cultivated inland scenery. For those who liked water in the distance at all seasons of the year and found a quiet rest in a soft, southern landscape, a situation outside the wood and just below the line of heavy forest-trees, which looked down on the placid, ribbon-like stream of the Overpeck and far down to Newark Bay, was most prized; while for them whose eyes could not be satisfied except with mountain-tops, equally grand sites were presented, commanding northern and northwestern views of the Orange Mountains and the range of the Ramapo hills; and finally, the new-comers whose means or inclination led to locations convenient to the station found high and healthy building-sites with excellent lookouts within a short walk, while the business men of the town would naturally seek their business locations near the railway.

This tract of land, combining such unusual advantages for residences (with the exception of one-half of one of the farms), was transferred, either by deed or by contract with the owners, to the control and management of Mr. Jones. He employed George P. Hopkins, an engineer of experience and skill (since deceased), and a number of assistants, and spent several months in laying out, mapping, fixing boundaries, numbering and naming the streets and lots,

at the same time carrying forward the opening and grading of the streets with a large force of laborers. This work was completed, and the map of "Englewood" was filed in the clerk's office of Bergen County on the 15th day of August, 1859, as before stated.

Prior to this date the name of "Englewood," suggested by Mr. Jones, had been adopted at a meeting of those living in the neighborhood and interested in the subject. The name of "Englewood" is said to have originated in this way. In the spring of 1859 a meeting was held in the carpenter-shop of Van Brunt & Waters, the brick building on the road running west from the residence of John Van Brunt. Rev. Mr. Dwight presided. Three names were proposed, "Paliscena," "Brayton," and lastly "Englewood." The first, it was claimed, was suggested by the landscape and beauty of the Palisades, but when one of the old-time residents exclaimed "salts and senna," Paliscena could not stand up under this burden of ridicule, but quietly disappeared, and the second name quickly followed, whereupon Englewood was chosen. It apparently is obtained from "English Neighborhood," the former designation of all this section of country. This last name is said to have been derived from a family here named Engle, or possibly from the fact that many of the early settlers a little lower down the valley were English. The latter theory seems the more probable, as "engle" strictly is a German word, equivalent to our word "angel." It is said the happy contraction of that long compound word into "Englewood" suited the old-times people, and the new-comers too, and so the town adopted the name which has seemed to have so much magic in it ever since. The people may have added lustre to the name, but by way of distinction at least the name seems to have something of the magic of attraction in its very sound.

When, therefore, the township of Hackensack was divided into three townships, it was quite a matter of course that the name given to this locality should have been assigned to the township of which it formed a part. The boundaries of this new township, as fixed by the act of the Legislature creating it, are as follows: all the territory north of the line last described,—to wit: the boundary line between Ridgefield and Englewood townships,—and south of the line, beginning at the Hackensack River, where the road leading from New Bridge to Schraalenburgh intersects it, and running thence easterly along the middle of said road to the Schraalenburgh road, thence southerly along the middle of the Schraalenburgh road to the intersection thereof with the middle of Liberty road, and thence southerly along the middle of Liberty road to the intersection thereof with the middle of the road leading to Cornelius Brinkerhoff's house; thence along the middle of the same to the Tenafly road; thence northerly along the middle of the Tenafly road to the south line of land formerly of Jacob I. Demarest, and thence southeasterly along

the same to the east line of the then township of Hackensack.

It is not easy at this day to trace the growth of the village of Englewood step by step from its beginning. Before the spring of 1858 this locality was a part of "English Neighborhood," so called, and was more particularly known as "Liberty Pole." It was then but a succession of fields with a few houses, the most noted being the "Liberty Pole" tavern. This building stood in the centre of what is now Palisades Avenue, where it is intersected by the Tenafly road. The only public means of communication with New York in those days was by omnibus that left every day, Sundays excepted, at seven o'clock in the morning, reaching Hoboken in three hours. Returning it left Hoboken at four o'clock P.M., and reached the "Pole" at seven o'clock in the evening. Occasionally the omnibus started off well filled, but more frequently it set out on the trip with one or two passengers, and announced its progress by a tin horn, the driver blowing long and loud blasts as he neared the houses on the way, from which he gathered in the course of the trip a mixed company. There were a few regular stopping-places on the way where the horses and driver were "refreshed." About this time the Northern Railroad was projected, and through the untiring energies and perseverance of Thomas W. Demarest and John Van Brunt the right of way was secured, the necessary capital procured, and finally the road was built. Mr. Demarest became the first president of the railroad company, and Mr. Van Brunt the first secretary and treasurer. To those two men the chief credit for the construction of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey should undoubtedly be accorded.

The first houses of a new town are always objects of interest. These were built by J. W. Deuel, Esq., and Robert Pratt. That of the former stands in the grounds and near to the residence of the late John H. Lyell. Mr. Deuel had been engaged in teaching the district school in the "Neighborhood." Foreseeing a demand for a select school, he erected that house to serve the double purpose of a dwelling for his family and such a school. It was in the school established here and taught by Mr. Deuel that some of the young men of the place, now in active pursuits and in professions, began their preparations for business and college. It was in the school-room of this building that the Rev. James H. Dwight began to preach to a small congregation, which was the nucleus of the First Presbyterian Church, afterwards organized, a particular mention of which will be made hereafter.

The house built by Robert Pratt is still standing on the corner of Eagle Street and Demarest Avenue, opposite the Episcopal Church. Before building this house Mr. Pratt with his family occupied the "Dominie Demarest" house, above described.

Among the first persons who were attracted from the city to this place after the same was laid out were

Isaac Smith Homans, editor and proprietor of the *Bankers' Magazine*, and his two sons, Sheppard and I. Smith, Jr., with their three families. The sons became at once interested in property here, and from that time forward bore a large share of the burden and responsibility of all the various improvements which marked the several steps of progress in the place. They were most efficient in introducing the place to desirable persons and making known its attractions. They commenced and carried forward the best class of improvements, and established their permanent residences here, each building large stone houses for their family dwellings. Mr. I. Smith Homans, Jr., gave his time and attention more particularly to property and improvements, and fully appreciating the desirableness of this part of the State for suburban residences, soon became very largely interested not only in Englewood proper, as then known, but in the lands located adjacent and within a few miles from the Englewood railroad station, and eventually one of the largest land-owners in the county.

The Hon. Hiram Slocum, ex-mayor of the city of Troy, was one of the early purchasers of Englewood lands, and became a considerable owner. Having, however, fixed his family residence in Rockland County, N. Y., he did not become much identified with the place.

Before the close of 1859, Nathan T. Johnson and Jeffry A. Humphrey, from New York City, acquired considerable interests in land in Englewood. The latter proceeded early to build a dwelling-house, the same now occupied by Mr. John Brinkerhoff, on Palisades Avenue, which he occupied for several years. Mr. Humphrey still continues to reside in the place, to the growth of which he has contributed by erecting also a fine house on the corner of Palisades Avenue and Lydecker Street, now occupied by Mr. James Barber, and another in which he now lives on Winthrop Place, besides numerous small residences and stores in the lower part of the town near the railroad station. Mr. Nathan T. Johnson was one of the most energetic and progressive men who has ever lived in the place. The large dwelling now occupied by Mr. Henry W. Banks, on Palisades Avenue above Woodland Street, was built by Mr. Johnson, and occupied by his family for several years. He gave much time to matters relating to the public welfare, and became largely interested in lands in many places other than Englewood.

In the summer and fall of 1859 lots were sold to J. W. Stagg, John Van Brunt, Hobart Van Zandt, John S. Messenger, and Mr. Crowell, all of whom began to build within a short time. Mr. Messenger still resides in the house he then built, fronting on Palisades Avenue, just west of the Presbyterian Church.

A school for young ladies had been promptly started by Mr. S. S. Norton, in the former residence of "Dom-

inie Demarest," and before the end of the year 1859 the incipient town was equipped with church and schools.

These were quickly succeeded by hotels, the "Englewood House," filled with pleasant New York people, having been opened in the spring of 1860, and a small hotel near the station having also been built and opened about the same time.

Carpenters', painters', blacksmiths', and butchers' shops and stores of several kinds quickly followed. A pretty stone chapel with two hundred and fifty sittings soon crowned one of the finest sites on the avenue, and the steadily-growing congregation were gathered there under Mr. Dwight as their pastor.

The seminary for young ladies was still further enlarged, and passed into the control and management of Prof. Jonathan A. Fowler, now deceased, and Rev. Wm. B. Dwight, brother of the pastor, who conducted a thriving boarding-school for several years. They were succeeded by the Rev. Thos. G. Wall, who maintained the school until the building was accidentally destroyed by fire.

Prof. August Kürsteiner also established an advanced school for boys, which educated many of the youth of the place; and after years of prosperity Prof. Kürsteiner built a handsome residence and a detached school building, and opened a boarding-school on Palisades Avenue west of the railroad depot, which he carried on, with assistants, until 1880, and still owns.

In 1860, Francis Howland, Esq., also from New York, settled in Englewood. He built a most commodious and attractive stone house east of the Episcopal Church (as now located),—the house now owned and occupied by R. J. Hunter. Later he erected a still larger stone house on Lincoln Street, a little to the north of Palisades Avenue and east of Brayton Street. Mr. Howland's contributions to the growth of the town were continued for many years and in various forms, and he will ever be classed as one of its most popular, efficient, and accomplished citizens.

About the same time came Byron Murray, Jr., then cashier of the American Exchange Bank in New York, and now occupying the same position in a large banking institution in San Francisco, and Robert Baylis, then assistant cashier in the same bank, and now president of the Market Bank in New York. Mr. Murray built the Swiss house afterwards sold to Col. Washington R. Vermilye, and now owned and occupied by his son, W. Romeyn Vermilye, one of the large, prominent stone and brick houses of the place. Both these gentlemen became considerably interested in real estate. Mr. Baylis continues his interest, and still resides here.

Very soon after the circle of "new-comers" was enlarged by the addition of John H. Lyell, president of the New York Marine Insurance Company, Daniel Drake Smith, president of the Commercial Marine Insurance Company, Charles E. Trott, Rev. Dr. Daniel

Wise, Darius W. Geer, Charles A. Nichols, Livingston K. Miller, Dr. H. M. Banks, and James W. McCullough, all of whom established their family residences in Englewood.

Shortly after came E. W. Andrews, Frank B. Nichols, James O. Morse, Charles H. Waterbury, George S. Coe, William B. Dana, Donald McKay, Rev. Thos. G. Wall, and Rev. Dr. James Eels. All but the last two named are still residing here with their families.

Following these came at different times, with their families, David Hoadley, president of the Panama Railroad Company, Elwood Walter, president of the Board of Marine Underwriters, Col. W. R. Vermilye, Gen. T. B. Van Buren, now consul-general at Yokohama, Jacob S. Wetmore, Henry W. Banks, E. S. Munroe, Dr. F. Markoe Wright, John Bailey, Lebeus Chapman, Jr., the Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps, at present minister of the United States to Austria, Vincent Tilyou, Charles Taylor, Henry A. Lyman, Uzal Cory, Stephen Lane, Jr., Hon. Cullin Sawtelle, and others.

At a somewhat later day the following gentlemen and their families became residents of Englewood: William A. Booth, widely known in commercial circles in the city of New York and in large benevolent societies of the country, and at present president of the Third National Bank of New York; his son, William T. Booth; his brother, Charles H. Booth; and his son-in-law, J. Hugh Peters, H. A. Barling, James L. Dawes, Oliver H. Shepherd, S. Doughty, the Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever, John and Augustus Floyd, J. H. Selleck, Clinton H. Blake, William Stanley, Charles T. Chester, Joseph Lyman, S. Hinckley Lyman, William Blakie, D. Randolph Martin, Thomas M. Wheeler, Charles W. Hassler, R. I. Hunter, etc.

From among this list of the earlier settlers in Englewood death has already gathered an abundant harvest,—Van Zandt, Deuel, Dwight, Homans (the elder), Dr. Wright, Johnson, Van Brunt, Fowler, Hoadley, Walter, Chapman, Vermilye, Miller, Chester, I. S. Homans, Jr., Lyell. These all have been carried to the grave. Vivid impressions of each of these linger among their survivors, and their influence will long be felt in the town they loved to call their home. The families of all these except four still live in Englewood. It will not seem invidious to cull a single name from this group of noble men, and to speak of him who bore it as the best type and example of all that made a citizen and neighbor beloved. So thoroughly did Mr. David Hoadley endear himself to the people of Englewood in the last years of an eventful life which he spent here that I hazard nothing in saying he was regarded by them all, without distinction or exception, as pre-eminent in those qualities which exalt and ennoble human character. His loss was deeply mourned. His associates in business affairs and in the wide social circles in New York, where he had spent most

of his mature years and occupied the most prominent places of trust and influence, gave abundant expression of their estimate of his character and their grief at his death. But his neighbors felt his death most grievously. One of them, writing at the time he died and expressing the general sentiment of all, said, "His intercourse with his fellows has been so marked with gentleness and kindness, his manly sympathies have been so lavishly bestowed, his open-handed benevolence has so abounded, and his honor and honesty have been so conspicuous, and these distinguishing graces of a Christian life have been so illustrated throughout a long career and in such varied relations that a multitude who have enjoyed his acquaintance mourn his death in unaffected sorrow. Mr. Hoadley was successful in business, able as the head and manager of some of the largest institutions of the country, faithful to all trusts and friendships, wise in council, and just in all his judgments. There are scores of young men and old, less favored in worldly successes than most of his immediate associates, who will miss his friendly grasp of the hand and drop many a tear over their individual loss. His Christian life, inspired with love for his fellows and filled with deeds of affection, standing out in great prominence in a day of much selfishness and infidelity and low standards of integrity, is beyond criticism. It may well be taken as the model of an active life by every young man in the country. It is this life-record of *goodness* which is the crowning glory of David Hoadley."

Of the old settlers, Thomas W. Demarest, the widow of John Van Brunt, Cornelius Lydecker, late senator, Garrit A. Lydecker, James Vanderbeck, and the widow of P. Westervelt still occupy large portions of their original farms, and are among the most worthy and respected of the people of the town. Large places are also occupied at the present time as follows: William Walter Phelps, frame house and a farm of over one thousand acres, extending from the Hudson River to the Hackensack; George S. Coe, stone house and fifteen acres; William B. Dana, stone house and twenty acres,—both on the top of the Palisades and commanding the grandest views; Henry W. Banks, frame house and ten acres; Joseph Lyman, frame house and ten acres; Mrs. David Hoadley, stone house and twenty acres; W. Romeyn Vermilye, stone house and fifteen acres; E. A. Brinkerhoff, stone house and twenty acres,—all on Palisades Avenue; William Stanley, stone house and twenty acres on Dana Place; J. Wyman Jones, stone house and fifteen acres on Lydecker Street; Gen. Samuel A. Duncan, stone house and fifteen acres on Johnson Avenue, at head of Brayton Street; Daniel Drake Smith, frame house and twelve acres on Tyler Street; James O. Morse, frame house and fifteen acres on Tenafly road; Jacob D. Vermilye, president Merchants' Bank, New York, and his son William, stone houses and twelve acres on Tenafly road; Henry A. Barling, frame house and fifteen acres west of Tenafly road; Mrs. Livingston

K. Miller, stone house and twenty acres on Knickerbocker road; Mrs. Lebbeus Chapman, frame house and twenty acres on Teaneck road (?); William A. Booth, frame house and forty acres on Engle Street.

In addition to all who have been mentioned, a long list of prominent men might be given, and should be to afford any fair picture of Englewood at the present time. Ministers, lawyers, doctors, authors, editors, brokers, merchants, builders, and artisans of all crafts have in late years become a part of the population of the place. From among these many names could be selected as worthy of special mention.

Schools.—"One of the oldest school-houses in this township stood opposite the site of the present residence of Mr. Garret W. De Mott (having stood there an indefinite number of years), and from the material of this building another was erected at Liberty Pole, which in turn was taken down in the year 1818. It was a small stone building. Imagine a triangle, the sides of which were equal, about two hundred feet in length. On one corner stood the celebrated Liberty Pole tavern, well known in the war of the Revolution; on the next Washington's headquarters in 1780, and on the third the school-house. In 1818 a new school-house was erected, also of stone, twenty-five by thirty feet, directly by the side of the old one. In 1848 this was taken down and rebuilt, and is the present school-house in District No. 8.

"Within bow-shot distance from the obliterated site of the Liberty Pole tavern now stands one of the best public school-houses in the county, costing originally nearly twenty thousand dollars. Four teachers—one male, the principal, and three female assistants (and a fourth, also female, teaching a branch school on the shore of the Hudson River, below the Palisades)—are employed, the aggregate of whose salaries is three thousand dollars per annum. In the school first mentioned there are four departments,—sub-primary, primary, intermediate, and the highest, in charge of the principal.¹ . . .

"The first teacher was the late J. W. Deuel, deceased, with assistants. It is fair to say that he was one of the most thorough and successful teachers Bergen County ever had. The writer of this embraces the opportunity to speak further of Mr. Deuel, who by much reading became a full man. His powers of illustration and comparison were thereby increased, and he expended them on his pupils. He was gentle, kind, and patient, never using the rod nor rebuking refractory pupils in indignant and bad language. They all loved him. . . . Mr. Deuel resigned in 1871.

"Mr. S. H. Walker was then employed as principal, and the two Misses De Mott as assistants, together with one more recently engaged. The same teachers remain there still (1876) and have been very successful. . . . There are four rooms of equal size (exclu-

sive of class-rooms), two on each floor, separated by sliding doors, so arranged that the two rooms can be converted into one at pleasure. All the appurtenances are complete, and the furniture is of the most approved style. The inhabitants of the district are very liberal. At each successive annual meeting, called to determine the amount of money needed for the ensuing year, those assembled unanimously have voted the sum reported by the trustees to be raised by taxation. . . . The amount of money raised by direct tax for the nine years the school has existed [up to 1876] sums up \$29,750, the highest being \$6000 in 1871, and the lowest \$2250 in 1873.

"From information obtained from elderly residents the teachers employed in the old school-house at Liberty Pole up to 1818, as far as can be remembered, were Messrs. James Forrester, Gahagen, Dixon, Wood, Lawrence, Mandeville, and John Burns.

"James Forrester was a Scotchman, who subsequently became principal of the Mechanics' School in the city of New York, which position he held many years, and, for all that is now known, until he resigned the same, after having expended his ripe and matured years in the interests of public education. John Burns was an Irishman, and reported to have been a very superior educator, and excelling all others in penmanship.

"District No. 8 is located in the same rich and beautiful section, only about one mile farther north along the Northern Railroad. . . . But little can be said of this district, as it is one of recent date, and its history is so closely connected with that of No. 7. . . .

"Teaneck District, No. 9, . . . is situated three miles from the Hudson River. The school-house is not by any means one of New Jersey's old-time 'cabins,' but an elegant two-story frame building, located in the midst of a farming community. The district was formed early in the spring of 1841, from parts of Schraalenburgh, Liberty Pole, and Lower Teaneck Districts, and was called Union District, No. 10.

"The first meeting was held at the house of Gilliam A. Bogert, in February, 1841, to take into consideration the project of erecting a school-house 'on the corner of Widow Sarah Stagg's land, she consenting thereto.' They agreed to raise as much money as they could by subscription to defray the expenses of building, and who was to make up the deficit, if any, does not appear. The amount raised was sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents. The building was finished at a cost of three hundred dollars, timber, stone, sand, and labor being furnished gratis by the inhabitants.

"The first trustees of this district were Messrs. William De Ronde, Henry A. Bogert, and Samuel S. Banta, and the first teacher was Joseph B. Miller, Esq. Mr. Miller continued to discharge the duties of that position for two years, when he resigned and engaged in the business of taking care of estates, collecting, etc. He has twice been appointed com-

¹ Centennial History of Schools in Bergen County, by Demarest.

missioner of deeds, and for five successive terms (twenty-five years) has been elected justice of the peace.

"At a meeting held in the school-house, May 9, 1851, on motion of David R. Doremus, it was resolved by the taxable inhabitants present to conform themselves to the act of incorporation, and that Union School District, No. 10, Upper Teaneck, should be called 'Teaneck School District,' and the school the 'Teaneck Institute.' The trustees and town superintendent having signed the required bill, they became an incorporated body. From the minutes we select the following, viz.: 'On the 21st of May (1851), D. L. Van Sauu commenced school at the Teaneck Institute, having been engaged by the trustees at sixty dollars per quarter, and then he must find himself.' . . .

"The school-house now used was erected in 1869, at a cost of \$3677.75. It is a two-story frame building, twenty-four by thirty-eight feet, Mansard roof, the second story being used as a Sunday-school room. The room occupied by the day school is furnished with the most approved style of desks and chairs, affording accommodations for fifty-two pupils. . . . The first teacher in this building was Miss Adelaide Sherwood, and the present one (1876) is Mr. E. O. Stratton, a graduate of the State Normal School of New Jersey, class of June, 1868. The trustees now in office (1876) are Daniel G. Bogert, James W. McCulloh, and Lyman B. Bonnill. Mr. Bogert has served the district in the capacity of trustee fifteen years, eight of which he has been district clerk, which position he now holds (1876).

"The veteran teacher among all who have reigned in this district since its formation is Alexander Cass, Esq., who at different times taught the school for ten years. Mr. Cass, before coming to New Jersey, graduated as a lawyer at Albany, N. Y. Since he abandoned the profession of teaching he has practiced law at Englewood, where he now (1876) has an office. During his last two years as a teacher he was a justice of the peace, to which office he was elected for a term of five years. He also served two terms (six years) as county superintendent.

"District No. 10 occupies historic ground, and is situated partly in Palisades, Englewood, New Barbadoes, and Midland townships. The school-house, however, is at New Bridge (Englewood township), near the banks of the Hackensack River. . . . The first school in this district from which we can gain any information was taught by an Irishman by the name of Gilfillan, in the chair-shop of James Purdy, at New Bridge, in the year 1822. Of his mode of teaching, the branches taught, and his success as a teacher we can say nothing."

In addition to the many private schools and other educational institutions in Englewood, the township also embraces School Districts Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, with 1244 school children, and with a State school

tax of \$4606.52. About 800 of these children belong to the School District No. 7, in the village of Englewood. The public authorities have manifested a deep interest in this school, and it has generally been supplied with able and efficient teachers. The many public and private schools in Englewood have afforded the best educational advantages, scarcely excelled in any other town of like proportions throughout the country.

Most of the business men of Englewood expend their energies and talent elsewhere, but here are their homes of quiet and content, amid these religious, educational, and social advantages. All in all, Englewood is almost imperial in its pride of place, and will always be pre-eminent for beautiful situation.

Churches and Societies.—The following is a list of the churches and societies of the township:

Churches.—First Presbyterian Church, Episcopal Church, Methodist Church, True Reformed Dutch Church, Catholic Church.

Schools.—Boys' school, by Mr. White; boys' school, by Mr. Plumly; young ladies' school, by Miss Plat; young ladies' school, by Miss Sterling; private school, by Miss Geer; public school, by Mr. Bennett; public school, Palisades.

Societies.—Odd-Fellows, Masons, Temperance, Temperance Catholic (St. Cecilia).

Corporations.—Gas company, military company, cemetery company, silk company, dye-house, hotel company (?).

Institutions.—Protective Society, Village Improvement Society.

Tuscan Lodge, No. 115, F. and A. M., was chartered Jan. 19, 1871. First officers: Peter Rodgers, W. M.; John E. Wertz, S. W.; William C. Davies, P. M.; Moses E. Springer, Treas.; Alexander Cass, Sec.; John H. Hyde, S. D.; Samuel Salters, J. D.; Jacob Campbell and Joseph Conklin, Masters of Ceremonies; John W. Dale, Tyler. Present membership, fifty-two. Frederick G. Bennett, W. M.

The oldest church organization in the present township is the Englewood Presbyterian Church. Its location on Palisades Avenue, the Broadway or main street of the town, is one of the most prominent and noticeable sites in the village. It at once attracts the eye of the observer as being one of the most beautiful, if not one of the most costly, church structures anywhere to be found in any country town in these United States. The whole expression of the people in building this structure and in laying out the grounds, and in planting the trees around it, seems to have been, "We will not build our costly residences alone and surround them with spacious lawns and all the elegancies of life, and then hide the temple of God in some obscure corner because we are ashamed of it, but the place where 'My name shall be there' shall be honored of the abundance of our offering,—it shall be a fit temple of God, where our feet shall come to stand within its gates." A church

can sometimes preach a sermon to the passing traveler, even if he has never heard a sermon within its walls.

The early history of this church cannot be better given than in the sketch written by its first and now lamented pastor, the Rev. James Harrison Dwight. He says,—

"This village of Englewood was projected and named in the year of our Lord 1859.

"The previous designation of the valley up to the old Liberty Pole road, of which Palisades Avenue is now a prolongation, was English Neighborhood, a name handed down from the earliest settlement of the land, originating, however, as it is asserted on good authority, in the form of Engle's Neighborhood. The present name, therefore, was intended to happily preserve a reminiscence of the forefathers of the valley.

"In laying the plans for a prospective town it was desired at the beginning to provide for its religious interests, and forecast a healthful character in this regard. To this intent the first pastor of this church took up his residence in the place early in 1859, and held public services on each Lord's day, with the purpose of gathering the nucleus of a congregation. In this he was cordially sustained by the original inhabitants of the valley, who had inherited from their fathers a warm religious zeal, and had well preserved the reputation of an honest, warm-hearted, and church-going farming community. They gladly opened their houses for divine worship until, towards the close of the year, a more suitable room was provided in the newly-erected school-house of Mr. James W. Deuel.

"In the mean time, as the congregation enlarged and interest increased, a sum of money was raised by subscription sufficient to build a chapel, the foundations of which were laid in the fall of the year. Considering the limited numbers and ability of those present at the time, the contribution thus made was creditable to their zeal; nor should the disinterested generosity of individuals be forgotten who, by reason of other church connections or distance of residence, were unable to identify themselves with the congregation, yet none the less willingly helped on the good work.

"In March of 1860 this chapel was complete, and the first service held on the 25th of that month, when a dedicatory sermon was preached from the text, 'My name shall be there.'

"On the evening of the 30th day of May a meeting was held, after due notice, for a more formal organization, at which time there appeared eighteen persons with credentials of membership, duly certified from various Christian Churches; and these after suitable religious exercises were on their own motion organized into a separate Church of Christ by Rev. James H. Dwight, presiding, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D.D., of New York, being present to assist, and Mr. Sheppard Homans being recording clerk.

"On the evening of June 4th an adjourned meeting was held of the church, at which, after due consideration and prayer, and in accordance with the limitations of the subscription, which provided that the property should be passed into the possession of a church organized on the basis of either the Dutch Reformed, or Presbyterian, or Congregationalist orders, it was unanimously resolved, on the second ballot, that this church adopt the form of government of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and that it would ask the Fourth Presbytery of New York to receive it under its care, under the name of THE ENGLEWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

"Thus it became the first church of Englewood, and first Presbyterian Church of Bergen County.

"At subsequent meetings the following individuals were elected as first officers of the church: Elders, Charles A. Nichols, James Van Derbeck, Sheppard Homans; Deacons, John De Mott, J. Wyman Jones.

"On the evening of June 13th, at a meeting regularly called, Rev. Dr. Parker being moderator by invitation, it was voted unanimously to give a call to Rev. James H. Dwight as pastor of the church, the congregation agreeing to provide a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

"On the second day following commissioners from the congregation appeared before the Fourth Presbytery of New York, to request admission under its care, and to prosecute the call in due form. Whereupon, the various proceedings having been found to be in order, the church was enrolled in the Presbytery, and the call allowed and accepted; and on June 20th the Presbytery met at Englewood and installed the first pastor.

"At the first worshiping in the chapel the congregation numbered from seventy to one hundred. It was gradually increased with the growth of the village, and with the Divine blessing was enabled, under many toils and difficulties, through times of universal distress, to maintain the stated ministrations of the sanctuary, and finally to assure itself of a firm foundation.

"On the first day of May, 1867, the first pastor resigned his charge, taking leave with sorrow of a warm-hearted and affectionate people, and of an enterprise with which his affections and labors had been identified from the beginning.

"After an interval of only a few weeks the church and congregation voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. Henry M. Booth, of New York. This was prosecuted in due form through the Fourth Presbytery, and accepted. Whereupon, on the 19th of September, 1867, Mr. Booth was duly ordained and installed as second pastor of the Englewood Presbyterian Church."

Under his pastorate until now (1881) the church has been exceedingly prospered and enlarged, both in numbers and in power and in the administration of Christian labors and charities. It became a necessity to rear a more commodious edifice for the accommodation of those who would here worship God. The corner-stone of the new church was laid Feb. 22, 1859, with prayer and hope and faith and consecration, awaiting yet greater blessings than ever from the Lord Jesus Christ, their Master, while thankfully acknowledging the benefits and guidance of the past, and recording within this crypt their undying faith in Jesus Christ, the incarnate God, the chief corner-stone of the temple eternal, the redeemer of the world, who will come to reign in glory. In all this, they said, "So have we received from the Fathers, so pass we the holy trust to generations that shall follow us. Praise be to God!"

The eighteen persons forming this church had been members from various denominational churches, as follows: seven from the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City; three from the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Congregational; two from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Utica, N. Y.; two from the Reformed Dutch Church, Utica; three from the Reformed Church of English Neighborhood; and one from the Reformed Dutch Church, Hoboken. James Harrison Dwight was the son of the missionary to Turkey, Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, D.D., and was born on the island of Malta, Oct. 9, 1830. He left Turkey at seventeen, was graduated at Yale College in 1852, and thence attended medical lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. Afterwards he preached in Cherry Valley, in New York, and thence in 1859 in Englewood.

Mr. Dwight was possessed of great natural abilities, which were quickened and greatly aided by a most accomplished education in two professions. He was carried away by consumption, dying on the 2d of December, 1872, and he sleeps in the beautiful little cemetery at Englewood, lamented by his own church and the people of the town, who will long revere his memory. We cannot speak of the living as we may of the dead, because death itself is a definition of all those qualities in human character which in life

may always be open to dispute; but the people in Englewood, if I mistake not, without distinction of denomination or creed, will always award to the Rev. Henry M. Booth, D.D., the present pastor of their Presbyterian Church, the qualities of head and heart which constitute him a most capable preacher and a most excellent pastor. Possessed of the refinement and culture of the schools, these have been broadened and widened in the faithful and efficient minister, who is working not only in his own church, but in wider fields also, to promote the cause of his Master. More might be said, but history will surely accord him thus much in treading along her safe shores.

The chapel of this denomination once stood on the same site of the present church. It was completed in 1860 and twice enlarged, but after ten years was found too small as a place of worship, and was sold to the Englewood Cemetery Association, and removed stone by stone and re-erected within the cemetery grounds. Funeral services are now held there in the departure of the dead to their graves. Then, too, it will stand a memorial edifice of the first church ever erected in Englewood. A new building has been erected on the site of the old chapel through the liberality of Mrs. Emily A. O. Brinkerhoff, one of the members of the church, and is "furnished and in all respects complete." It embraces parlors, infant classroom, pastor's study, and library-room, together with the spacious main audience-room. The edifice is constructed of red and white sandstone. J. Wyman Jones and I. Smith Homans, Jr., gave the land on which the church stands. Mr. Jones prepared and circulated the subscription papers for the needed funds to build the church. After the money was raised a building committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Jones, W. R. Vermilye, George S. Coe, James Vanderbeck, and Jeffry A. Humphry, Mr. Jones acting as chairman of this committee till the church was completed. The committee was appointed June 29, 1868, and held its first meeting to organize July 4, 1868, and reported the church building complete at a meeting of the congregation on the 24th day of October, 1870. Its entire cost, exclusive of bell, but inclusive of furniture, was \$49,745.66. David Hoadley presented the organ, at a cost of \$3600. The bell, to a large extent the gift of Col. W. R. Vermilye, cost \$1500. The church property is free from debt. After the completion of the church the chapel was removed to the cemetery and placed on its present site by Mrs. Emily O. Brinkerhoff, the only daughter of Col. Washington R. Vermilye, in memory of her father.

Mr. Booth entered permanently upon his duties as pastor Sept. 1, 1867. The officers of the church and congregation at that time were:

Elders, Livingstone K. Miller, Frank B. Nichols, and James Vanderbeck; deacons, John J. De Mott, Jeffry A. Humphrey, and Byron Murray, Jr.; superintendent of Sabbath-school, J. Wyman Jones; trustees, Lebbeus Chapman, Jr., James O. Morse, and

Charles H. Waterbury; treasurer, Byron Murray, Jr.

The Fourth Presbytery of New York met at Englewood, Sept. 19, 1867, and ordained and installed the pastor-elect. There are many other details which might be given in the history of this church which neither time nor space will permit of here. Its history will undoubtedly be written hereafter, and most lovingly and ably, by its present pastor. Such a church is worthy of all remembrance. The membership of this church is nearly four hundred.

At the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, the new Presbytery of Jersey City was formed on the 22d day of June, 1870, when the Presbyterial relations of the church at Englewood were transferred to that organization. This Presbytery embraces all the Presbyterian Churches in Bergen, Passaic, and Hudson Counties. If where much is given much is also required, perhaps the church at Englewood is worthy of all commendation. The calendar of its generosity for ten years to the various benevolent and missionary societies at home and abroad, and for the maintenance of various charities in and out of this religious society, including \$53,000 for the new church edifice, amounts to the sum of \$209,446.90. By this record of their bestowments at least shall they be known in history. In 1873 the women of this church turned their attention to the missionary work in other lands, and the schools known as the "Englewood Schools," at Schweifat, in Syria, and their female missionary in India have received since 1873 nearly ten thousand dollars from the women of this society. Thus have they sent the sacred fire to burn on other altars than their own. It is no part of the historian to record what can only be recorded, for a certainty, in the book of remembrance on high, but it would seem as if such a church had been, is now, and will be a power for good wherever it hath foundations, and that through all these human instrumentalities, but infinitely beyond them, its real builder and maker is God.

The Episcopal Church was organized July 11, 1865. The first wardens were John H. Lyell, Charles T. Chester, William King, Richard K. Coole, E. W. Andrews, and Herbert Turner.

The first rector was Rev. O. W. Whitaker, followed by Revs. Mr. Benjamin, John H. Elliott, W. S. Langford, John William Payne, and James H. Van Buren. The church embraces one hundred and forty-four families, two hundred and twenty-seven communicants, and four hundred and eighty-seven parishioners.

The Methodist Church. The first sermon preached in Englewood by a preacher of the Methodist denomination was in the month of June, 1859, by the Rev. Gilbert H. Wypant, then pastor of the church in Hackensack. But no stated meetings were held in Englewood till September, 1861. About this time David Green, a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Jersey City, moved to Englewood. Through his efforts meetings were held in the



John Van Hook

house of John Knott till the erection of the church. The Rev. C. A. Womburg, pastor of the church in Hackensack, by invitation of Mr. Green and John Westervelt, preached the first sermon, Feb. 18, 1862, and a class was organized in connection with the church at Hackensack. In September of the same year Rev. David Wise, D.D., corresponding secretary of the Sunday-school Union, became a resident of Englewood, and through his efforts services were held by Revs. C. A. Womburg and S. M. Stiles, pastors of the church at Hackensack, and Messrs. Vanderbeck and Vreeland, local preachers. On the 11th of September, 1863, a meeting of the members was held for the erection of a church edifice. Dr. Wise, John Knott, and John Westervelt became the committee, and on the 16th of December, 1863, Rev. Dr. Wise, John Westervelt, John Knott, and David Green became the trustees, and Rev. Benjamin Day the presiding elder of the district. A lot was selected in Engle Street, valued at three hundred dollars. The trustees were appointed a building committee, and the edifice was built under their supervision at a cost of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. It has since been greatly enlarged and improved and another lot added. In December, 1863, the church was dedicated by Bishop E. S. Janes. In January, 1864, Rev. E. Hewitt, a local preacher, was installed as the first pastor of this church, and has since been succeeded by Revs. H. M. Simpson, J. B. Faulks, E. W. Burr, John Coyle, S. N. Bebout, J. M. Marshall, C. E. Walton, and J. E. Johnston. The church has a membership of ninety-five.

A True Reformed Dutch Church was organized in Englewood, April 1, 1875, with eight members, with Rev. John C. Voorhis pastor. For two years services were held in the Englewood Hall by Rev. John Y. De Baun, of Leonia. Among the early members were Hon. Thomas W. Demarest, Henry P. Demarest, and Richard W. Earle. The church was dedicated May 23, 1875. Mr. Voorhis is still the pastor of the church, with a membership of seventy-one.

Catholic services were held here in 1863-64 by Father Coardly, followed by Rev. D. Corrigan, of St. Mary's Church, Hoboken. The church was erected in 1866, under pastor Father Brann. Under Father Smith the church was enlarged in 1868, and a parochial school established. He was followed by the following pastors: A. J. Smits, T. J. MacDonald, C. J. Feehan, A. E. Van Riel, A. M. Murphy. The present membership of the church is about fifteen hundred.

The Englewood Lodge, No. 103, Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted April 12, 1870, with sixteen charter members. The organization was principally effected through the agency of M. E. Spurge, who was the first presiding officer. The present membership of the lodge is thirty-seven. During the eleven years of its existence five hundred and seventy persons have been installed and became members of the lodge.

The lodge meets each Friday evening in Templars' Hall, in most comfortably furnished rooms. James Vanderbeck is the presiding officer, and John Lydecker secretary.

The Englewood Protection Society was organized in 1869, and has a membership of one hundred and fifty, with Donald Makay as president.

A silk manufactory was established here May 1, 1881, and employs seventy-three hands. Andrew D. Bogert and John Stainton are the proprietors.

There are also several commodious hotels in the town.

Hon. John Van Brunt.—Rutger Joesten Van Brunt, or Rutger, the son of Joost, or George, the common ancestor of the Van Brunt family in this country, emigrated from the Netherlands in 1653, and was among the first settlers in New Utrecht, on Long Island, in 1657. He was an agriculturist, holding large tracts of land, and one of the most influential citizens of New Utrecht, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred prior to 1713, the exact date not having been ascertained. He married first, in 1657, Tryntje Claes or Claesen, widow of Stoffel Harmonson, cloth-shearer, who was killed by the Indians in the attack of 1655, leaving a surviving son twelve years of age. Tryntje was born about 1618, and was living as late as 1688. The second wife was Gretian, who was living in 1721. The issue, all of the first marriage, were Nicholas, Cornelius, and Joost. The succeeding generations, in the direct line, down to the subject of this sketch, were Cornelis¹, Rutger², Albert¹, and Cornelius⁴. The latter was born Aug. 21, 1760, married, Dec. 5, 1782, Jannetie, daughter of Rem Adriance and Elizabeth Ryder, of Gravesend, and died Sept. 26, 1827. The children were Albert C.¹, born May 15, 1784, died May 8, 1841; Elizabeth, born March 17, 1786, died Oct. 26, 1786; Nicholas, born Aug. 5, 1787, died Feb. 2, 1857; Elizabeth, born Aug. 1, 1789, died Feb. 26, 1820; Adriance, born Sept. 20, 1791, died Jan. 5, 1863; Jane, born May 2, 1793, died May 9, 1834; Cornelius, born March 18, 1795, died Sept. 3, 1828; James R., born Oct. 15, 1797, died Aug. 24, 1820; Stephen, born Nov. 3, 1799, died Oct. 15, 1827; John, our subject; Theodore, born March 13, 1804, died Nov. 20, 1804; and Sarah Maria, born Feb. 7, 1808, died April 13, 1843. Cornelius⁴ purchased a farm in Gowanus, formerly the property of the Staats family, upon which he resided, and which he cultivated. He was long a member of the consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn.

Hon. John Van Brunt was born in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Feb. 17, 1802. Upon completing his education he removed to New York, and for eight years was engaged in the grocery business in West Street. On Nov. 18, 1830, he married Margaret, daughter of Peter Westervelt, Jr., of Englewood, N. J., and in 1834 removed to that place, locating upon the farm where he resided at the time of his death. He carried on the grocery business for some

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Walter Phelps





W. R. Vermilye

W. R. Vermilye



Alfred

Democratic tidal wave swept everything before it, and the Fifth District of New Jersey was not exempted from its effects. Mr. Phelps was defeated by his opponent, Augustus W. Cutler, by only seven votes, running five hundred votes ahead of his ticket in the district. He remained in private life until the summer of 1880, when he was chosen one of the New Jersey delegates-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. He labored steadfastly for the nomination of Hon. James G. Blaine, but accepted Mr. Garfield heartily, and worked for him effectively on the stump, until, in the midst of the campaign, his health gave way, and his physicians peremptorily ordered him to go abroad. He sailed in October, 1880. While still experiencing the benefits of European travel, and without personal solicitation on his part, Mr. Phelps was appointed to the important position of minister to Austria by the new administration, and filled that place at the Vienna Court with great satisfaction until after the death of Mr. Garfield in the summer of 1881, when he resigned the office to the present administration. He is now traveling in Europe with his family.

Mr. Phelps, though a young man, has already achieved a national reputation as a public man of high principle, and one whose abilities entitle him to a leading place among the conservative members of his party. He has never been a seeker after position, nor truckled to the desires and wishes of professional politicians in the mad rush for office. His private business interests are very extensive, and he belongs in the front rank of the hard-working, shrewd, sagacious business men of the country. His esthetic tastes are very fine; he feels a warm interest in the cause of education, and in all movements tending to elevate and ennoble the human family, and as long ago as 1872 was chosen, by a flattering vote, as a fellow of the corporation of Yale College, his *Alma Mater*. He is connected with many of the most important business enterprises of the country, and is a director in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Morris and Essex, the International and Great Northern of Texas, the National City Bank, and Second National Bank of New York, and the United States Trust Company of the same city. He is in close sympathy with the people, is far from aristocratic in his tastes and habits, and his private charities, which aggregate large sums of money each year, are bestowed quietly and without ostentation. An instance of his liberality and feeling for the poor is afforded by the failure of the Bergen County Savings Institution, with which he had no connection, direct or indirect. Being abroad at the time of learning of the failure, he telegraphed at once to his financial agents in this country to pay all depositors of one hundred dollars and under in full out of his private funds, which was done.

Soon after his graduation at Yale, Mr. Phelps married a daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, the founder of

the Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven. His family consists of his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Col. Washington Romeyn Vermilye was one of a very remarkable family of brothers. Their father was a venerated elder in the Presbyterian Church, and the sons and brothers are known in financial and religious circles as most useful, honored, and trusted public men. Two of them—Rev. Dr. Thomas E. and Rev. Dr. Robert G.—are distinguished clergymen, and three—William M., Washington R., and Jacob D.—became known as bankers whose names were never associated with anything but the highest integrity.

The father, William W. Vermilye, was of Huguenot ancestry, the name appearing in the earlier annals of the city in civil and political affairs, and being still represented in New York City and vicinity by numerous descendants. The mother was Mary Montgomery, also born in New York, her mother being of Dutch extraction, her father of the Irish Montgomery lineage.

The family consisted of six sons and four daughters, all excepting one son and one daughter living to mature and advanced life. The father and mother died in a good old age, and for forty years not one death occurred in the wide and united circle of their children.

Col. Vermilye was born in the city of New York in the year 1810, and was married in the year 1834, at West Springfield, Mass., to Elizabeth D., daughter of Hon. Samuel Lathrop, long a member of Congress, Speaker or president of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and a prominent lawyer of that State, and granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Lathrop, well known as one of the most distinguished clergymen this country has produced. She died in the year 1874.

With the exception of the last four years of his life, having removed to Englewood, N. J., in 1868, Col. Vermilye was a resident of New York City, where for many years he was identified with and greatly interested in the public schools as one of the commissioners; also in the Seventh Regiment (formerly Twenty-seventh), his connection with the organization dating back to 8th of November, 1830. In 1832 he was elected first lieutenant; in 1833, captain; in 1840, major; in 1843, lieutenant-colonel; and in November, 1845, he was promoted to be colonel of the National Guard. After years of service in the regiment he continued his interest, being colonel of the veterans, and in the building of their new armory he took an active part.

In politics Col. Vermilye was a Republican, adhering in principle to what he believed was right, and outspoken in all cases of disloyalty. His patriotism, ever above suspicion, was amply illustrated during the war by service as a private in the regiment he formerly commanded when it marched and took its station to guard the city of Washington.

As a business man Col. Vermilye was the soul of

honor. During the forty-four years of his life, amidst the whirlpools of Wall Street, he kept his banking-house above all suspicion of dangerous speculation, or the least departure from the loftiest ideal of business integrity.

As a citizen he was loyal, liberal, courteous, friendly towards all, and an active promoter of all proper public improvements.

His benevolence was eminently of that sort which sought not the praise of men, but only the approval of God and the good of men. He was singularly unpretentious and humble in his benefactions, which were liberal in different directions, and unostentatious in his whole conduct of life.

In his domestic and social relations he was kind, affectionate, and considerate. He had a noble physique, and it was but the type of the nobler spirit it contained.

Integrity was the central virtue of Col. Vermilye's character. Integrity made him a good friend, a useful citizen, a stanch patriot, a trusted banker, and a pillar in the church of God. He was a man of the highest sense of honor. Deception in every form and degree were abhorrent to his nature.

As a Christian he was sincere, devout, and righteous. He accepted God's truth without reserve. The Bible was a sacred book to him, and the Sabbath was a holy day. His place as an elder in the church was one which he honored by his fidelity. In the Presbytery, in the Synod, and in the General Assembly his counsels were valued.

He was an active member of the board of managers of the American Bible Society, of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, a director of the Lennox Hospital, and of other benevolent associations.

His death at his residence in Englewood occurred unexpectedly, after a short and painful illness, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His remains were placed beside those of his departed wife, in a beautiful plot in Woodlawn Cemetery, near Kingsbridge, where since the early settlement of New York the Vermilye family had an extensive farm and old-fashioned mansion, their original seat in this country.

Col. John D. Sherwood.—Col. Sherwood was born in Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1818. His father was Samuel Sherwood, a respectable, well-to-do farmer, a man of rare integrity, good judgment, and purity of life, who shunned political and public honors, but who was willing to undertake local duties involving detailed, onerous, and unremunerative labor. The paternal ancestry is traceable through an English line back to the beginning of the seventeenth century, including in its collateral branches Mrs. Sherwood, the well-known authoress of "Little Henry and his Bearer," "The Lady of the Manor," and numerous other works, and also John Calvin, the famous Geneva theologian, whose motto, *Jeneo et teneor*, united to that of the Sherwood family, *amore*, became, when thus

married, the legend thenceforward of that family. His mother was Ruth Dubois, a woman of most exceptional beauty of face and figure, grace of manner, sweetness of disposition, and of unremitting charity to the poor and miserable around her, and connected with one of those wide-branching families which can hold a convention by itself, and which, like the Sherwoods, can boast that throughout all its ramifications its members were always respectable and respected; in good circumstances, financially and socially; not one ever a drunkard, a pauper, or accused of a criminal offense; and always found not only upon the rolls of church membership, but also among the office-bearers of the Dutch Reformed or Presbyterian Churches in the places of their residence. By his mother Mr. Sherwood traces his descent up through Pierre Dubois (born at Leyden, in Holland, and married at Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1697, to Janetie Burhans) to Jacques Dubois, born April 6, 1663, at La Basse, in French Flanders.

Col. Sherwood was born a child of sickly habits and tendencies, so much so, indeed, that in his third year he was supposed to have died, was laid out for dead, the shroud and coffin procured, and friends summoned to the funeral. The child, however, came back to life again. "God must have spared that boy," his pious and affectionate mother is reported to have said on that occasion, "for some good purpose,"—a purpose which, the son in later life has been heard to say, he never could find had been realized.

The boy thus spared early betrayed remarkable intellectual qualities, a singularly retentive memory, a gift for elocution, and, what is rare, at once a love for figures and for poetry. His ill health prevented his attendance to any extent upon the public school, and private tutors are seldom found in farmers' families; but the boy's hunger for knowledge was in a measure appeased by a wide and indiscriminate reading from the home library, in which the Edinburgh Encyclopædia was found, and which, incredible as it may seem, and unwise as it doubtless was, this boy read entirely through before he had completed his eleventh year. His mother would probably, if living, have discreetly controlled this inordinate appetite for knowledge, but she died in the eighth year of his age, and the father followed in the year ensuing. His indulgent uncle and guardian allowed the boy free scope for his rapidly developing intellectual taste and powers, and thus left he laid up by incessant reading, at the expense of his health, that large miscellaneous stock of information for which he has since been noted.

Throughout his academic preparation for college at Fishkill, Lanesboro', Mass., and at Montgomery, N. Y., he was always foremost in his classes, notwithstanding his constantly accompanying poor health, over whose trying disadvantages he triumphed by patient, uncomplaining application and industry. He entered the unusually large freshman class, em-



Geo. D. Thurwood.

bracing one hundred and twenty-nine members, at Yale in 1825, a class numbering, among other well-known and able men, Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, Governor Richard D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, United States Minister Putnam, of New York, Hon. Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, Hon. Willard P. Hall, of Missouri, Rev. Drs. Hammond and Tarbox, of Massachusetts, and although always disabled throughout his entire college course by sickness, and competing with young men older in years, robust in health, and many of them far better prepared and equipped, held steadily a foremost place, not only in the regular college curriculum, but as a writer, a debater in the societies, and in all the varied intellectual features of a collegian's life, and at the graduation of the class in 1839 bore off the coveted first prize, the valedictory. His reputation in college had spread among his townsmen, who, upon his arrival from New Haven, engaged him in a series of political addresses in the then fast developing campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and would fain have enlisted him, before he was of age even, as a candidate for Congress, but this latter he firmly declined.

In the spring of 1840, Mr. Sherwood entered the Harvard Law School, then under Judge Story and Simon Greenleaf, carrying thither his harassing ill health, and also his faithful habits of investigation and study. To the gathered traditions of that honored school of law he left the recollections of a most masterly debate, lasting through an entire night until the morning twilight, upon the proper limitations of State authority against and over the Federal sovereignty, in which he maintained, single-handed, the superiority of the latter against a Southern gentleman, then a disciple, neighbor, and friend of Jefferson Davis, and since a prominent member of the Confederate Congress. John C. Calhoun, to whom this debate was reported, is said to have remarked that "it was the most thorough and the ablest discussion of that vital question that had ever taken place, either in or out of Congress, and that the participants would be heard of in after-life." Mr. Sherwood's ill health now became so pronounced as to call for medical interference, and, to save his life, he was most earnestly advised to go abroad. He went to Europe, traveling widely and thoroughly for over two years; but, with his habits of study, so intent upon making his travels a means of instruction that its sanitary advantages were mainly sacrificed. Returning home with his life, but still encumbered with a weak constitution and feeble health, Mr. Sherwood completed his legal studies, and declining several offers of partnership in leading law-offices, because he would be kept down to the drudgery of mere office-work without the stimulus and reputation derived from forensic efforts in the courts, he opened an office in New York City, of which he was the head, and notwithstanding his ever-present ill health, accumulated a large, varied, and lucrative practice, possessing in an exceptional de-

gree the personal friendship and love of his clients by his faithful and industrious attention to their interests and the confidence and respect of the judges by his professional honesty and integrity.

He continued the practice of the law with ever-growing success, taking into partnership in 1851 his brother, the late Judge Thomas D. Sherwood, until, becoming married in 1863 to Mrs. Emmaline C. Zimmerman, of Niagara Falls, Canada, a lady of rare personal accomplishments and worth, he went with her, under medical advice, to Europe, hoping under her wifely care, and by rest and recreation, to invigorate permanently his health, so long suffering and undermined by unremitting work. "Rest and recreation" he had by this means as a diversion from the hard and laborious duties of a large law practice in the city of New York among its many courts; but little absolute rest could his active, restless, and ever-inquiring mind secure amid scenes of such historical interest as European travel presents, and where he was ever gathering new stocks of accurate information, as his extraordinary journals of over two thousand four hundred pages, written as he was traveling, and his articles in "Hours at Home," "Harper's Monthly," and the "Atlantic," abundantly attest. One of these papers, "What I saw at the Battle of Kissingen," relating his remarkable personal experiences in and escape from the perils of that sharp contest between the Prussians and Austrians, has already become, by its vivid word-painting and picturesque description, a classic in the language.

The ill health which still continued after his return from Europe in 1866, prevented any very vigorous pursuit of his profession, to which, as its claims and responsibilities increased, he clung with greater attachment. Still active, intellectually, in spite of an ever-weakening nervous system, he must be at work, and he now began to turn his attention to literary work, for which his tastes and varied accomplishments eminently fitted him, and in which, had he earlier engaged, he would doubtless have achieved great success. He wrote both in prose and verse, and with equal facility and felicity in each, in "Harper" and "Hours at Home," and upon a wide variety of subjects, the best known being in the former, "The Silent City of Greenwood," and "Pilgrimage in Sunny Lands," in verse, and in the latter, in prose, "The Rights and Wrongs of Stockholders" (which the publishers found it profitable to publish in a separate book form), "Knobs of Travel," and "Visits to the Homes of Authors." In 1870, Mr. Sherwood, or, as he was now entitled to be called, Col. Sherwood (having served, although, in consequence of ill health, but a short time, with that rank and title as a staff-officer on the staff of Gen. James S. Wadsworth, of New York, in the civil war), published his first formal book, "The Comic History of the United States," with eighty illustrations (of which all but two were designed by himself), a volume of five hundred and fifty pages, written in a picturesque

and humorous style, but presenting with unusual accuracy of detail and with painstaking faithfulness a full and complete history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. A new edition of this work is announced as we write (October, 1881).

In the same year with the first publication of this history, Col. Sherwood came with his wife and one child, Howard, to Englewood, intending to make it his future residence; but with characteristic quietness of manner, making no announcements, and unostentatiously taking his place as a citizen, discharging all his duties as a neighbor and citizen with matter-of-fact steadiness and faithfulness, "living," as he was accustomed in his humorous way to say, "upon the by-laws, as his constitution, like the Confederacy, had gone to pieces years ago." Even those by-laws, however, were to be rudely disturbed the very first year of his residence in Englewood by a stroke of paralysis, which, while it disabled his walk, could not wholly conquer his indomitable pluck and force of will. By the aid of these, reinforced by his steady and prevailing sense of duty, he has ever since gone on interesting himself in all local improvements and matters of interest in the township, promoting by his intelligent advocacy every township and neighborhood measure, ready to give his attention, means, and time to their support and maintenance, and "having generally the honor," as he quaintly puts it sometimes, "of being elected to the offices where there is a good deal of work and a good deal of no pay." Thus quietly and faithfully interweaving his small stock of physical health through all healthy but local interests, declining offers of appointments to diplomatic and judicial posts that might well gratify even an ambitious man, Col. Sherwood has deservedly won the esteem and love of his fellow-citizens, who have learned to appreciate this steady, conscientious, faithful life, so courageous in its endeavor, so self-denying and brave and beneficent.

Col. Sherwood occupies, with his wife and four children, a stone villa of his own design, called "Stone Lodge," which is notable, even in a place of beautiful homes, for its solidity and picturesque beauty.

David Hoadley.¹—David Hoadley was born at Waterbury, Conn., on the 18th day of February, 1806. The busy manufacturing town of to-day was then a small quiet New England village, with the industrious farmers, the white houses and red barns, and the meeting-house with its tapering spire. His father was a man who needed a wider and more extensive field of labor, so that when the subject of this sketch was about eight years of age he removed with his family to New Haven.

Here the boy was able to enjoy much greater educational advantages than he could have received at

his native place. The next following years were spent at school and in the quiet of home, where his life was blessed by the influence, both in precept and example, of a mother whom he venerated and loved, and to whom he never occasioned a moment of sorrow or pain. He was carefully prepared for entering Yale College, it being at first the desire of his parents that he should study a profession. His mental attainments were of a high order, and his talents promised marked success. The last year which he spent in study was passed in Phillips' Exeter Academy, at Andover, Mass., and he returned home almost, if not entirely, fitted for college. But just at this time his plan was frustrated. He was naturally of a frail constitution; close and unremitting application to his books had impaired his health to such a degree that, greatly to the regret of his friends and himself, he was compelled to relinquish the sedentary life of a student and to undertake some more active employment. He then became a clerk in the drug-store of Messrs. Hotchkiss & Durant, in New Haven. This place was his training-school in business, and there he remained until the day of his attaining his majority in 1827. He then started for New York to seek his fortune, with a business capital of one thousand dollars received from his father, and with undaunted courage and conscious self-reliance.

Messrs. Frisby & Ely were at that time carrying on a drug business in the lower portion of a building standing at the corner of Wall and Water Streets, afterwards the site of the office of the *Journal of Commerce*. This building was burned in 1835. Here the young man was received, and the firm became Frisby, Ely & Hoadley. But this partnership was of short duration. Scarcely more than a year elapsed before Mr. Ely died, and Mr. Frisby retired. Mr. Hoadley at twenty-four, almost a boy in years, but a man in intellectual force and vigor, was left at the head of the house, the sole survivor.

He then associated with himself Mr. George D. Phelps, who died about 1871, the firm-name being Hoadley & Phelps. The same store was occupied until 1833, when Mr. John W. Fowler was admitted as a partner, and the name of the concern was changed to Hoadley, Phelps & Co. The business was then removed to 142 Water Street, where the firm continued for fifteen years in uninterrupted prosperity.

Few houses in the city became better known than Hoadley, Phelps & Co. No firm excelled them in mercantile credit and integrity. They did a large business for those days, perhaps the largest of any house in their line. It was also a lucrative one. Mr. Hoadley, as the head of the house, acquired an enviable notoriety. He was the popular man of the firm; and while he was known to be careful in business negotiations, he never permitted an appeal for a worthy object to pass unnoticed. He was emphatically a worker. It was that same nervous, active energy which showed itself in his very movements,

¹ Written by a personal friend for publication in the "Year-Book" of the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*. New York, 1873.



David H. Mott



Engraved by J. G. Fisher

David Hoadley



especially in his quick, decided step, which made him a successful man. His devotion to business was ardent and even enthusiastic. He was ambitious to secure and maintain the place which he so long held among business men. His industry was indefatigable; he never lost a moment, but applied himself with all his energy to whatever he undertook. His days of recreation were rare, and he never failed to return to his work at the time and hour appointed. In fact, business was his chief pleasure and pastime. His perception was acute, and his judgment excellent. In matters requiring prompt determination his quick decision rarely erred. He was remarkably systematic, and the influence of his care and order was perceptible in store and office.

During Mr. Hoadley's life as a drug merchant he built what was for those days a very fine house at the corner of Houston and Mulberry Streets, then a desirable place of residence. There he lived until towards the close of his connection with that business. He removed to West Seventeenth Street near Fifth Avenue. About 1830 he married Miss Mary O. Hotchkiss, daughter of Russell Hotchkiss, of New Haven. She died in 1837, and he subsequently married Miss Elizabeth C. Tappan, of Poughkeepsie. Mr. Hoadley was a warm and efficient friend of the worthy young men of merit. He was an active member of an institution, formed about 1835, called the Young Men's Society (somewhat similar in its objects to the Young Men's Christian Association of the present day), many of whose members are now among our most eminent merchants and lawyers. His partner, Mr. Phelps, was its president, and was succeeded by the Hon. Henry E. Davies. Mr. Hoadley's sympathies never grew old, and the struggling young man obtained from him cheering advice and encouragement, and when there was need more substantial aid.

In 1848, Mr. Hoadley retired from the drug business, and the firm sold their stock and good will to Messrs. Schieffelin Brothers & Co. He spent a year in settling up the affairs of the old concern, and then became vice-president of the American Exchange Bank, under that veteran financier David Leavitt, who had early discovered his ability. But this position was not congenial to his tastes, and in 1853, declining the presidency of the bank, he accepted that of the Panama Railroad. This office he filled with marked success, until at the end of eighteen years his failing health determined him to resign.

Mr. Hoadley was for many years an active trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and a member of its finance committee. Here his careful judgment and discrimination were exceedingly valuable, and his counsel was in perhaps every instance followed.

Mr. Hoadley possessed a peculiar power of inspiring personal affection. The perfect truth and sincerity of the man were always evident, his warm sympathy was

ever on the surface, his kindly, winning smile spoke of purity of thought and deed,—most difficult of attainment. Yet it was not the truth or the sympathy or the purity alone which won the hearts of those who knew him. The influence was peculiar and indescribable, yet all felt it. The presence was that of one who insensibly yet surely won your attachment without knowing it himself. Those who saw him only in business life felt a peculiar attraction,—felt that he inspired something more than respect, akin to, yet differing from, reverence, scarcely less than love.

He was the generous dispenser of charity. No worthy object for the improvement of his fellow-men ever appealed in vain to his open-hearted liberality. Wherever there was suffering, there his practical sympathy went. Wherever there was grief he endeavored to assuage it; wherever want existed, his aim was its relief. Benevolent societies found no surer friend, charitable institutions owe much to his active, earnest co-operation.

For the last eight or nine years of his life Mr. Hoadley resided at Englewood, N. J., attending daily to his business in the city.

Even after his resignation of the presidency of the railroad, his habits of work and application were such that he was almost daily in New York as usual. He delighted in his beautiful home, with its perfection of cultivation, and the glories of the distant view melting away to the west. No man was ever more universally loved and respected than he at the place of his suburban residence.

He was not old when he died. His quick, elastic movements, his nervous energy, his admirable judgment, and his unimpaired mental powers indicated a man whose eye was not dimmed or natural force abated. But an insidious and fatal disease had attacked him, and when it was hardly more than suspected it had done its work; quietly but surely it undermined a constitution never very strong. Everything was done for him which esteem and affection could prompt, but to no purpose. On the 20th day of August, 1873, in the quiet rest of his country house, with friends and neighbors, one and all, regarding his loss as a direct personal sorrow, quietly and without pain, he died. And thus we close the record of what one who loved him called "a beautiful life, which faded away gradually like a glorious sunset."

The large crowded church at his funeral told of the feelings with which he was regarded. Old men came from New York to show their esteem for the character of one whose prosperous career some of them had watched from its beginning.

His business associates in large numbers evidenced their respect for their energetic co-laborer, and the residents of the village closed their stores and suspended their daily duties to bow in reverent grief over the remains of one whose familiar face they should never see again.

Any sketch of Mr. Hoadley's life which did not enlarge on the Christian grace and personal excellence of the man would fail to give any true conception of his character. To him religion was a vital thing, entering into every duty of life, influencing every action, regulating every thought. What would seem when spoken of most men to be extravagant eulogy, is in his case the mere statement of simple fact.

He would himself, however, have been the first to disclaim any such exalted character. Not the least conspicuous of his virtues was humility. Looking at himself from within, with full knowledge of unspoken thoughts, of unexecuted desires, of germs which in most men would have borne their natural fruit, he humbly saw his own imperfections, and never appreciated the grandeur of his simple Christian life. To such a scrutinizing inward gaze errors and failings must have been sadly visible, for the best of us are human. But to those who saw him as he appeared to the world—as the active church officer, the upright man of business, the upholder of every good work, the liberal dispenser of bounty, the pure and humble man of God—to them it seems difficult to give an adequate idea of the beauty of his character.

Such men are sent as examples. Not alone in the family and in business circles is their influence felt. It goes out from them, whether they know it or not, pervading all who come within their influence, and touching all with a benediction. The moral of Mr. Hoadley's life is not far to seek. Especially does it come home to business men, who can learn from his story that success is entirely consistent with perfect integrity,—nay, more, that the truest success depends upon integrity, and cannot be attained without it,—and such a lesson our business men, and especially the younger ones, will do well to study and ponder.

Daniel Drake Smith.—The family represented by the subject of this sketch is of English descent, and was identified with the early settlement of Long Island, where Oliver Smith, grandfather of our subject, was born. The wife of Oliver Smith was Catharine, daughter of Joseph Drake, of Chester, Orange Co., N. Y.

Daniel Drake Smith was born in the city of New York on Aug. 29, 1818, and was the only son of a family of four children. His parents were Joseph and Clarissa (Traphagen) Drake Smith, the former of whom was a native of Orange County, N. Y., and a merchant in New York City from 1808 to 1830. His maternal ancestors were French Huguenots, who left their native country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and after enjoying an asylum in Holland for a time, came with the early emigrants to America. The family settled in the northern part of Bergen County in 1745.

The entire business life of Mr. Drake Smith was passed in the city of New York. He received a good common-school education at the high school conducted by John H. Griscom, supplemented by a

classical course at Baldwin & Forrest's school on Warren Street. In 1831 he entered the service of Benjamin Babcock (afterwards Babcock & Suydam), who was largely engaged in the importation of French and English dry-goods. The store, which was located in Pearl Street, near Hanover Square, was among the first destroyed in the great fire of 1835. After the financial crisis of 1837, Mr. Drake Smith entered the office of the Atlantic Insurance Company, which was succeeded by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of which he was subsequently secretary. In 1852 he established the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, and remained its president for twenty-seven years. He was also president of the Board of Marine Underwriters, and has been a director in several banking and other institutions in New York City.

Mr. Drake Smith is now living in retirement at Englewood, where he established his home in 1863. The village was then in the incipient stages of its growth, and Mr. Drake Smith ranks among the earliest of its permanent residents. Since his settlement in Englewood he has been identified with its general development and prosperity, and taken an active part in its social, educational, and material growth. He has filled, in a modest, unpretending manner, a number of local positions of importance, some of which he still occupies. During the Rebellion he took an active interest in the politics of the county, and was a warm supporter of the national government.

Mr. Drake Smith has found time during his leisure hours to supplement his somewhat restricted schooling advantages by careful private study and research, and the culture that he now enjoys is the result only of close personal application. Prior to 1860 he was for many years a frequent contributor to the press of New York, writing on subjects of public interest, and in 1867 he published Spinoza's Ethics, which he had translated from the Latin. He is still pursuing his literary investigations, and finds his chief enjoyment in his library.

On May 26, 1845, Mr. Drake Smith was united in marriage to Henrietta Maria Richards, daughter of James and Henrietta (Robinson) Richards, formerly of Paterson, N. J. Mr. James Richards was engaged in the manufacture of cotton at Paterson at an early period. Five of the eight children are living, namely, Barstow Drake Smith, who is engaged in business in New York City; Hon. Oliver Drake Smith, a lawyer, late member of Assembly from Bergen County in the New Jersey Legislature; and Misses Henrietta, Laura, and Clara Drake Smith.

J. Wyman Jones.—The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Enfield, Grafton Co., N. H., on the 2d of May, 1822. His father was a merchant, a native of the same town, and resident there during his whole life,—a man well educated, of untarnished reputation and character, prominent in all local affairs, and frequently the chosen representative of his county in State Assemblies.



San Francisco



J. Wynian Jones



John Jones

His mother, whose maiden name was Ruth Arven, was a native of Canaan, in the same county,—a woman of rare refinement and intelligence.

The ancestors of both father and mother for many generations were New England people of English descent.

His eldest sister, Maria, became the wife of the Hon. J. E. Sargent, late chief justice of New Hampshire, and his youngest sister, Emily, married C. C. Foster, Esq., of Hanover, N. H., where her children still reside. There were no other members of his family.

In June, 1835, he entered the Meriden Academy, and commenced the course preparatory for college. Two years after he entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in due course in 1841. Removing directly after graduation to Troy, N. Y., he entered the law-office of J. G. Britton, Esq., where he remained a year, and completed his preparation for the bar in the city of New York in 1844.

In that year, at the July term of the Supreme Court at Utica, he was admitted an attorney of the county. After practicing law in the city of New York for five years he removed to Utica, where he continued to practice his profession until compelled, by aggravated and accumulating troubles of the throat, to abandon it and seek an active, open-air life.

Turning his attention to agriculture, he became identified with the farmers of Oneida County and president of their agricultural society, serving as an officer of that society for several years, and until in 1859, when he removed to New Jersey.

In the month of August of the year last named, and on the fifteenth day of the month, Englewood may be said to have been founded. On that day there was deposited and filed in the office of the clerk of Bergen County by the subject of this sketch a "Map of Englewood." There has never been, nor can there ever be, any one to question the authorship of this map, or of the name given to the place, or of the general plan upon which the town is laid out. They were each and all the work of J. Wyman Jones.

It is difficult to realize at this time the barrenness and lonesomeness of the site of Englewood in 1859. The fields were neglected, the one road through it was narrow and sandy, and the brush and undergrowth tall and scraggy. There was not at that time a single house in what now constitutes the village of Englewood north of the late Garret J. Lydecker's residence, except the old "Bloomer House," which has been remodeled, and bears little resemblance to its early appearance.

For several years Mr. Jones gave undivided attention to the development of this place. Towards the building of the stone chapel (lately removed to the cemetery), the hotel known as the "Englewood House," the young ladies' seminary (since destroyed by fire), the railroad station (now replaced by a better

one), and several private houses, as well as in the grading of streets, improving the face of the country, and planting of trees, he expended his untiring energies.

More than all else in its early history, he used his best efforts and ingenuity in securing a superior class of visitors to the place, many of whom appreciated the beauty and desirableness of the site and eventually became residents.

From that time until the present he has taken a lively and practical interest in all that has tended to improve and elevate the place and its inhabitants, co-operating as far as was possible with the many public-spirited and liberal citizens who have from time to time become identified with the town.

It is his desire and habit, however, to give the greatest credit for all that makes Englewood desirable to those who early made their homes here, and became interested in and contributed to its growth and development. From no one of the living or the dead would he withhold the meed of desert and honor which is his due.

Besides interesting himself especially in Englewood, where he fixed his permanent residence, Mr. Jones laid out the villages of Closter and Norwood, in Bergen County, built a large hotel at Norwood and many houses, and introduced a considerable number of new citizens into these and other places in the county.

It is quite certain that the records of the county clerk's office will show more conveyances to and from him than any other person who ever lived in the county. And it is noteworthy, in this connection, that no serious question has ever arisen as to any boundary line of farm, lot, or street, description of property, title, conveyance, contract, or covenant made by him, an experience which he attributes to the fact that he personally attended to the preparation and execution of all legal papers.

In politics Mr. Jones inherited the strongest "Democratic" predilections. In the division of the party on the question of "free soil" he adhered to the more Democratic theory, and became one of the organizers of the Republican party, of which he is still a member. Never an office-seeker, he has been a steady worker at the polls and elsewhere for the success of his party. For about ten years successively he was chairman of the Republican County Committee of Bergen County, has very frequently represented his town in State Conventions, was a State delegate-at-large to the National Convention held in Philadelphia in 1872, and a district delegate to the National Convention held at Cincinnati in 1876.

In business association, he has occupied many prominent places of trust, such as president of railroad companies, director of banks, etc. Lately his chief attention has been given to the development of extensive lead-mines in the State of Missouri, and the building of an important railroad through the lead and iron districts of that State. Since the year 1866 he has been president of the St. Joseph Lead Com-

pany, owning very large deposits of lead ores in Missouri, which has gradually extended its business from small beginnings, until from seven to eight hundred men are required to carry on its work. The secluded location of the company's works has become a town of five thousand inhabitants, with schools, churches, stores, and shops suited to such a population.

His family consists of a wife and two children. Soon after he was admitted to the bar he married Harriet, eldest daughter of James and Harriet Dwight Dana, of Utica, N. Y., a sister of Prof. James D. Dana, of Yale College. His sons, James Dana Jones and Dwight Arven Jones, were educated at Yale, graduated at the Columbia Law-School, are both married and settled in Englewood, and are practicing law in New York City.

Mr. Jones occupies a substantial stone house, which he built in 1864-65, on one of the best sites in Englewood, surrounded with about eighteen acres of lawn, garden, and forest,—one of the first and best-planned and most cultivated places in a town of elegant residences. He calls his home "Erdenheim."

His religious connections are with the First Presbyterian Church, presided over by Dr. Henry M. Booth, —a church built on land donated jointly by him and the late I. Smith Homans, and towards the erection of which he exerted himself actively.

I. Smith Homans, Jr.—The late I. Smith Homans, Jr., became identified with Englewood and Bergen County in the early part of the year 1859, when the Northern Railroad of New Jersey was first opened. In fact, he and his brother, Sheppard Homans, were the first New Yorkers to become residents of Englewood after the railroad made that region accessible to business men of the metropolis.

Mr. Homans was among the first to appreciate the advantages offered by the situation, the salubrity, and the beauty of the Palisades region as a suburban residence, and at once devoted all his energies and abilities to the development of the real estate interests of Bergen County. His energy was untiring, and his ability was of a very high order. The enormous number of his real estate transactions attest his activity. His early efforts were crowned with success, and he soon amassed a large fortune. It is safe to say that no one has done more for the development of the interests of Bergen County than the subject of this notice.

The depression in real estate during the last few years told heavily on the business transactions of the late Mr. Homans. His ambition and courage kept him up till the last moment, but he finally was obliged to give way under the pressure. His health became impaired, but his death, which occurred on the 24th day of November, 1879, was sudden and unexpected.

Mr. Homans had the faculty of attaching to himself a large number of devoted friends, whose confidence he retained to the last, and had his life been spared he would undoubtedly have recovered his for-

tune. He was born in the city of Washington, D. C., on Aug. 31, 1833, and was consequently but little over forty-six years of age at the time of his death. He left a widow, who has since died, and five children. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1852. After practicing the profession of a civil engineer for a few years he became associated with his father as co-editor and publisher of the *Banker's Magazine*, a widely-known and influential journal published in the city of New York.

Henry D. Westervelt.—The Westervelt family ranks among the oldest of Bergen County, and its representatives were among the earliest emigrants to America. Lubbert Lubbertson and Willem Van Westervelt came from the town of Meppel, province of Drenthe, Holland, in the ship "Hoop," in April, 1662, and settled on Long Island. Cornelius, son of Lubbert, settled at Acquackanonk, and was one of the original fourteen patentees who purchased the Acquackanonk patent in 1684. He subsequently settled on the other side of the Passaic River, in what is now Bergen County.

Cornelius Westervelt, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided at an early day at Schraalenburgh, and was a tailor by trade. He performed active service in the Revolutionary war, filling the office of captain, and was taken prisoner by one of his own neighbors, Samuel Cole. Being confined in the "Old Sugar-House" at New York, he was enabled to keep himself alive, and to enjoy a better than prison fare, by making clothes for the soldiers. His children were Jasper, Peter, Jr., John, Christiana, who married Albert Bogert, Jemima, who married Nicholas Fardon, and Mary Ann, who married Mr. Herring, of Tappan.

Peter Westervelt, Jr., was born at Schraalenburgh, and enjoyed the benefits of a common-school education only. He was a carpenter by trade, but subsequently engaged in agricultural operations. He was a benevolent, kind-hearted man, quick and energetic in his movements, a firm believer in Democratic principles, and a devout member of the Reformed Church of Ridgefield, with which body he was officially connected as elder for a number of years. He died Feb. 5, 1861, in his seventy-third year. His first wife was Fransiney, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Demarest) De Mott, whom he married Oct. 6, 1810. She died May 12, 1830, in her thirty-eighth year. The children were Margaret, born June 17, 1813, married Hon. John Van Brunt, and Henry De M., our subject. There were no children by the second marriage.

Henry D. Westervelt was born on the old De Mott homestead, the present residence of his widow, on May 15, 1819. He was educated at the district school of the locality, and at an academy in New York City. Being naturally of a frail, delicate constitution, he decided to adopt the life of a farmer, and accordingly located on the homestead of his grandfather, Henry De Mott, where he had been born, and which he re-



[illegible]

of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) and the *British Medical Journal* (BMJ) are the most widely cited journals in the world. The *JAMA* is published weekly, and the *BMJ* is published weekly. Both journals are peer-reviewed and have a long history of publishing high-quality research. The *JAMA* is published by the American Medical Association, and the *BMJ* is published by the British Medical Association. Both journals are available online and in print. The *JAMA* is available at jama.ama-assn.org and the *BMJ* is available at bmj.com.

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-x^2} dx$

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved.

[illegible][illegible]

• $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{32}$

There are a wide variety of reasons why a person might be interested in the study of the history of the United States. One of the most common is a desire to understand the country's past and how it has shaped the present. Another reason is a desire to learn about the lives of the people who lived in the United States in the past. A third reason is a desire to learn about the events that have shaped the United States and its people. A fourth reason is a desire to learn about the culture of the United States and how it has changed over time. A fifth reason is a desire to learn about the people who have shaped the United States and its people. A sixth reason is a desire to learn about the events that have shaped the United States and its people. A seventh reason is a desire to learn about the culture of the United States and how it has changed over time. An eighth reason is a desire to learn about the people who have shaped the United States and its people. A ninth reason is a desire to learn about the events that have shaped the United States and its people. A tenth reason is a desire to learn about the culture of the United States and how it has changed over time.

E. A. B. Westervelt, "The Westervelt
 family," in the collection "The Westervelt
 family," lives were born in the town of
 Westervelt, in the town of Westervelt,
 Westervelt, in the town of Westervelt.

1. The authors are very grateful to the
 2. Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation
 3. for financial support of the project.
 4. The authors are very grateful to the
 5. Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation
 6. for financial support of the project.

Stomach contents were investigated in 10 of the skink specimens collected. The contents were found to be mostly *Phrynosoma* and *Uta* and the occasional *Phrynosoma* was seen in the stomach of *Phrynosoma* itself.

Dr. Peter J. Johnson, NC
 Associate Professor

Peter Westover, 47, was born in 1946 and enjoyed the benefit of a good education only. He was a carpenter and a

needed a "stronger" and "more" "effective" device.

James Henry, brother of John
 Henry, died in 1840, leaving
 his property to his son, John
 Henry, who died in 1840, and
 his property to his son, John
 Henry, who died in 1840.

The very few who
 remain are the present
 day "Germans." The war
 has been a great
 Republic. By the way,

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthal and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1977). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthal and Whistler (1973).



J. Smith Harris.



Wm. J. L. H. H. H.



Henry D. Westcott



Garrit A Lydecker

ceived by will from his grandfather. For a short time he engaged in mercantile pursuits with his brother-in-law, John Van Brunt, near his late residence.

Mr. Westervelt was naturally of a retiring disposition, and participated but little in public affairs. His chief interest seemed to manifest itself in the direction of church matters, and he was ever a warm supporter of church and kindred institutions. He was a zealous member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Ridgefield; was treasurer of that body, and an elder for several years, an office in which his father and maternal grandfather had preceded him. He took a deep interest in the Sabbath-school and temperance cause, and was regarded in the community in which he dwelt as a straightforward, earnest, Christian man. He was a liberal contributor to all worthy objects. By his will he left three thousand dollars to Rutgers College, New Brunswick, for the purpose of educating young men for the gospel ministry. He also founded a scholarship in that institution. He died Nov. 5, 1862. His widow, whom he married on Oct. 25, 1837, is Margaret, daughter of Richard M. and Mary (Kipp) Vreeland, of Leonia. She was born July 7, 1819. The children have been Henry D., who died in infancy; Peter H., born Sept. 17, 1842, died June 3, 1851; and Margaretta, who resides at home with her mother.

Garret A. Lydecker.—The annals of the Lydecker family extend back to the first settlement of Bergen County, and its representatives were among the pioneers of what was then a wild, unbroken, and uninviting country.

The ancestor of the branch of the family represented by the subject of this sketch was Garret Lydecker, who came from Amsterdam. The date of emigration is unknown. He had a brother Abraham, who died Nov. 12, 1767, in New York City, and who devised in his will a house and lot in New York to his nephew, Albert, son of Garret. The latter was early a resident of that part of Bergen County now represented by Englewood township, and received a patent from Queen Anne for a tract of land extending from what is now the south line of the late John Van Brunt's property to Demarest Avenue in the village of Englewood. Albert Lydecker had two sisters, one of whom married Robert Sickles, and the other Johannis Nagal. He also had five sons,—Garret, John, Abraham, William, and Cornelius. His will was proved April 5, 1774, and in it he refers to his first wife, Mary, and his second wife, Sarah. A branch of the family settled at Nyack, N. Y.

The subject of this sketch is descended from the son, Garret, who was his great-grandfather. The children of this Garret Lydecker and his wife, Lydia, were Garret, Cornelius, James, Elizabeth, who married Albert Westervelt, Lydia, who married John Bartholf, and Hannah, who married Henry Zabriskie. He was a prominent and influential man, possessed of large landed estates, a captain in the Revolutionary war, and

subsequently a member of the Colonial Legislature. His son Garret, grandfather of our subject, was born Aug. 31, 1761, on the old Lydecker patent. During the Revolutionary struggle, when he was a mere lad, word was sent of the landing of the British at Fort Lee. The family goods were gathered together hastily and transported to a point of safety in wagons. Young Garret drove one of these, and after crossing at New Bridge, the bridge was destroyed behind the fugitives. The British encamped on the Lydecker homestead, and their commissary department was largely added to by the large number of fat sheep and hogs which had been unavoidably left behind. He subsequently engaged in agricultural operations on the Lydecker patent, and lived a quiet, retired, and modest life. His wife was Hannah Westervelt, born Feb. 16, 1766, whom he married Nov. 27, 1784. The children were Abraham, born May 23, 1786; Gertrude, born April 16, 1790, married John Edsall, of English Neighborhood; and John, born Dec. 25, 1795. Garret Lydecker died April 27, 1848, and his wife on Sept. 15, 1849.

Abraham Lydecker, father of our subject, was born on the farm now occupied by the latter on the date given above. There he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was an active, energetic man, and filled a prominent place in the community in his day. He served as freeholder of his township, and represented his district in the Legislature of the State for two terms. He possessed good business qualifications, was methodical and systematic in his affairs, and was frequently called upon to act as executor and administrator of estates. He married Maria, daughter of David N. and Martha (De Clark) Demarest, on Dec. 15, 1808. The children were Garret A., our subject; David, born May 31, 1814, died in infancy; Mary Ann, born Feb. 15, 1820, married Thomas W. Demarest; and Martha, born July 18, 1824, married John Van Nostrand. Abraham Lydecker died Nov. 20, 1841, and his wife on July 7, 1834.

Garret A. Lydecker was born on the farm on which his son Abram resides, near Englewood Village, on Jan. 5, 1811. His education was obtained at the common schools of his locality, and at the Hackensack Academy. In 1833 he removed to his present farm, which he derived by devise from his grandfather, Garret Lydecker, and entered upon the life of a farmer. He continued to engage in agricultural pursuits, and is recognized as one of the representative farmers of Bergen County. He is a man of modest demeanor and retiring disposition, and while he has ever been interested in all matters pertaining to the development of his locality, has avoided public position, and kept as near as possible within the inner walks of life. He has been a lifelong Democrat, and was active in local politics in his younger days. He was freeholder of his township for three years, town committeeman for about fifteen years, and has held the position of commissioner of appeals and other local offices. He was a member of the board of

directors of the First National Bank of Hackensack, and of the Hackensack Savings Institution, and is now a director in the Bergen County Mutual Assurance Society, of which his father was one of the founders. He is a member of the True Reformed Dutch Church of Leonia, and held the office of elder in that body a good many years. He is universally respected in the community in which he dwells.

Mr. Lydecker has been twice married. His first wife was Gertrude, daughter of Peter J. Cole, to whom he was united Aug. 25, 1831. She was born Aug. 22, 1818, and died Aug. 10, 1847. Of this union were born Gertrude, who died in infancy; Abram, born Jan. 30, 1834, married Rachel, daughter of Ralph S. and Jane (Haring) Demarest, and who is farming a portion of the old tract; Rachel, born July 10, 1838, married James Christie; Maria, born Aug. 12, 1841, wife of Cornelius Terhune; and John, who died in infancy. His present wife is Maria, daughter of Samuel R. and Elizabeth (Zabriskie) Demarest, of Bergen County, whom he married Dec. 30, 1847. The children by this union have been Thomas William, born April 18, 1849, died Oct. 20, 1870, a young man of fine intellectual capacities and great promise; and Martha, born April 9, 1851, married Silas Wright, of Jersey City, died July 29, 1879.

Lebbeus Chapman, Jr.—The Chapman family traces its origin to England, where the name was one of the earliest of English surnames. John Chapman was returned to Parliament as burgess for Chippenham as early as the year 1298. The family patronymic is Saxon, the original word, "ceapman," signifying a monger or merchant.

The ancestor of the family in America was Robert Chapman, who, according to the family tradition, came from Hull, in England, to Boston in 1635, from which place he sailed, in company with Lyon Gardiner, for Saybrook, Conn., November 3d of that year, as one of the company of twenty men who were sent over by Sir Richard Saltonstall to take possession of a large tract of land and make settlements near the mouth of the Connecticut River, under the patent of Lords Say and Seal. He is supposed to have been about eighteen years of age. He was one of the prominent early settlers of Saybrook, possessed of large landed estates, and a representative to the General Court (equivalent to our Legislature) forty-three times, acting as assistant representative nine times. He was a man of exemplary piety, and but a short time previous to his decease wrote an address to his children, in which he exhorted them to abide by the covenant into which they had entered with God and his church. His wife was Ann Blith, whom he married April 29, 1642, and who died Nov. 20, 1685. He died Oct. 18, 1687. The children of this ancient couple were John, Robert, Anna, Hannah, Nathaniel, Mary, and Sarah. From the youngest of these sons, Deacon Nathaniel Chapman, is descended the subject of this sketch, the line of descent being Robert¹, Nathaniel², Nathaniel³,

Lieut. Lebbeus Chapman, Lebbeus Chapman, and Lebbeus Chapman, Jr. Lieut. Lebbeus Chapman served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, rising by degrees to the office of lieutenant, to which he was appointed Sept. 25, 1777.

Lebbeus Chapman, father of our subject, was born Aug. 22, 1785, and was twice married,—first to Catharine Rozette, and second to Eliza (Chapman) Ingersoll, widow of Jonathan Ingersoll. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York during the greater part of his life, and as an accountant had few equals. Many years ago he published a large work, entitled "Chapman's Interest Tables," a book evincing great industry and accuracy in figures, and which proved an efficient aid in large business transactions. An evidence of his patient industry is furnished by a large bound manuscript Bible, beautifully written, which is in the possession of the family, and which he copied at odd times when at home, mornings and evenings, outside of business hours. He was identified with many benevolent enterprises, and projected and organized the Marine Temperance Society of the port of New York, the first certificate ever presented to a sailor for signature having been prepared by him. He died in 1863.

Lebbeus Chapman, Jr., the eldest of the eight children of Lebbeus and Eliza Ingersoll Chapman, was born in the city of New York, Dec. 25, 1827, and was educated at Nazareth Hall, Bethlehem, Pa. While still a boy he entered the law-office of Cleveland & Titus, of New York, who were at that time conducting some very important suits. He applied himself closely to his duties, entered upon the study of the law, was admitted to the bar in 1850, and soon after became a member of the firm. The death of one of the partners and the retirement of the other soon left him in charge of large interests and a heavy clientage among banks and bankers. It was the tide in his affairs, but he took it at the flood, proved himself equal to the occasion, and succeeded in retaining the business and confidence of his clients. From that time on his career was that of an active and busy lawyer, to whom his clients and friends did not hesitate to confide any business however important, or any secrets however private. His honest, earnest, and sympathetic nature made him hosts of friends, and at the time of his demise he was in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice.

Mr. Chapman became a resident of Englewood in 1863, locating at Teaneck, and from that time on was most intimately identified with the growth and development of the locality. All local enterprises received his warm encouragement and support, and many of the most important local institutions of Englewood were either projected or carried through by him. In the church, in town or county affairs, at all public meetings, he was always to be found ready to act in any capacity that would be of public service, never wishing anything for himself, or seeking to evade any



Lebens Chapman



JOHN I. VAN BUSKIRK.

burden. He was one of the organizers and directors of the Englewood Protection Society, a director of the Bergen County Gas-Works, and a member of the board and secretary of the Drainage and Water Commissioners of Englewood. To each and all of these institutions he gave the benefit of his legal knowledge and trained business habits, and served in many of them in the dual capacity of both counsel and director.

In his religious associations Mr. Chapman was a Presbyterian, a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood, and a member of the board of trustees for six years. He took a deep interest in the Sabbath-school cause, and organized shortly after his locating at Teaneck the Teaneck Sabbath-school, from very small beginnings, and in the face of many difficulties. He continued to be its superintendent until his death. He devoted to this work, which was purely a labor of love, a large amount of time and energy, and felt a just pride in the development of his school, in which many children are gathered and trained each Sabbath. It is one of those practical monuments that serve to keep green the memory of those whose lives have proved worthy of them.

Mr. Chapman was of an active, nervous temperament, full of energy, but little fitted to endure the strain which his large professional business and his identification with public affairs devolved upon him. He gradually succumbed to the pressure, and died at Easton, Pa., on April 30, 1876, where he had gone for the purpose of recuperating his wasting forces. He was a man of spotless character and personal integrity, and the news of his death was received by many with peculiar sadness. Resolutions of condolence and sympathy were passed by the various associations with which he had been connected. From those passed by the drainage and water commissioners of the township of Englewood we make a few extracts, as showing to some degree the estimation in which he was held by his friends and neighbors:

"All common forms of eulogy are weak, utterly inadequate to express our estimation of our late friend and associate.

"As a man of business, whether for quick, keen perception of the point involved, a straightforward, ready application of the true action required, a methodical and clearly to be understood record of the result, he was simply unequalled.

"As a public-spirited citizen, he was the very foremost of all. As a man of benevolence, he dispensed even beyond his means of that which his rare industry and self-denial had enabled him to acquire.

"As a teacher, he was of the best, for his example ever preceded his precept.

"As a friend, oh, how true, and pure, and brave an one, ever ready with his aid, his sympathy, his warring against error, his support in the right!

"As a companion, filled with the rarest, most cheerful geniality, who so welcome as he, everywhere, on all occasions, by all of every age or condition?

"As a Christian, by his works will he be known long after all of us shall have been called to render up our account."

Mr. Chapman was married on March 1, 1853, to Mary Augusta, daughter of Dr. Chester and Mary Parkhurst, of Waltham, Mass. The children, who reside at the home residence with their mother, are Mary P., wife of Nathan A. Chapman, and Frank Mickler Chapman.

John I. Van Buskirk.—The Van Buskirk family is one of the oldest of Bergen County. At a very early day the ancestor of the family in America, whose name is supposed to have been John, took up a large tract of land in the neighborhood in which his descendants still reside, on Liberty road near Englewood Village, and became a pioneer in that section. His son John succeeded him, and owned a large tract of land. The children of the latter were Peter, born Aug. 31, 1762; Jacob, born Jan. 20, 1765; Ellesee, born Jan. 17, 1768, married John Ackerman; Johannes, born Dec. 1, 1771; and Ellesebet, born Feb. 22, 1772, married John Bogert. These sons farmed a portion of the home tract during the lifetime of their father. After his decease it was divided between them, and they continued to occupy adjoining places during their lives. A large portion of the tract is still in the possession of their descendants.

The subject of this sketch is descended from Johannes, who was his grandfather. His father, John Van Buskirk, was born Oct. 16, 1775, and married, Dec. 25, 1795, Caty Demarest. She was born Sept. 15, 1775. The children were Mertinche, born April 5, 1798, married Garret Zabriskie; and John I., born March 9, 1802. John Van Buskirk lived where his granddaughter, Mrs. Fred. L. Voorhees, resides, on Liberty road, where he passed his life in a modest way, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died Oct. 4, 1838.

John I. Van Buskirk was born near Tappan, on the date indicated above. He received a common-school education, and entered upon the life of a farmer. He married Rachel, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Perry, and, after the death of his father, came into possession of the homestead residence on Liberty road, where he continued to reside until his death on Nov. 11, 1870. His wife was born Nov. 19, 1805, and died Sept. 4, 1874. The children were John P., born Jan 10, 1825; Peter, born Oct. 27, 1834, died Feb. 4, 1836; and Eliza, born Jan. 25, 1840, who married, first, Henry Hopper, and secondly, Fred. L. Voorhees. The latter resides on the old family homestead. John P. Van Buskirk resides near the old place, and is a prosperous and successful farmer. He married, Sept. 8, 1869, Willminah, daughter of Samuel and Sally Haring, and has two children, —Adelle and Charles J. Van Buskirk.

John I. Van Buskirk passed his life in a plain, modest way, and within the inner circles of society.

He confined his energies strictly to the management and control of his private business enterprises, participating but little in public affairs. While owning and operating a farm he performed but little manual labor. He owned considerable property in New York City, and his business connections there were quite extensive. He was an untiring worker, always busy at something, and interested in all movements tending to improve the locality in which he dwelt. He took an active interest in the project for bringing the Northern Railroad to Englewood, and at one time owned a large proportion of the stock, and was a member of the board of directors of the road. He was of a pleasant, genial temperament, and a member of the Reformed Church of Schraalenburgh, with which body he was officially connected both as deacon and elder, filling the latter office at the time of his death. He felt a deep interest in the cause of temperance. His death came suddenly, and without much warning, and while still pursuing the active duties of life.

Abraham Bartholf.—Among the early settlers from Holland on the banks of the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers was Guillamme Bartholf. He came in the capacity of catechizer, voorleser, and schoolmaster, and discharged his duties so acceptably that the people among whom he had established himself desired that he should prepare himself for the gospel ministry and become their pastor. At the expense of the congregations of Hackensack and Acquackanonk, he was sent to Holland in 1693, and on September 16th of that year he was licensed by the Classis held at Middleburg to preach for those churches. In 1694 he returned in safety to America, and entered upon the discharge of his pastoral duties. He was the first regularly installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Jersey. He is described as being "in possession of a mild and placid eloquence, which persuaded by its gentleness and attracted by the sweetness which it distilled and the holy savor of piety which it diffused around. He was of the evangelical part of the ministry of his day, and promoted the independence of the church of foreign control." His labors terminated in 1724, the precise date not being known. He organized the church at Raritan about the beginning of the last century, and introduced Rev. Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen into his pastoral office there in 1720. He also organized the church at Phillips' Manor (now Tarrytown, N. Y.), about 1697, and afterwards occasionally ministered there. He married Martyntie Van Emberg, and had three sons and three daughters, viz.: Hendrick, Cornelius, and Jacobus, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Martha. Hendrick married Martha Terhune, and had issue,—Gilliam, Albert, Abraham, Jacobus, Stephanus, Ryneheart, John (who died young), Martyntie, Maria, Rachel, Harriet, and Sarah.

Of these children, Abraham was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Soon after the close of the Revolution he removed from Pompton, N. J.,

and settled where Mr. Collier resides, on the Hackensack River, within the present limits of Englewood township. He died Oct. 15, 1789, aged seventy-five years. His wife was Margaret Mandeville, who died Jan. 20, 1830, in her ninety-third year. The children were Giles, Margaret (who married Henry Wannamaker), John A., and Henry (who died young).



ABRAHAM BARTHOLF.

John A. Bartholf, father of our subject, was born at Pompton, Dec. 16, 1766. He married, on Sept. 12, 1787, Lydia Lydecker, who died Jan. 15, 1825. Of this union were born Margaret, on May 22, 1788, married Daniel Banta; Garret, born Aug. 22, 1790; Lydia, born April 11, 1795, married John Van Saun; Abraham, born Oct. 3, 1797; and John I., born June 30, 1803. John A. Bartholf married for a second wife, on Nov. 3, 1830, Maria De Baun, who died Nov. 6, 1848. He died March 11, 1855. He was a farmer through life, a man of quiet and retiring disposition, and one who avoided active participation in public affairs. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Hackensack, and filled the offices of both deacon and elder in that body.

Abraham Bartholf was born on his father's homestead on the date indicated above. He and his brother, John I. Bartholf, who resides in Hackensack, are the only two living children of John A. Bartholf. In 1817 he entered upon the life of a farmer upon the farm on which he at present resides, and has passed his life thereon. He married, May 17, 1817, Jane, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Hopper) Terhune, and has had three children, viz.: Lydia, wife of John H. Banta, of Hackensack; Cornelius, who died

in infancy; and Eliza J., wife of Peter Westervelt, of Ridgefield township.

Mr. Bartholf has led a quiet and industrious life, and, like his father, has held himself aloof from public affairs, choosing rather to live within the inner precincts of society. He has cheerfully performed the part of a good citizen, and by a long life of integrity and fair dealing has earned the respect and esteem of all. He is a member of the True Reformed Dutch Church of Hackensack, and has been officially connected with that body both as deacon and elder.

CHAPTER XLII.

PALISADE.

Physical Features.—In the division of the old township of Hackensack, perhaps the people of Palisade were the most fortunate of those of the three new townships then formed in the selection of so significant a name. The Palisades of the Hudson have attracted the observant eye of every traveler since the discovery of the great river by Hendrick Hudson in 1609, and will ever be regarded as one of the great natural wonders of the American continent. This precipitous wall of rocks, rising abruptly from the western shore of the Hudson far below, forms the eastern boundary of Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisade, and Harrington townships to the State line. Any one of these townships might have fitly chosen the name, as this massive wonder maintains its undiminished grandeur throughout their entire extent.

The height of the range near Weehawken is about three hundred and ten feet above the river, rising gradually to five hundred and forty feet near its northern terminus. This precipice rose at first, undoubtedly, right from the river's edge, but time has formed a talus of fragments of the trap falling in the course of long centuries, as if to guard the deep foundations below the great river. The range continues in bold precipitous heights and rocky bluffs along the river to Haverstraw, a little below the Highlands; thence it sways back from the river, lifting itself again in lofty escarpments and massive columns to the northwest and the west from three hundred to eight hundred feet high. As everything is said to dwindle down to the sea, the range diverges again to the westward, forming the high ridge back of Jersey City, and dips below the water at Bergen Point, but reappears again under the soil of Staten Island, and from thence its deep foundations may extend far out into the sea. To the strange and often awe-struck traveler, viewing these gigantic walls from the river—high and lifted up almost to the clouds—in the mists of the morning, has come the oft-repeated question whether, in this apparent upheaval of nature, the land had not been desolated and laid waste beyond. Ex-

cept a narrow strip along the edge of these far-reaching heights, and which even there is kindly covered nearly all the way with surface soil enough to crown the whole with trees and verdure, the country beyond is rolling land and valley and dell to the quiet Hackensack River, and presents an aspect of rare variety and beauty. Though the busy and industrious hand of civilization has carved out many a pathway up those lofty heights from the water's edge, yet even to the sure-footed Indian the heights were almost insurmountable, so that the hostile tribes on the other shore of the great river rarely invaded this region, thus left to the undisturbed occupancy of the Lenni Lenapé, the original race. At first the white man only went thither through Newark Bay from the south, and through Haverstraw from the north. The great continent beyond may have presented scenes of greater grandeur and more fertility of soil, but here nature was grand enough to gratify the most romantic, and the soil was rich enough to invite the practical industry of the early settlers.

Early Settlements.—The ancestors of George Huyler, residing at Tenaflly, were among the early settlers in that portion of Old Hackensack at present embraced in Palisade township. The present homestead of Mr. Huyler, at Tenaflly, was built and occupied by his grandfather, John Huyler. The land was formerly part of the forfeited estate of John Eckerson, and was sold for £1658, York money. John Huyler owned the premises in question to 1818, when it descended to his son Peter, who was born in 1780, and died in 1872, aged ninety-two.

Samuel Demarest was one of the early settlers of Bergen County. He settled at Schraalenburgh, and purchased a large tract of land; engaged in farming, and had several children, one of whom was Peter, who married and settled in what is now Harrington about 1700, and had two sons,—Samuel and John.

Samuel married Margaret Brinkerhoof, and settled in Palisade township; his children were Peter, Henry, Cornelius, Ruléf, Maria, Anna.

Peter was married twice: his first wife was a Miss Durie, second wife was Rachel Banta; his children were Margaret, Levine, Rachel, Ethel, and Samuel.

Margaret married James Forrest, and settled in New York City, and had two sons.

Levine married James Demarest, and settled at Schraalenburgh; both dead.

Rachel married Peter Cole, and located in Harrington township; both dead.

Ethel married Daniel Christie, and located at River Edge; had one daughter, Margaret, who married James Hering.

Samuel married Rachel Cole, and resides in Palisade township.

Henry married a Miss Tallman in 1785, and settled at Demarest, in Harrington township, and had one daughter, Margaret, who married Albert Voorhees, and settled in Palisade township.



Garrit A Lydecker

ceived by will from his grandfather. For a short time he engaged in mercantile pursuits with his brother-in-law, John Van Brunt, near his late residence.

Mr. Westervelt was naturally of a retiring disposition, and participated but little in public affairs. His chief interest seemed to manifest itself in the direction of church matters, and he was ever a warm supporter of church and kindred institutions. He was a zealous member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Ridgefield; was treasurer of that body, and an elder for several years, an office in which his father and maternal grandfather had preceded him. He took a deep interest in the Sabbath-school and temperance cause, and was regarded in the community in which he dwelt as a straightforward, earnest, Christian man. He was a liberal contributor to all worthy objects. By his will he left three thousand dollars to Rutgers College, New Brunswick, for the purpose of educating young men for the gospel ministry. He also founded a scholarship in that institution. He died Nov. 5, 1862. His widow, whom he married on Oct. 25, 1837, is Margaret, daughter of Richard M. and Mary (Kipp) Vreeland, of Leonia. She was born July 7, 1819. The children have been Henry D., who died in infancy; Peter H., born Sept. 17, 1842, died June 3, 1851; and Margaretta, who resides at home with her mother.

Garret A. Lydecker.—The annals of the Lydecker family extend back to the first settlement of Bergen County, and its representatives were among the pioneers of what was then a wild, unbroken, and uninhabited country.

The ancestor of the branch of the family represented by the subject of this sketch was Garret Lydecker, who came from Amsterdam. The date of emigration is unknown. He had a brother Abraham, who died Nov. 12, 1767, in New York City, and who devised in his will a house and lot in New York to his nephew, Albert, son of Garret. The latter was early a resident of that part of Bergen County now represented by Englewood township, and received a patent from Queen Anne for a tract of land extending from what is now the south line of the late John Van Brunt's property to Demarest Avenue in the village of Englewood. Albert Lydecker had two sisters, one of whom married Robert Sickles, and the other Johannis Nagal. He also had five sons,—Garret, John, Abraham, William, and Cornelius. His will was proved April 5, 1774, and in it he refers to his first wife, Mary, and his second wife, Sarah. A branch of the family settled at Nyack, N. Y.

The subject of this sketch is descended from the son, Garret, who was his great-grandfather. The children of this Garret Lydecker and his wife, Lydia, were Garret, Cornelius, James, Elizabeth, who married Albert Westervelt, Lydia, who married John Bartholf, and Hannah, who married Henry Zabriskie. He was a prominent and influential man, possessed of large landed estates, a captain in the Revolutionary war, and

subsequently a member of the Colonial Legislature. His son Garret, grandfather of our subject, was born Aug. 31, 1761, on the old Lydecker patent. During the Revolutionary struggle, when he was a mere lad, word was sent of the landing of the British at Fort Lee. The family goods were gathered together hastily and transported to a point of safety in wagons. Young Garret drove one of these, and after crossing at New Bridge, the bridge was destroyed behind the fugitives. The British encamped on the Lydecker homestead, and their commissary department was largely added to by the large number of fat sheep and hogs which had been unavoidably left behind. He subsequently engaged in agricultural operations on the Lydecker patent, and lived a quiet, retired, and modest life. His wife was Hannah Westervelt, born Feb. 16, 1766, whom he married Nov. 27, 1784. The children were Abraham, born May 23, 1786; Gertrude, born April 16, 1790, married John Edsall, of English Neighborhood; and John, born Dec. 25, 1795. Garret Lydecker died April 27, 1848, and his wife on Sept. 15, 1849.

Abraham Lydecker, father of our subject, was born on the farm now occupied by the latter on the date given above. There he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was an active, energetic man, and filled a prominent place in the community in his day. He served as freeholder of his township, and represented his district in the Legislature of the State for two terms. He possessed good business qualifications, was methodical and systematic in his affairs, and was frequently called upon to act as executor and administrator of estates. He married Maria, daughter of David N. and Martha (De Clark) Demarest, on Dec. 15, 1808. The children were Garret A., our subject; David, born May 31, 1814, died in infancy; Mary Ann, born Feb. 15, 1820, married Thomas W. Demarest; and Martha, born July 18, 1824, married John Van Nostrand. Abraham Lydecker died Nov. 20, 1841, and his wife on July 7, 1834.

Garret A. Lydecker was born on the farm on which his son Abram resides, near Englewood Village, on Jan. 5, 1811. His education was obtained at the common schools of his locality, and at the Hackensack Academy. In 1833 he removed to his present farm, which he derived by devise from his grandfather, Garret Lydecker, and entered upon the life of a farmer. He continued to engage in agricultural pursuits, and is recognized as one of the representative farmers of Bergen County. He is a man of modest demeanor and retiring disposition, and while he has ever been interested in all matters pertaining to the development of his locality, has avoided public position, and kept as near as possible within the inner walks of life. He has been a lifelong Democrat, and was active in local politics in his younger days. He was freeholder of his township for three years, town committeeman for about fifteen years, and has held the position of commissioner of appeals and other local offices. He was a member of the board of

Cornelius married Jane Brinkerhoof, and resided at the old homestead until 1776, when he was killed by the British and Tories; he had two sons,—Samuel and James.

Samuel married a Miss Voorhees, and settled at Saddle River township; his children were Nicholas Cornelius, and one daughter.

James died a young man.

Rulef married Maria Demarest, and settled adjacent to his father, and had two sons,—Samuel and John R.

Samuel married Elizabeth Zabriskie, and located at Demarest Station, Harrington township; his children were John Z., Rulef, Cornelia, John S., Maria, Samuel S., Margaret, Catherine, Garret Z., Anna Eliza.

John Z. died young.

Rulef married Jane Hering, and located in Harrington township; his children were Elizabeth Ann, Rachel, John F., Maria, James, Samuel R., Jeremiah, Kate, and Emma.

Cornelia married Jacob C. Blauvelt, and moved to New York City.

John S. married Margaret Bostwick, and moved to Long Island.

Maria married Garret A. Lydecker, and resides at Englewood.

Samuel S. married Rachel Voorhees, and resides in Palisade township.

Margaret married John A. Van Buskirk, of Harrington township.

Catherine married P. B. Haring, and resides in the township.

Garret Z. married Margaret Zabriskie, and resides at Demarest.

Anna Eliza married Ralph Durie, and resides in the township.

John R. married twice: his first wife was Eva Benson, his second wife was Margaret Demarest; had five children,—Ralph, Maria, Susan, John, and Margaret.

Maria married John Haring, and resides in New York City.

Anna married Samuel Cole, and moved to Englewood; both dead.

The premises were then inherited by his son George, except a portion in the southern part, which descended to Henry Huyler. Huyler's Landing on the Hudson, also in this township, was formerly known as Lower Closter, and was the place at which the British crossed the river on their raid to Fort Lee.

The Demarests settled very early in the present township. In the ancestral line of the present Hon. Ralph S. Demarest was Samuel, born in 1724, and died March 14, 1808. His children were Peter, Henry, Cornelius, Roelof, Maria, and Ann. Roelof, the father of the present Ralph, was born Aug. 23, 1756, and died Sept. 4, 1814. He was a freeholder in the old township of Hackensack, and a member of the Legislature.

The Lozier family was settled here in the latter

part of the seventeenth century. Daniel Lozier was born in 1707, and died in 1792.

The Zabriskies descended from the original ancestor, who settled here in the seventeenth century; have resided in this township ever since.

Civil Organisation.—The civil organization of Palisade may be briefly stated as follows: It was at first a part of the township of Hackensack, which dates its corporate existence back to 1693 (see history of Hackensack township), and remained a part of that township till its erection into a separate organization in 1871.

Its first freeholder was Samuel D. Demarest, who served continuously from 1871 to 1875, inclusive.

Its first town clerk was John H. Anderson, and William S. Harris was elected justice of the peace. Mr. Anderson continued to serve as clerk of the township in 1872 and 1873.

The freeholders of the township are as follows to and including 1880: Samuel D. Demarest, 1871-73, 1875; John Westervelt, 1874; Samuel S. Demarest, 1876-77; Geo. Foster, 1878-80.

Town clerks, John H. Anderson, 1871-73; John H. Huyler, 1874; Charles O. Westervelt, 1875-77; Abram A. Terhune, 1878-79.

Justices of the peace, William S. Harris, 1871; Benjamin C. Smith, 1872; John R. Zabriskie, 1873; Cornelius S. Cooper, 1874; Benjamin I. Westervelt, 1875-77; Jacob Y. Voorhis, 1878; Daniel D. Blauvelt, 1879.

Collectors, John C. Banta, 1872-73; George Foster, 1874-76; John H. Anderson, 1877-79; John R. Zabriskie, 1880.

Assessors, Albert A. Terhune, 1872-74; John H. Huyler, 1875-77; Samuel E. Demarest, 1878-80.

Places of Historical Interest.—Nearly the whole of the township is historic in the events of the Revolution. We have already mentioned the landing of the British at Huyler's Landing, then called Lower Closter, in the raid upon Fort Lee. In 1776 it was a constant source of annoyance to the British that the rebels, as they called them, held Fort Lee, a commanding military post, which rendered the navigation of the Hudson almost impossible. Accordingly Lord Cornwallis crossed the river to Huyler's Landing from Spuyten Duyvil, a few miles farther south on the opposite shore. The force of the British general consisted of the First and Second Battalions of Light Infantry, two companies of chasseurs, two battalions of British and two battalions of Hessian grenadiers, two battalions of guards, and the Thirty-third and Forty-second Regiments of the line. This occurred on the 18th of November, 1776. Gen. Greene, while yet in bed, heard of this movement. He immediately ordered a retreat of his troops to English Neighborhood, now in Ridgefield township, and to River Edge, now in Palisade township. Immediately informing Gen. Washington of this retreat, who was at Hackensack, Gen. Greene was met by the great com-

mander at River Edge, then called New Bridge. There was no other crossing, except by horse-boat, at Little Ferry, some five or six miles down the Hackensack. Having succeeded in reaching River Edge in safety, Gen. Greene returned to Fort Lee to bring up some three hundred stragglers and others; and thus by this successful retreat three thousand Americans were saved all the disasters of surprise and capture. Further details of this movement and its consequences are given elsewhere in this history. The soil of Palisade thus becomes memorable in the history of the Revolution. In those days it formed part of the border-land of strife and contention between those patriotic men who stood faithful to the cause of our country and those who were faithless found. In the way of advancing and retreating armies, the inhabitants in this and the neighboring townships were frequently exposed to havoc, starvation, and all the nameless disasters of war.

Villages and Hamlets.—The villages and hamlets in this township are Schraalenburgh, Cresskill, Tenaflly, Highwood, Bergen Fields, New Bridge, River Edge, Overton, New Milford, and Oradell, with Huyler's Landing on the Hudson. At the last census in 1880 the township had a population of 2302, of which Schraalenburgh had 507, Cresskill 333, Tenaflly 1019, Old and New Bridge 219, and Huyler's Landing 43. The population in 1875, the first separate census after the formation of the township, was 1925.

It will be seen, therefore, that Tenaflly is the largest village in the township. It derives its name from a Dutch word meaning "willow meadows," from the large quantities of willows found in the lowlands in the vicinity. The old Tenaflly road, running from the present village to Liberty Pole (modern Englewood), long years ago was used as a trotting-course, and was frequented for that purpose from far and near. The Northern Railroad passes through the village. It has a most beautiful and substantial depot, built at the joint expense of the people of the village and the railroad company. Very many of the residences at Tenaflly belong to business men in New York City. The Highwood House, a commodious hotel in its day, was destroyed by fire a few years since. There is also a splendid depot at this place, built at an expense of twelve thousand dollars, surrounded with a pleasant park, which forms a portion of the depot grounds.

John Hull Browning, Judge Ashbel Green, John S. Lyle, of the large mercantile firm of Lord & Taylor, and many other business men in New York City have resorted to this place for their homes, and have given it much prominence. The streets are wide, and pass up the hills by easy grades, and the magnificent views from Orange Mountain in New Jersey to Orange County in New York are not surpassed by any of the views in all this delightful region.

There are three churches here,—the Presbyterian, Rev. Clarence Geddes, pastor; the Episcopal, Rev.

R. B. Hoyt, rector; and the Catholic, Father C. C. Cannon, pastor,—and a well-attended public school, and a large general store, and a sash and blind manufactory.

Cresskill, on a little stream full of cresses, is just opposite the northern boundary of New York City and the southern boundary of the city of Yonkers. This place has many beautiful residences. The Hill-side road, passing through the village to the little village of Alpine, affords a most pleasant and commodious thoroughfare between these two villages. Here are the Demarest Woolen-Mills and a Reformed and Baptist Church.

The drive from the southern boundary of the township to its northern, through Bergen Fields and Schraalenburgh, is most pleasant in summer-time, along a good road bordered with spacious farm-houses and the homes of many who have retired from cities.

Schools.—"The first school-house in District No. 11 (Schraalenburgh) was built in the year 1800, and was located about seventy-five feet south of the present building, on the corner of the road leading from New Milford to Closter, now Cresskill, opposite the North Schraalenburgh Church. It appears on the 15th day of April, 1800, Solomon Froeligh, Isaac Kipp, John Quackenbush, James D. Demarest, and William Westervelt were elected trustees of this school, in compliance with an act of the Legislature, passed at Trenton, Oct. 27, 1794, assuming the name and title 'The Trustees of the School at Schraalenburgh.' The frame was brought from Col. Nicols' (now P. J. Durie's), where it had been in use some time already as a fulling-mill. . . . It was a two-story frame building, twenty-five by twenty-eight feet, pitched roof, having one room and hall on the first floor, and two rooms and a small hallway on the second floor. All the partitions were of boards, and the ceiling was formed by the beams and floor overhead. It was destitute of paint on the inside, but was covered with a red or Spanish-brown color on the outside. It was furnished with desks on three sides of the room, facing the wall, with seats within this inclosure for the smaller children, the stove occupying the centre of the room, and the seats being made from slabs eight or twelve feet in length. The upper room was used for meetings and the holding of 'singing-school.' How this building was put up is not known, but it is supposed by subscription and the usual donations of labor and material.

"Nicholas Kipp was the first teacher, but the branches he taught and his mode of teaching are not known. The next teacher was Garret Mangel, who taught spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, having seventy-two names on the roll. . . . Previous to the organization and building of this school in 1800 another was in operation opposite the South Branch, but when it was organized or by whom taught is not known.

"The present school building was erected in the

year 1841, and located about seventy-five feet north of the old building. It was originally twenty-six by nineteen feet, two stories high, but in the year 1850 an addition of twelve and a half feet was attached to the rear, the upper floor taken out and the ceiling made fourteen feet, and otherwise remodeled. In the year 1858 another addition of twenty-six by twenty-eight feet was attached, making it then L-shaped, with a seating capacity of one hundred and twenty-five. May 1, 1849, the district was regularly incorporated under the existing laws, and assumed the name 'The Northern School of Hackensack Township.' During the first few years, up to 1826-27, the school was kept open seven hours a day and every alternate Saturday. It was maintained by rate-bills, the teacher taking the school and making out of it as much as he could, the trustees fixing the rates and the teacher assuming all risks. Two teachers have been employed in this school for a number of years. . . .

"Tenaflly District, No. 12, is one of recent formation, and located in the village of Tenaflly, having its territory dotted here and there with palatial residences. It is bounded on the north by No. 13, on the east by Hudson River, on the south by No. 8, and on the west by No. 11. The first school building erected in this district is the present one, but before this building was erected and district formed the old stone school at Liberty Pole was patronized by the school-going community of this section. . . . One of the trustees of the present district speaks very feelingly of his experience in those days, memory having cherished what time can only destroy. He says he was compelled to bring in bundles of good willow whips, to be dried by the teacher for future use upon his back, and then compelled to sit upon the *soft side* of a slab until he could speak volumes. Such are his experiences as well as those of many others.

"In the year 1871, the old district being very large and this community growing very rapidly, this district was set off by County Superintendent Cass, occupying the territory as described above, Messrs. Charles P. Buckley, John Westervelt, and Charles H. Clark being appointed trustees. After due authority being given the trustees by the inhabitants in meetings held for the purpose, the trustees purchased lots of Mr. Charles P. Buckley, and erected the beautiful brick structure now used as their school building. It is forty by sixty feet, composed of brick, two stories high, with Mansard roof, and cellar underneath. It is furnished with all the modern improvements found in our schools, heated by a furnace, well ventilated, and presenting a very attractive appearance. It cost eight thousand dollars, and has the seating capacity for four hundred children.

"When the district was first organized the school was held over the store of Peter I. Westervelt, and continued there until the middle of October, 1872, when the new building was completed. Miss Angle

was employed as principal, and Miss Libbie Deuel as assistant. The present (1876) principal is William H. Storrs, having as his assistant Miss Maggie Terhune. This school building is one of the best in the county, pleasantly located and capable of doing good work.

"Cresskill District, No. 13, was formerly included in District No. 12, Old Hackensack township, known as 'Federal District.' The school-house, however, stood in Harrington township, on the farm of Samuel R. Demarest, now District No. 14. . . . This school was patronized until the year 1857, when the trustees made application to have the district divided. The application was granted, and they proceeded according to law to organize the same. The trustees . . . purchased the lot of John B. Westervelt, Esq., corner of Madison Avenue and county road, near Cresskill Station. The contract was awarded to John Durie, and the house finished in a satisfactory manner. It was furnished with modern school furniture, and had a seating capacity for seventy-two pupils. The name of the first teacher I am unable to give. . . . A number of teachers have been employed, both male and female, the major part giving general satisfaction.

"The present teacher (1876), Miss Ray Ward, is a lady of refined habits, possessing the requisite qualifications for the position, and is loved and respected by all the pupils under her charge. She has occupied the teacher's desk in this school six years, and taught the following branches, viz.: reading, writing, spelling, geography, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, history, and drawing, all of which seem to prosper under her charge."

There are three entire school districts in the township, known as Nos. 11 and 12 and 13, with several others partly embraced in the surrounding townships. These three districts embrace an enumeration of nearly five hundred children under the age of eighteen. The surrounding districts partly in this township embrace (within the township), by estimation, two hundred and fifty children.

Churches.—Down to 1724 the Dutch Church in the village of Hackensack had exercised spiritual supervision over nearly the whole of the old township of Hackensack. Its pastors visited the remotest families, and occasionally preached in the old township when a sufficient congregation could be gathered together. The people of Schraalenburgh had especially looked to the old Church on the Green, and attended religious services there till 1724, when, or about that time, the Dutch Reformed Church of Schraalenburgh was organized. The first church was erected there in 1725, and the Rev. Reinhardt Errickson, or Erickson, then having pastoral charge of the church at Hackensack Village, also became the first pastor of the church at Schraalenburgh. He continued pastor of these churches till 1728, when he was called to the Reformed Dutch Church at Schenectady. He was president of the first Coetus of April 27, 1738, and was again present at the Coetus in 1747. He had

much ability, and was influential in the councils of the church. Towards the close of his life he became a victim to intemperance, and was excluded from the pulpit. The ecclesiastical body called the Coetus was composed of ministers and elders seeking and proposing a plan for the ordination of ministers in this country. There was much opposition to this plan, as we shall see hereafter. It was approved, however, by the Classis of Amsterdam in Holland; but in 1754 the Coetus of the previous year recommended a change into a Classis with full powers, when the opposition greatly increased, and the opponents were known as Conferentie. This dispute grew out of the differences of opinion, and of conviction too, whether the church should not look to old Holland, as it had been accustomed to do almost without exception for its ministerial supply till 1737, or whether here, in the new land of America, with more fitness, their ministers might not be educated, ordained, and sent forth to their labors. The Rev. George Wilhelmus Mancius became Mr. Errickson's successor at Schraalenburgh by a call dated Dec. 23, 1780, and commenced his labors there Sept. 19, 1781. He was followed by the Rev. Antonius Curtenius in 1787, who continued pastor of both the churches at Hackensack and Schraalenburgh to 1748, when Rev. John Henry Goetschius became his colleague. Mr. Goetschius was the son of a German minister, and was born in Switzerland. He was a thorough Calvinist, a profound scholar, and a most able theologian.

It will be impossible for us here to enter into a full account of the many trials and perplexities which befell the churches at Schraalenburgh and Hackensack between the Coetus and Conferentie parties, and which led to much alienation and strife. In the history of New Barbadoes township much of it will be found.

Over such a controversy a Scotchman, looking on, would be prompted, and with no irreverence perhaps, to quote the lines of Robert Burns,—

"The twa best herds in a' the wast
That o'er ga'e gospel horn a blast
These five and twenty simmers past,
O! dool to tell,
Ha'e had a bitter, black out-cast
Atween themsel'."

Dr. Strong, in commenting on this unfortunate controversy, which continued till 1772, says, "So divided and embittered against each other were many on this subject that the different parties would not worship together, nor even speak to each other, and when meeting on the road would not turn out for each other."¹

The recommendation that the Coetus be turned into a regular Classis in 1753 heightened the animosities of the contending parties, and resulted in two distinct church organizations in Schraalenburgh. The old

church called as their next pastor, succeeding Mr. Goetschius, the Rev. Dirck, or Theodorick, Romeyn, who served from 1775 to 1784. He was licensed by the American Classis in 1766. He is represented as having not only been the first in his own church, but among the first in the church of America.

The second church, formed about 1756, chose for its first pastor the Rev. John Schuyler.

Dr. Solomon Froeligh succeeded Mr. Romeyn in the first church in 1786, and continued pastor till 1822, when the secession or separation took place, resulting in the formation of an ecclesiastical body called "The True Reformed Dutch Church." The history of the organization of this church will be found in the history of the True Reformed Dutch Church in the history of the township of New Barbadoes. Its second pastor in Schraalenburgh was Rev. Cornelius J. Blauvelt, from 1828 to 1852, and Rev. Eben S. Hammond from 1858 to 1862, and Rev. Abram A. Van Houten from 1862 to 1866, and Rev. Garret A. Harring from 1868 to the present time. Messrs. Erickson, Curtenius, and Goetschius, the predecessors of Mr. Schuyler, were also contemporaneously for the same periods his predecessors in the Church on the Green at Hackensack. In each church there followed Mr. Schuyler the Revs. Cornelius Blau from 1768 to 1771, Warmoldus Kuypers from 1771 to 1797, and James V. C. Romeyn from 1799 to 1833, and Isaac D. Cole from 1829 to 1832, only in the Schraalenburgh Church, and was succeeded there only by Rev. John Garretson, from 1833 to 1836, and Rev. Michael Osborne from 1837 to 1841, and Rev. Cornelius J. Blauvelt from 1842 to 1858, and Rev. William R. Gordon, D.D., from 1858 to 1880, and Rev. George Seibert from 1880 to the present time, 1881, the present pastor.

The following record explains itself and affords a complete history of the stately and most beautiful old North Church at Schraalenburgh.

At a meeting of the consistory at Schraalenburgh, held Sept. 6, 1800, the following minute was made: After having made repeated applications to Rev. Mr. Froeligh for becoming partakers or sharers in the new church building at Schraalenburgh, and having offered to pay an equal half of the expenses incurred in building, provided they might enjoy equal privileges with Mr. Froeligh's congregation, and having met with a refusal, finding themselves necessitated to commence the building of a new church, the old one being unfit for use; Resolved, that the congregation signify their wish relative to the site by signing, and that the place for which the majority sign shall be the place on which the church shall stand. The consistory to call on all the subscribers to the (pastor's) call between this and the 13th instant, at which time they will meet and count the votes and determine.

On the 13th they met and counted the votes, and found that for Schraalenburgh, at Maj. Isaac Kipp's, there were ninety-one votes; for the flats, on land of

¹ Dr. Strong's History of Flatbush, p. 91.

Col. Isaac Nicoll, fifty-nine votes, there thus being thirty-two votes majority for the former site. Thereupon the consistory immediately repaired to the spot chosen and marked out the ground where the church should stand. On the ensuing Wednesday the congregation met and the following plan for building was adopted: Whereas, the congregation of Schraalenburgh, in the county of Bergen, under the care of Rev. J. V. C. Romeyn, labors under great inconvenience in holding public worship, owing to the decayed state of the old church; and whereas, they have made repeated applications and equitable offers to Rev. Solomon Froeligh and his consistory for being admitted as sharers in the new church lately built by the congregation under his care, and having met with a peremptory refusal; and whereas, they find it their duty, and are prompted by a pious inclination, to build an house for God, they have determined, by and with the advice of the consistory, to proceed with the building thereof in the following manner and according to the following plan, viz.:

1. Specifies the spot on which to build.
2. Dimensions to be sixty feet long and fifty-two feet wide.
3. Albert Bogert, Johannes Van Wagenin, Abraham Demarest, Nicausey Voorhees to be trustees, to whom the title to the same shall be conveyed, to be by said trustees, whenever required by the consistory, conveyed to said consistory and their successors in office.
4. *Those who vote for the spot chosen shall pay for the glebe.*
5. Six managers were chosen as a building committee, viz.: Jacob Quackenbush, Isaac Kipp, John Demarest, Nicausey Voorhees, Karel Debaun, Peter P. Demarest, and Johannes Blauvelt.
6. Persons choosing to deliver at the spot any necessary materials, such materials to be placed to his credit, same as money. Every sufficient load of stone, three shillings and sixpence allowed. For timber, current market price at any landing-place from Old Bridge to Hackensack.
7. When the church shall be completed, seats to be sold to the highest bidder at public vendue.

The work was urged on rapidly to completion, and the noble edifice, with its tower and very lofty steeple, is a monument of the spirit and energy of the people who reared it. Its internal arrangement, with three appropriate galleries; its beautiful though antique pulpit, with overhanging sounding-board, tastefully ornamented with a gilded sun, was ever admired, not only for its commanding site, but for the liberality by which it was reared. When it was completed the sales of the pews furnished the money to pay the entire cost of the church and this congregation's half of the parsonage premises in Hackensack, the expense of the two being to this congregation between thirteen and fourteen thousand dollars.

Such is the record to which we have referred of this

old church, now approaching a century since its erection. The writer of this article climbed up a few days since to decipher the inscription over the front entrance of this edifice, some twenty feet from the ground. Time and storms beating upon it have almost obliterated the inscription. Its faithful guardians would do well to have the words in the good old language of Holland reinscribed upon the tablet.

The exact inscription over the apex of the doorway, the main entrance to the church, are the letters "D. B.," and then the letters within a border in the shape of a keystone,—

I. D. D.

and then follows the inscription on the tablet-shaped stone, as follows:

Jaagt de vrede na met allen.
Den Noorden Kerke te Schraalenburgh, Geboud in het jaar
1801; Aan alle platte daer
Ik mynne name Gedachtenisse
Stichten Sal, Sal Ik tot u
Komen ende Sal u Segenen.
Exod. 20: 24.

This inscription, when translated, reads as follows:

- "Let peace come quickly upon all.
- "The North Church in Schraalenburgh, built in the year 1801.
- "In all places, where I my name shall establish for a remembrance, there shall I come to thee and shall bless thee."—Exodus, 20th chapter and 24th verse.

This inscription is in the old but most sonorous and beautiful language of Holland, much changed in spelling at least from the language of to-day, and looks quite as quaint as our old mode of spelling English. Vrede is now spelled vrede, and allen is alle, and sal is zal, and pronounced as if it were tsal, for our word shall.

The first part of the inscription, an invocation for peace, refers to the old strife to which we have alluded, and which had made the builders of this new house of God long after "de vrede," *that peace* which passeth all understanding.

The church to-day presents the same fair and beautiful exterior as when erected. Time has not wasted nor blasted any of its stately proportions, but the old pulpit was removed long years since, and replaced by a more modern one, through the liberality of Mr. Jasper Demarest, in 1843.

About the time of the erection of the church ground was also procured, and a comfortable parsonage erected thereon. Thus Mr. Romeyn, the pastor, was comfortably furnished with a dwelling and sanctuary. For many years this faithful and efficient pastor served his Master, finding peace within the walls of the sanctuary and prosperity within the homes of his people. Dr. Froeligh had also built a new church, and thus the old church, where they had worshiped when they were one and a united people, became a subject of controversy. Mr. Romeyn's people were the last to leave the old edifice, and when they went to their new church they notified Mr. Froeligh's people in

writing in December, 1801, that the old structure had so far gone to decay that they had taken the Bibles and collection-bags out of it for preservation until division could be made.

Having understood that on the 25th of June, 1801, Mr. Froeligh's people had determined to pull down the old church, Mr. Romeyn's people addressed them a letter, claiming an equal share in the property, and that they desist from further demolition till an agreement for division could be made. In December following the work of taking down the old church began, when another protest and request for division came from Mr. Romeyn's people. An account of these and other unhappy differences will be found in the history of the old Hackensack Church.¹

The history of the secession from the Reformed Dutch Church, or of the "Church of the Seceders," as it was denominated by the adherents of the old church, or "The True Reformed Dutch Church," as it was and is called by its members, cannot be more accurately or fairly stated than by giving in detail all the facts and circumstances which led to that event.

Dr. Froeligh, in his manuscript autobiography, on page 27 of a publication entitled "The Lamentation of Rev. C. T. Demarest over Dr. Froeligh," says, "During my administration here I have been generally engaged, in conjunction with several brethren, both ministers and lay members, in opposing dangerous innovations, both in discipline and doctrine, that were too successfully breaking into our church, but with little success, until, in consequence of the prevalence of the Hopkinsian heresy, we were reduced to the alternative either of tamely submitting or separating, when, in October, 1822, four ministers besides myself, and seven congregations, with their consistories, formed ourselves into a separate body by the name and title of 'The True Reformed Dutch Church in America,' adopting all the doctrines and standards established and ratified in the Synod of Dort, Annis 1618-19, without the least alteration. Since our formation we have increased to the number of twelve ministers and twenty congregations." Then Mr. Demarest says, "Dr. Froeligh had long labored to promote sound doctrine, pure ordinances, and correct discipline in the Reformed Dutch Church, but toiled without success. When the General Synod was in session, June, 1822, he informed a few friends at the house of Mr. James Forrester that he intended to make one more effort, and if that failed he had done with the General Synod forever. He meant next morning to move 'that a convention be called to determine what was and what was not the true doctrine of the Reformed Dutch Church.' The motion was rejected. After his return home the doctor assembled the consistories and leading members of his congregations, and proposed to them 'whether they were willing with him to separate from the corrupt

judicatories of the Dutch Church.' Thirty-seven voted for the measure and thirty-seven against it; these latter were not opposed to the thing, but thought that matters were not yet ripe for such a step. The doctor betook himself to fasting and prayer, and, as he related to his aged friend, Mr. Jacobus Brinkerhoff, of Pollify, it was impressed on his mind that his churches would yet go with him. In this state matters continued for a little while. At length a meeting of both consistories was called at the house of Cornelius Terhune, near Hackensack, at which joint and full meeting the measure of separation was unanimously adopted."

The doctor went to the north to ascertain whether the ministers and churches who had separated from the corrupt Classis of Montgomery would unite with him and his consistories in lifting up a banner for the truth. They consented, came to Schraalenburgh, and the cause of separation for corruption and corrupt judications was happily consummated in October, 1822. This action on the part of Dr. Froeligh and his coadjutors led to the events in the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church at Albany in 1823, where was formed an appeal from the Rev. James V. C. Romeyn, and a memorial from the congregation of Schraalenburgh on the subject of their secession. Mr. Romeyn's appeal related to the trial of Dr. Froeligh, on charges preferred against him before the Classis of Paramus, but the appeal was withdrawn at the request of Mr. Romeyn, for the reason that the purpose of the appeal could be reached in another way. The memorial with others were referred to a committee consisting of Revs. Philip Duryee, Peter Labagh, and Samuel Van Vranken and Elders J. R. Hardenbergh and Abraham Van Vechten. Then appeared upon the table of the Synod a pamphlet, stating "reasons assigned by a number of ministers, elders, and deacons for declaring themselves the True Reformed Dutch Church in the United States of America," dated at Schraalenburgh, Oct. 25, 1822, signed by Abraham Brokaw, minister; Abraham Wortman, elder from the congregation of Ovid; Sylvanus Palmer, minister; Peter Vosburgh, deacon from the congregation of Union; John C. Tol, minister from the congregation of Middletown; Hugh Mitchell, elder from the congregation of Westerlo and Middletown, in Canajoharie; Henry V. Wyckoff, minister; Henry Few, elder from Second Church of Charlestown; Solomon Froeligh, minister; Simon Demarest, elder of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh; Peter D. Demarest, Albert Brinkerhoff, William Christie, Henry N. Van Voorhis, Benjamin Westervelt, John Terhune, elders; Henry W. Banta, Richard Scott, Casparus J. Zabriskie, John J. Van Buskirk, David Kipp, Samuel S. Demarest, Richard Berdan, David B. Demarest, deacons.

This pamphlet was referred to the same committee, and their report thereon made and adopted is as follows:

¹ Township of New Barbadoes.

"Among other things that the pamphlet referred to the committee with the name of Rev. Dr. Froeligh thereto subscribed report,—

"That the Rev. Dr. Froeligh, as a Professor of Theology in the Dutch Church, is directly accountable to the General Synod for misbehavior; that it appears by the printed pamphlet referred to your committee with the names of Dr. Froeligh and others affixed thereto, and which they have caused to be published.

"1. That Dr. Froeligh thereby avows himself as a seceder from the Reformed Dutch Church, under whose authority he holds his office of professor.

"2. That he by the same pamphlet implicated the constituted authorities of the church in the serious charges of disregard to Christian discipline, of prostituting the sacraments by an indiscriminate administration of them, and of sanctioning or winking at unsound doctrines, and cherishing the promulgators thereof.

"3. That he, in the said pamphlet, has united with several deposed ministers of the said church to declare themselves the True Reformed Dutch Church, in contempt of the ecclesiastical authority of the said church, as established by the constitution and rules thereof.

"4. That the object and tendency of said pamphlet is to excite and promote schisms and dissensions in the said church and the congregations thereto belonging.

"That the foregoing acts of the Rev. Dr. Froeligh are direct violations of the duties of his office of professor, subversive of peace and good order, and calculated to excite and spread a spirit of insubordination in the church, and to create contempt of, and resistance to, the regular and orderly administration of the government thereof.

"Your committee are therefore of the opinion that the Rev. Dr. Froeligh should be cited, without delay, to appear and answer to the charges above detailed before the Synod.

"Your committee further report that, by reason of the press of synodical business, your committee have not been able to prepare a detailed report on the memorials and papers above referred to. Their general tenor represents divers acts of the Rev. Dr. Froeligh and his consistory as grievous to the memorialists, and that they have sought redress in the constitutional modes prescribed in such cases; but that the said consistory and the Classis of Paramus, to which they belong, either neglect or refuse to act upon the memorialists' complaints. That since the secession of Dr. Froeligh from the Reformed Dutch Church a large proportion of his congregation remain faithful to their duty, who, in consequence of the adherence of the consistory to the doctor, are unable to adopt any measures to secure the property of their church and to free themselves from the dominion of the said consistory. That the memorialists, for the reasons above stated, have presented the said memorials to the Particular Synod of New York, who have referred the same for advice to this Synod. The object which they wish to obtain appears to be to have the said consistory deposed and a new election ordered, with a direction to the Classis of Paramus to ordain such new consistory or cause the same to be ordained.

"Your committee, considering the importance and delicacy of the case, beg leave to submit the same to the Synod for their decision, without expressing any opinion thereon. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

"PHILIP DURYEA, *Chairman.*"

It will thus be seen from these documents that Dr. Froeligh and his followers declared the adherents of the Reformed Dutch Church to have been deserters of some, at least, of the essential articles of faith as laid down at Dordrecht; and that they, in return, declared their accusers to have seceded from the established church. The Synod cited the doctor, and he not coming, cited him again. Proof was furnished to the Synod that the doctor had been personally served, had read the citation, and said "he should not reply to it." If he was none of them, of course he would not obey their mandates. As the tribunal could not enforce his attendance, nothing was left to it but to proceed to try him as a recusant. In a preamble and resolutions the Synod declared,—

That by reason of his refusal, and from what ap-

peared in the pamphlet, that they adjudged him guilty as charged.

That Dr. Froeligh be removed from the office of professor, and be suspended from the ministry of the gospel until he shall repent, with full submission, to the authority of the Reformed Dutch Church.

That the clerk inform Dr. Froeligh and his congregation, and

That the Classis of Paramus be directed to depose the consistory of Dr. Froeligh from office, and to organize a new consistory in the late congregation of Dr. Froeligh.

Against this action Cornelius C. Cooper and Cornelius Myers protested, and appealed to the General Synod.

The whole matter then was referred to a committee, consisting of such able men in the church as Rev. Dr. Milledoler, Rev. Messrs. Schoonmaker and Cuyler, and the elders, Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Rutgers. Rev. Dr. Cannon and Mr. Field and the elder, Mr. J. R. Bleeker, were afterwards added to the committee. This committee report on the appeal of Messrs. Cooper and Myers as follows:

"That after careful consideration of the case they recommend to the General Synod the adoption of the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That although the conduct of the Classis of Paramus in not complying with the injunction of General Synod in this case can never be justified as a general principle, yet that peculiarities have existed in the case which convince this Synod that they have not acted in the premises from a spirit of insubordination, but from a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the churches under their care.

"2. *Resolved*, That the appeal of Messrs. Cooper and Myers from the decision of the Classis of Paramus be, and hereby is, sustained.

"3. *Resolved*, That this Synod, anxiously desirous to remove out of the way everything opposed to peace and godliness in the churches of that region, and if possible restore to them harmony and good order, will appoint a commission to visit said churches for the above purpose, confer with the Classis of Paramus, and, if found necessary and practicable, ordain new consistories.

"4. *Resolved*, That the Classis of Paramus be required to meet at Hackensack on the first Tuesday of July next (1824), at ten o'clock A.M., to confer with such commission as General Synod shall appoint.

"5. *Resolved*, That the Rev. Drs. Philip Milledoler, James S. Cannon, and John Knox and the Rev. Messrs. Thomas De Witt, Jacob Sickles, Jesse Fonda, Cornelius C. Cuyler, John Ludlow, Jacob Schoonmaker, Cornelius D. Westbrook, and David S. Bogart, and the elders, Messrs. Abraham Van Nest, Jacob B. Hardenburgh, Isaac Hyer, James C. Roosevelt, John Frelinghuysen, and Henry Rutgers, compose said commission.

"Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) "P. MILLEDOLER, *Chairman.*"

"*Resolved*, That the chairman of the committee appointed by the adoption of the above report be directed to preach at the time of the meeting of said committee with the Classis of Paramus, and that the Rev. David S. Bogart be his secondus.

"*Resolved*, That the stated clerk be directed to notify the members of the committee not now upon the floor of Synod of their appointment, and also to notify the Classis of Paramus of the appointment of such committee, and of the time of their meeting.

"*Resolved*, That the stated clerk transmit a copy of the preceding report to the consistories of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh.

"*Resolved*, That any five of the commission appointed to meet with the Classis of Paramus, regularly convened, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business."

This committee was evidently chosen with great care. It embraced some of the ablest and most influential men in the church in 1824, men who could

be safely endowed with earthly power, since they were endued with power from on high. Milledoler knew how to prevail with God and to persuade men. Cannon had been a student under Dr. Froeligh, and in his short, pithy, and pointed sentences had often shown how well he had learned from his master, John Knox; coming down from a Scotch Presbyterian ancestry harmonized so much of good in his own character that he has justly been called "A messenger of grace to guilty men." Thomas De Witt was one of those unquestionably great men, who always seem to travel the world so safely and securely in the wisdom and in the depth of the greatness of their understanding. Sickles, another student of Froeligh, preached the gospel every day and every hour of his life. The eloquent Fonda was then only thirty-eight, and died at forty-one, renowned for his piety and power in winning men. Cuyler was able and zealous, but only in a good cause. Ludlow was a strong man in learning and in faith, on whom public burdens might safely rest. Schoonmaker, Westbrook, and Bogart, though all unlike, were all influential and able ministers. The lay members of this commission, too, were wise in counsel, and capable of discriminating and advising in great and difficult affairs.

The Classis met this synodical commission at the Church on the Green, in Hackensack, on the 6th of July, and Milledoler preached to them from the words (1 Cor. i. 10): "Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment." And after that came "an address of the commission of General Synod to the ministers, officers, and other members of the Reformed Dutch Church, and especially to the ministers and churches of the Secession," printed and circulated. Milledoler and Knox and Van Nest had signed it as a sub-committee. In this address the committee, in alluding to Dr. Froeligh, express sorrow in recognizing at the head of the secession "a minister of the gospel, venerable for his years and standing,—one in whom the church had formerly reposed high confidence, and to whom, under God, she was rather entitled to look up as her counselor and her defender than to contemplate as her accuser and judge;" and further on they say, "With this gentleman were associated several ministers not in good standing, being then under sentence of deposition from the sacred office;" and in relation to the pamphlet they say, "the object of which was to state and to justify the reasons for their secession, and while they admit the definition of a true church, as stated in the pamphlet, recognizing Jesus Christ as the only head of the church, they refute the doctrine of 'absolute perfection as an additional mark of the true Church of God,' as indicating both ignorance and presumption, and if these conditions were to be strictly applied not a single true Church of Jesus

Christ on earth could be found." Then the report seeks to show that the secession is apostasy by a departure of that body from its adopted standards, saying, "We now turn to a statement of melancholy facts in relation to the judications of that body, from which it will be seen that it has lost its soundness for doctrine and become deeply tainted with error." Then, as to the charges made against the church in the pamphlet, the committee say they find them "intermingled and entangled with other matters in deep confusion." The first adduced is the case of Rev. Conrad Ten Eyck. Mr. T— has been charged with being an advocate of general atonement. The case was tried by the Classis of Montgomery, and eventually came before General Synod in 1820. The opinions of Mr. T—, as expressed in his pamphlet, were decided disapproved and condemned, and he received their public reproof. But from his explanation that, though the atonement of Christ was in itself of infinite value, yet that he died savingly only for the elect, and as from other expressions, and his whole deportment on that occasion, Synod had reason to believe he was conscious of having acted unadvisedly and imprudently, they did judge there was not sufficient ground for his suspension.

But we must desist from further remarks here as to the details of this controversy, referring the reader to the account of this transaction to be found in the history of New Barbadoes, elsewhere in this history. Suffice it to say, the churches, the Old Reformed and the True Reformed, separated from each other, and have not yet come together again. When they shall eagerly and anxiously look, from both sides, to be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment, then the breach may be healed. Time certainly is not widening the separation, and their differences may yet all be lost amid those ecstasies when God shall come to bring all heaven before their eyes.

The old South Church, belonging to the True Reformed Dutch Society, is situated about one mile south of the North Church, and about two miles east of the Hackensack River. It stands on an elevation, commanding a pleasant view of the surrounding country. Just a little east of the church, on the opposite side of the road, stands a most commodious and pleasant and well-built parsonage, constructed of brick, two stories in height, with a spacious wing of one story at the southern end of the main building. The church edifice is built of stone, with a spacious square tower running from the front foundations above the apex of the roof, and surmounted with a spire, bearing the old-fashioned Dutch weather-cock as a vane. This represents the cock that crew thrice before the betrayal of our Saviour.

Over the front entrance to the church is a brown-stone tablet, in the shape of an oblong square, bearing this inscription, thus:

Het
Huys des Heeren
Gebouwt en den Jaare 1799
1st Sam. chap. VII vs 12
Ebenhaeser tot hier toe haest
ons de Heere Geholpen.
Psalm LXXXIV Vr 2.
Hollledyk sym uwe noonlingen O Heere
Rebuilt A.D.
1866

This inscription translated reads as follows:

"This house was built here in 1799. 1st Samuel, chapter vii. verse 12. Ebenezer, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us. Psalm lxxxiv. verse 1. How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts! Rebuilt in the year of our Lord 1866."

The word *Ebenezer* in the Hebrew means a stone of help. As when Samuel said, "This is the monument which I have erected as a token of that divine aid which God has given me in my battle against the Philistines," so if this memorial-stone over the door of the South Church is a monument of the triumph of its members over sin, it is well.

A well-kept and spacious cemetery around the church bespeaks the care with which the living guard the resting-places of their beloved dead. The other churches in this township have been organized at a much later period than the churches at Schraalenburgh, and have been mentioned in giving the history of their localities.

REV. GEORGE SEIBERT.—The subject of this biographical sketch is the son of John and Barbara Heffler Seibert, and was born in Frankenfeldt Landkereeight, New Stadt Anderich, Germany, Jan. 24, 1839. He came in early life with his parents to America, and located in Hudson County, N. J., where his studies were pursued. During the year 1858 he entered the grammar department of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., and a year later began his college course, which continued for a period of two years, after which, on May 28, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, N. J. V. I., during the late civil war.

Mr. Seibert served with credit in the battles of the Wilderness, at Bull Run, and West Point, having been discharged from service on the 15th of January, 1863, on account of disability. His leisure time was spent in study, and the completion of his college course, which enabled him to graduate in June, 1862, when he received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. In the fall of 1864 he entered the theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., from which he graduated in 1866, and was ordained and licensed to preach by the Classis of Monmouth County, N. J., August 12th of the same year. Mr. Seibert was at this time installed as pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Middletown, N. J., and continued in that relation until 1873, when he accepted the appointment by the Board of Domestic Missions to occupy the field at Havana, Ill., and began his labors in April of that year. He was married June 20, 1866, to Miss Mary F., daughter of William C. and Hannah Gurnee, of New York City. Their children are

George G., Edward T., Henry P., Frank A., and their adopted daughter Jennie. Mr. Seibert continued to labor with success at Havana until 1880, when in October of that year he accepted a call to



George Seibert.

the North Reformed (Dutch) Church of Schraalenburgh, N. J., when he was installed by a committee of Classis during the same month, and is now actively engaged in ministerial labor.

Mr. Seibert is a charter member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Knights of Honor, and Grand Chaplain of this organization.

REV. GARRET A. HARING.—The Haring family are of Holland extraction, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch having been Abram, whose birth occurred May 18, 1755, and who settled in Tappan, now the township of Harrington. Here he followed agricultural pursuits, and married Elizabeth Blauvelt, of Bergen County, to whom one son was born, the date of his birth being March 22, 1781. He chose Ramapo, Rockland Co., N. Y., as a residence, where he was both farmer and miller. He was, on the 6th of February, 1802, united in marriage to Miss Maria Smith, of the same township, and became the parent of two children,—Abram G. and a daughter, Hetty, who became Mrs. Albert J. Terhune. The death of Garret A. occurred Dec. 12, 1869. His son, Abram G., whose birth occurred July 16, 1803, on the homestead, engaged in agricultural employments, having succeeded his father in the ownership of the family estate. He married

Charity Johnson, of the township of Ramapo, and had two sons,—Garret A. and John J. Haring. The death of Mr. Haring occurred March 12, 1864. His son, Garret A., the subject of this biography, was born



G. A. Haring

in Rockland County, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1829, where his early life was spent in acquiring the rudiments of an education. He at a later period followed business pursuits, and was united in marriage, Jan. 1, 1851, to Miss Lavinia Van Houten, of Ramapo. Their children are three daughters,—Melissa, Ellen Hester, and Naomi. Mr. Haring began the study of theology while a resident of Rockland County, and in 1868, six months after his examination, received a call to the True Reformed Church of Schraalenburgh, which he accepted, and where he has since labored with signal success. The church under his pastorate has been both progressive and prosperous. Mr. Haring, in his political predilections, is a Democrat, and advocates the principles of the Democratic platform.

Tenaflly Presbyterian Church. It was in the winter of 1863 and 1864 that the Hon. Ashbel Green, in a conversation with the Rev. Thomas G. Wall, suggested to him that a Presbyterian Church in the vicinity of Tenaflly would be desirable, and on consideration that Rev. Mr. Wall would undertake the enterprise of establishing a church, Mr. Green generously offered to erect at his own expense a temporary building for religious purposes.

The proposal was accepted, and Mr. Wall removed from Princeton, N. J., where he was then residing,

and necessary preparations were made for the erection of a church in the spring of 1864, the location being on the east side of the railroad, a short distance south of Clinton Avenue, and on August 6th of the same year it was completed and opened for religious worship. At a meeting of the Second Presbytery of New York City, held at Tenaflly, Nov. 21, 1865, a petition was presented by sixteen persons, requesting to form themselves into a Presbyterian body. The petition being granted, the church was organized under the name of Tenaflly Presbyterian Church. Robert Halley and E. S. Saxton were chosen elders, and Rev. Thomas G. Wall was invited to act as stated supply. The sixteen who petitioned to be formed into one body as members were Mrs. Louisa B. Green, Robert Halley, Mrs. R. Halley, Mrs. Anna H. Martin, E. S. Saxton, Mrs. E. S. Saxton, Mrs. Anna F. Shanburgher, Miss Sarah S. Saxton, Miss Mary S. Saxton, Miss Martha F. Saxton, Mrs. Sarah H. Wall, William K. Fowler, Mrs. William K. Fowler, Miss Sarah B. McCulloch, Miss Eleanor McCulloch, William Halley.

Services were held in the little chapel until Sept. 27, 1865, when it was destroyed by fire, and without delay steps were taken to erect a new and larger edifice, which was commenced in the spring of 1866, and was dedicated May 12, 1867. This church is of stone, and was built at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, and is located on Magnolia Avenue, between Highwood and Hillside Avenues. Rev. Mr. Wall was succeeded by Rev. Clarence Geddes, May 7, 1873, who resigned in May, 1881, and Rev. Richard Bentley, the present pastor, was installed Jan. 19, 1882.

The present elders are C. J. Jacobus, B. F. Pond, Robert J. Waddell, J. J. Haring; trustees, H. B. Palmer, A. G. Demarest, A. Z. Boyd.

In the spring of 1873 a Catholic Church was organized at Tenaflly, Palisade township, by Rev. Joseph Paganini, with three hundred and fifty members. Services were first held in an old unoccupied building for a period of about six months, when it was deemed necessary to erect a church edifice, and on Oct. 3, 1873, the corner-stone was laid by Right Rev. R. Seton, D.D., of Madison, N. J., and Dr. McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, New York City. The church was dedicated May, 1874, by Bishop Corrigan, now Archbishop of New York. The church is located about one-fourth mile from the depot, on the county road, and is of wood. Value of church property, eight thousand dollars. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Paganini, who only remained a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. Cornelius Cannon, who remained until March 25, 1878, when Rev. Theodore McDonald, the present pastor, took charge. The first trustees were Bishop Corrigan, G. H. Doane, V. G., Rev. Joseph Paganini, Patrick McDonald, and James Lynch. The present trustees are Bishop Wigger, V. G., Rev. Theodore McDonald, James Lynch, and John Brenner.

In connection with the church there is a school, organized by Rev. Theodore McDonald in May, 1879, with one hundred and five scholars. This school is to educate the children whose parents belong to the church. The preceptresses are Sisters of Charity from Englewood.

Cemeteries.—There are many private burial-places in different parts of the township. The cemetery at the South Church has already been mentioned in connection with that church.

The cemetery known as the "Old French Burying-Ground" is perhaps the most ancient burial-place in the county. This cemetery is located on an elevation adjoining the farm of Mr. Heine, about two hundred and fifty rods north of New Bridge.

For years it has been neglected, and many of the headstones have crumbled and fallen. Maj. James Demarest, for many years a crier of the Bergen courts, and who died about twenty years since and was buried here, had charge of these grounds for a long time prior to his death. Many others of the old Demarest family, the first ancestor of which located in this vicinity soon after the middle of the sixteenth century, found here their last resting-place. On entering the cemetery a row of small brown stones, rudely shapen, attract the attention. The first bears the inscription :

Hier is Gelegt,
et liechaam Van Jacobu
Lozier Geboren 1707
October de 5 Over-
lede. & 1792 January
de 13: Outende. 84.
jaar, 3. maande. en
8. Daage.

The next stone has the following inscription :

Dan. Lozier.
Geboren 1776.
July 17. Gestorven
June 10. 1777.
Out. 10. Maande 23. da.

The third stone is in the form of a triangle, and upon it is inscribed :

Joa Lozi.
gebor. 1773
November 2
gestorv. 1776 an
Out. 3. ja. 9 ma. 9 da.

The last in this row of stones reads :

Jas. Lozier.
geboren 1771
february 11. gestorven
1776, Augu. 8.
Out. 7 ja. 5 ma. 25 da.

In the next row of graves there are two very small brownstone slabs, the first of which bears the inscription :

F. C.
died 30
Sep. 1798.

And the other reads as follows :

S. C.
died 29
1790.

Quite a number of headstones bear the names of Zobriskie and Zabriskie, and several that of Ely.

It is understood that some of the descendants of the Demarests and Elys have cleared the grounds of many of the bushes and undergrowth and intend making other improvements.

The whole township of Palisade is interesting in being the site of so many of the historical events in the past, in the general apparent thrift of its people in the present, and in the promise of its great prosperity in the future.

George Huyler.—The progenitor of the Huyler family in New Jersey was Capt. John Huyler, who was of German lineage, and early located in the township of Harrington, where he was the owner of a productive landed estate. He was a captain of militia during the war of the Revolution, and became the especial object of British vengeance, his house having been burned and his family left destitute. At the close of the conflict he purchased the property now occupied by his grandson, George Huyler. This land had been confiscated by the State, and has since been in possession of the family, the title-deed bearing date 1780. Capt. Huyler was a man of much influence. His judgment in matters of daily concern was unerring, while his force of character and strong will-power made him conspicuous as a citizen. His children were John, a physician of much reputation in New York City, and Peter, the father of the subject of this biography. The latter was born April 8, 1781, on the paternal estate, where his early life was spent in farming pursuits. His advantages of education were necessarily limited, and his growing years devoted principally to labor. He was conspicuous for integrity of character and diligence in his daily avocations, while in politics he was a pronounced Democrat. He was on the 5th of March, 1803, united in marriage to Miss Catherine, daughter of Barney Nangle, a lady of many remarkable qualities of heart and mind, whose birth occurred Aug. 26, 1781. Their children are John, born Nov. 14, 1803; Barent N., whose birth occurred Aug. 5, 1805; George, born June 24, 1811; Henry, born May 5, 1821, and Garret, the date of whose birth was July 9, 1824.

Peter Huyler's death occurred Dec. 30, 1872, and that of his wife Jan. 4, 1867.

Their son George spent his early years upon the homestead. The neighboring schools afforded an opportunity for acquiring the rudiments of an education, and later years found him absorbed in the labors of an agriculturist. He was married May 25, 1847, to Miss Jane, daughter of Garret A. Hopper, of Paramus, N. J., and became the father of a son, John, now residing with his parents, and united in marriage, May 22, 1873, to Miss Mary A. Post, and Eve Anna, now deceased. George Huyler has from early manhood led a life of unusual activity. At the age of eighteen he became the manager of his father's business interests, and at once established a reputation no less for ca-



Charles



Geo Haylen



Edo Haylen

"Among other things that the pamphlet referred to the committee with the name of Rev. Dr. Froeligh thereto subscribed report,—

"That the Rev. Dr. Froeligh, as a Professor of Theology in the Dutch Church, is directly accountable to the General Synod for misbehavior; that it appears by the printed pamphlet referred to your committee with the names of Dr. Froeligh and others affixed thereto, and which they have caused to be published.

"1. That Dr. Froeligh thereby avows himself as a seceder from the Reformed Dutch Church, under whose authority he holds his office of professor.

"2. That he by the same pamphlet implicated the constituted authorities of the church in the serious charges of disregard to Christian discipline, of prostituting the sacraments by an indiscriminate administration of them, and of sanctioning or winking at unsound doctrines, and cherishing the promulgators thereof.

"3. That he, in the said pamphlet, has united with several deposed ministers of the said church to declare themselves the True Reformed Dutch Church, in contempt of the ecclesiastical authority of the said church, as established by the constitution and rules thereof.

"4. That the object and tendency of said pamphlet is to excite and promote schisms and divisions in the said church and the congregations thereto belonging.

"That the foregoing acts of the Rev. Dr. Froeligh are direct violations of the duties of his office of professor, subversive of peace and good order, and calculated to excite and spread a spirit of insubordination in the church, and to create contempt of, and resistance to, the regular and orderly administration of the government thereof.

"Your committee are therefore of the opinion that the Rev. Dr. Froeligh should be cited, without delay, to appear and answer to the charges above detailed before the Synod.

"Your committee further report that, by reason of the press of synodical business, your committee have not been able to prepare a detailed report on the memorials and papers above referred to. Their general tenor represents divers acts of the Rev. Dr. Froeligh and his consistory as grievous to the memorialists, and that they have sought redress in the constitutional modes prescribed in such cases; but that the said consistory and the Classis of Paramus, to which they belong, either neglect or refuse to act upon the memorialists' complaints. That since the secession of Dr. Froeligh from the Reformed Dutch Church a large proportion of his congregation remain faithful to their duty, who, in consequence of the adherence of the consistory to the doctor, are unable to adopt any measures to secure the property of their church and to free themselves from the dominion of the said consistory. That the memorialists, for the reasons above stated, have presented the said memorials to the Particular Synod of New York, who have referred the same for advice to this Synod. The object which they wish to obtain appears to be to have the said consistory deposed and a new election ordered, with a direction to the Classis of Paramus to ordain such new consistory or cause the same to be ordained.

"Your committee, considering the importance and delicacy of the case, beg leave to submit the same to the Synod for their decision, without expressing any opinion thereon. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

"PHILIP DURYEA, Chairman."

It will thus be seen from these documents that Dr. Froeligh and his followers declared the adherents of the Reformed Dutch Church to have been deserters of some, at least, of the essential articles of faith as laid down at Dordrecht; and that they, in return, declared their accusers to have seceded from the established church. The Synod cited the doctor, and he not coming, cited him again. Proof was furnished to the Synod that the doctor had been personally served, had read the citation, and said "he should not reply to it." If he was none of them, of course he would not obey their mandates. As the tribunal could not enforce his attendance, nothing was left to it but to proceed to try him as a recusant. In a preamble and resolutions the Synod declared,—

That by reason of his refusal, and from what ap-

peared in the pamphlet, that they adjudged him guilty as charged.

That Dr. Froeligh be removed from the office of professor, and be suspended from the ministry of the gospel until he shall repent, with full submission, to the authority of the Reformed Dutch Church.

That the clerk inform Dr. Froeligh and his congregation, and

That the Classis of Paramus be directed to depose the consistory of Dr. Froeligh from office, and to organize a new consistory in the late congregation of Dr. Froeligh.

Against this action Cornelius C. Cooper and Cornelius Myers protested, and appealed to the General Synod.

The whole matter then was referred to a committee, consisting of such able men in the church as Rev. Dr. Milledoler, Rev. Messrs. Schoonmaker and Cuyler, and the elders, Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Rutgers. Rev. Dr. Cannon and Mr. Field and the elder, Mr. J. R. Bleeker, were afterwards added to the committee. This committee report on the appeal of Messrs. Cooper and Myers as follows:

"That after careful consideration of the case they recommend to the General Synod the adoption of the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That although the conduct of the Classis of Paramus is not complying with the injunction of General Synod in this case can never be justified as a general principle, yet that peculiarities have existed in the case which convince this Synod that they have not acted in the premises from a spirit of insubordination, but from a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the churches under their care.

"2. *Resolved*, That the appeal of Messrs. Cooper and Myers from the decision of the Classis of Paramus be, and hereby is, sustained.

"3. *Resolved*, That this Synod, anxiously desirous to remove out of the way everything opposed to peace and godliness in the churches of that region, and if possible restore to them harmony and good order, will appoint a commission to visit said churches for the above purpose, confer with the Classis of Paramus, and, if found necessary and practicable, ordain new consistories.

"4. *Resolved*, That the Classis of Paramus be required to meet at Hackensack on the first Tuesday of July next (1824), at ten o'clock A.M., to confer with such commission as General Synod shall appoint.

"5. *Resolved*, That the Rev. Drs. Philip Milledoler, James S. Cannon, and John Knox and the Rev. Messrs. Thomas De Witt, Jacob Stokies, Jesse Fonda, Cornelius C. Cuyler, John Ludlow, Jacob Schoonmaker, Cornelius D. Westbrook, and David S. Bogart, and the elders, Messrs. Abraham Van Nest, Jacob B. Hardenburgh, Isaac Hyer, James C. Roosevelt, John Frelinghuysen, and Henry Rutgers, compose said commission.

"Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) "P. MILLEDOLER, Chairman.

"*Resolved*, That the chairman of the committee appointed by the adoption of the above report be directed to preach at the time of the meeting of said committee with the Classis of Paramus, and that the Rev. David S. Bogart be his secondus.

"*Resolved*, That the stated clerk be directed to notify the members of the committee not now upon the floor of Synod of their appointment, and also to notify the Classis of Paramus of the appointment of such committee, and of the time of their meeting.

"*Resolved*, That the stated clerk transmit a copy of the preceding report to the consistories of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh.

"*Resolved*, That any five of the commission appointed to meet with the Classis of Paramus, regularly convened, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business."

This committee was evidently chosen with great care. It embraced some of the ablest and most influential men in the church in 1824, men who could

be safely endowed with earthly power, since they were endued with power from on high. Milledoler knew how to prevail with God and to persuade men. Cannon had been a student under Dr. Froeligh, and in his short, pithy, and pointed sentences had often shown how well he had learned from his master, John Knox; coming down from a Scotch Presbyterian ancestry harmonized so much of good in his own character that he has justly been called "A messenger of grace to guilty men." Thomas De Witt was one of those unquestionably great men, who always seem to travel the world so safely and securely in the wisdom and in the depth of the greatness of their understanding. Sickles, another student of Froeligh, preached the gospel every day and every hour of his life. The eloquent Fonda was then only thirty-eight, and died at forty-one, renowned for his piety and power in winning men. Cuyler was able and zealous, but only in a good cause. Ludlow was a strong man in learning and in faith, on whom public burdens might safely rest. Schoonmaker, Westbrook, and Bogart, though all unlike, were all influential and able ministers. The lay members of this commission, too, were wise in counsel, and capable of discriminating and advising in great and difficult affairs.

The Classis met this synodical commission at the Church on the Green, in Hackensack, on the 6th of July, and Milledoler preached to them from the words (1 Cor. i. 10): "Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment." And after that came "an address of the commission of General Synod to the ministers, officers, and other members of the Reformed Dutch Church, and especially to the ministers and churches of the Secession," printed and circulated. Milledoler and Knox and Van Nest had signed it as a sub-committee. In this address the committee, in alluding to Dr. Froeligh, express sorrow in recognizing at the head of the secession "a minister of the gospel, venerable for his years and standing,—one in whom the church had formerly reposed high confidence, and to whom, under God, she was rather entitled to look up as her counselor and her defender than to contemplate as her accuser and judge;" and further on they say, "With this gentleman were associated several ministers not in good standing, being then under sentence of deposition from the sacred office;" and in relation to the pamphlet they say, "the object of which was to state and to justify the reasons for their secession, and while they admit the definition of a true church, as stated in the pamphlet, recognizing Jesus Christ as the only head of the church, they refute the doctrine of 'absolute perfection as an additional mark of the true Church of God,' as indicating both ignorance and presumption, and if these conditions were to be strictly applied not a single true Church of Jesus

Christ on earth could be found." Then the report seeks to show that the secession is apostasy by a departure of that body from its adopted standards, saying, "We now turn to a statement of melancholy facts in relation to the judications of that body, from which it will be seen that it has lost its soundness for doctrine and become deeply tainted with error." Then, as to the charges made against the church in the pamphlet, the committee say they find them "intermingled and entangled with other matters in deep confusion." The first adduced is the case of Rev. Conrad Ten Eyck. Mr. T—— has been charged with being an advocate of general atonement. The case was tried by the Classis of Montgomery, and eventually came before General Synod in 1820. The opinions of Mr. T——, *as expressed in his pamphlet*, were decided disapproved and condemned, and he received their public reproof. But from his explanation that, though the atonement of Christ was in itself of infinite value, yet that he died savingly only for the elect, and as from other expressions, and his whole deportment on that occasion, Synod had reason to believe he was conscious of having acted unadvisedly and imprudently, they did judge there was not sufficient ground for his suspension.

But we must desist from further remarks here as to the details of this controversy, referring the reader to the account of this transaction to be found in the history of New Barbadoes, elsewhere in this history. Suffice it to say, the churches, the Old Reformed and the True Reformed, separated from each other, and have not yet come together again. When they shall eagerly and anxiously look, from both sides, to be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment, then the breach may be healed. Time certainly is not widening the separation, and their differences may yet all be lost amid those ecstasies when God shall come to bring all heaven before their eyes.

The old South Church, belonging to the True Reformed Dutch Society, is situated about one mile south of the North Church, and about two miles east of the Hackensack River. It stands on an elevation, commanding a pleasant view of the surrounding country. Just a little east of the church, on the opposite side of the road, stands a most commodious and pleasant and well-built parsonage, constructed of brick, two stories in height, with a spacious wing of one story at the southern end of the main building. The church edifice is built of stone, with a spacious square tower running from the front foundations above the apex of the roof, and surmounted with a spire, bearing the old-fashioned Dutch weather-cock as a vane. This represents the cock that crew thrice before the betrayal of our Saviour.

Over the front entrance to the church is a brown-stone tablet, in the shape of an oblong square, bearing this inscription, thus:

"Among other things that the pamphlet referred to the committee with the name of Rev. Dr. Froeligh thereto subscribed report,—

"That the Rev. Dr. Froeligh, as a Professor of Theology in the Dutch Church, is directly accountable to the General Synod for misbehavior; that it appears by the printed pamphlet referred to your committee with the names of Dr. Froeligh and others affixed thereto, and which they have caused to be published.

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"Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) "P. MILLEDOLER, *Chairman.*"

"*Resolved*, That the chairman of the committee appointed by the adoption of the above report be directed to preach at the time of the meeting of said committee with the Classis of Paramus, and that the Rev. David S. Bogart be his secundus.

"*Resolved*, That the stated clerk be directed to notify the members of the committee not now upon the floor of Synod of their appointment, and also to notify the Classis of Paramus of the appointment of such committee, and of the time of their meeting.

"*Resolved*, That the stated clerk transmit a copy of the preceding report to the consistories of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh.

"*Resolved*, That any five of the commission appointed to meet with the Classis of Paramus, regularly convened, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business."

This committee was evidently chosen with great care. It embraced some of the ablest and most influential men in the church in 1824, men who could

be safely endowed with earthly power, since they were endowed with power from on high. Milledoler knew how to prevail with God and to persuade men. Cannon had been a student under Dr. Froeligh, and in his short, pithy, and pointed sentences had often shown how well he had learned from his master, John Knox; coming down from a Scotch Presbyterian ancestry harmonized so much of good in his own character that he has justly been called "A messenger of grace to guilty men." Thomas De Witt was one of those unquestionably great men, who always seem to travel the world so safely and securely in the wisdom and in the depth of the greatness of their understanding. Sickles, another student of Froeligh, preached the gospel every day and every hour of his life. The eloquent Fonda was then only thirty-eight, and died at forty-one, renowned for his piety and power in winning men. Cuyler was able and zealous, but only in a good cause. Ludlow was a strong man in learning and in faith, on whom public burdens might safely rest. Schoonmaker, Westbrook, and Bogart, though all unlike, were all influential and able ministers. The lay members of this commission, too, were wise in counsel, and capable of discriminating and advising in great and difficult affairs.

The Classis met this synodical commission at the Church on the Green, in Hackensack, on the 6th of July, and Milledoler preached to them from the words (1 Cor. i. 10): "Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment." And after that came "an address of the commission of General Synod to the ministers, officers, and other members of the Reformed Dutch Church, and especially to the ministers and churches of the Secession," printed and circulated. Milledoler and Knox and Van Nest had signed it as a sub-committee. In this address the committee, in alluding to Dr. Froeligh, express sorrow in recognizing at the head of the secession "a minister of the gospel, venerable for his years and standing,—one in whom the church had formerly reposed high confidence, and to whom, under God, she was rather entitled to look up as her counselor and her defender than to contemplate as her accuser and judge;" and further on they say, "With this gentleman were associated several ministers not in good standing, being then under sentence of deposition from the sacred office;" and in relation to the pamphlet they say, "the object of which was to state and to justify the reasons for their secession, and while they admit the definition of a true church, as stated in the pamphlet, recognizing Jesus Christ as the only head of the church, they refute the doctrine of 'absolute perfection as an additional mark of the true Church of God,' as indicating both ignorance and presumption, and if these conditions were to be strictly applied not a single true Church of Jesus

Christ on earth could be found." Then the report seeks to show that the secession is apostasy by a departure of that body from its adopted standards, saying, "We now turn to a statement of melancholy facts in relation to the judications of that body, from which it will be seen that it has lost its soundness for doctrine and become deeply tainted with error." Then, as to the charges made against the church in the pamphlet, the committee say they find them "intermingled and entangled with other matters in deep confusion." The first adduced is the case of Rev. Conrad Ten Eyck. Mr. T—— has been charged with being an advocate of general atonement. The case was tried by the Classis of Montgomery, and eventually came before General Synod in 1820. The opinions of Mr. T——, *as expressed in his pamphlet*, were decided disapproved and condemned, and he received their public reproof. But from his explanation that, though the atonement of Christ was in itself of infinite value, yet that he died savingly only for the elect, and as from other expressions, and his whole deportment on that occasion, Synod had reason to believe he was conscious of having acted unadvisedly and imprudently, they did judge there was not sufficient ground for his suspension.

But we must desist from further remarks here as to the details of this controversy, referring the reader to the account of this transaction to be found in the history of New Barbadoes, elsewhere in this history. Suffice it to say, the churches, the Old Reformed and the True Reformed, separated from each other, and have not yet come together again. When they shall eagerly and anxiously look, from both sides, to be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment, then the breach may be healed. Time certainly is not widening the separation, and their differences may yet all be lost amid those ecstasies when God shall come to bring all heaven before their eyes.

The old South Church, belonging to the True Reformed Dutch Society, is situated about one mile south of the North Church, and about two miles east of the Hackensack River. It stands on an elevation, commanding a pleasant view of the surrounding country. Just a little east of the church, on the opposite side of the road, stands a most commodious and pleasant and well-built parsonage, constructed of brick, two stories in height, with a spacious wing of one story at the southern end of the main building. The church edifice is built of stone, with a spacious square tower running from the front foundations above the apex of the roof, and surmounted with a spire, bearing the old-fashioned Dutch weather-cock as a vane. This represents the cock that crew thrice before the betrayal of our Saviour.

Over the front entrance to the church is a brown-stone tablet, in the shape of an oblong square, bearing this inscription, thus:



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

1. 10. 1944

2. 11. 1944

3. 12. 1944

4. 1. 1945

5. 2. 1945

6. 3. 1945

7. 4. 1945

8. 5. 1945

9. 6. 1945

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62. 11. 1949

63. 12. 1949



My dear mother

she has stood before the nation the representative of a great idea, unmoved by ridicule and scorn, wholly indifferent to the ostracism of the very class to which, by birth, position, and intellect, she belongs.

Elizabeth Cady was educated at the Johnstown Academy, where she studied Greek, Latin, and the higher mathematics with a class of boys, and though the youngest of the number, she took her full share of the prizes. She was thoroughly prepared to enter any college in the land, but as girls were denied that privilege, she pursued the lighter branches of education at Mrs. Emma Willard's seminary, in Troy, N. Y.

She early had her attention turned to the disabilities of her sex by her own experience, by listening to the complaints of women in her father's office, and through her study of Blackstone and Kent.

She was married in 1840 to Henry B. Stanton, the eloquent anti-slavery orator, and accompanied him to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, where she made many valuable acquaintances among both English and American reformers. There commenced her lifelong friendship with the sainted Lucretia Mott, a Quaker preacher of rare ability and religious fervor. Returning to America, together they called a Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., July 19 and 20, 1848, on which occasion the first formal claim of suffrage for women was made.

Spending the winters of 1845, '46, '47 at her father's residence in Albany, she most sedulously used her brilliant conversational powers to influence different members of the Legislature to vote in favor of the married woman's bill, then the subject of much public discussion.

In 1848 the bill passed, giving married women the right to hold and control their inherited property.

In 1854, Mrs. Stanton addressed an immense audience of citizens and both branches of the Legislature, at the Capitol, on the civil rights of women; to their children; earnings; to make contracts; and to do business in their own name, all of which were secured, one by one, a few years later.

In 1860 she addressed the Judiciary Committees of both the Senate and the House in favor of a pending bill demanding divorce for drunkenness, which was defeated by a majority of only four votes.

The advocacy of this beneficial measure for the wives of the eighty thousand drunkards of the Empire State, though sustained by a respectable minority of the best citizens in the State, called down on Mrs. Stanton's head most unjust and unreasonable denunciations, while the gentlemen who framed and presented the bill were passed by in silence.

In 1867 she addressed both the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, asking that the word "male" be stricken from Art. II., Sec. 1, of the State constitution. She maintained, with unanswerable arguments and well-known precedents, that the women of the State had the right to vote for members to a

Constitutional Convention, holding that in the revision of a State constitution the State is for the time being resolved into its original elements, and therefore all citizens have a right to vote for members of that convention. By an act of the Legislature this right was accorded to certain citizens in New York and Rhode Island on similar occasions.

In 1866, in conformity with a practice prevalent in some parts of this country, and quite common in England, Mrs. Stanton proclaimed herself a candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District of New York in a very able and graceful letter to the electors.¹ Mrs. Stanton took this step to prove that, while women cannot vote, they can nevertheless be voted for. There is nothing in the constitution to prevent them from holding any office in the gift of the people.

In 1869 the National Woman's Suffrage Association began to hold its annual conventions in Washington, since which time Mrs. Stanton has addressed congressional committees and immense audiences in that city nearly every year.

When the proposition of woman's suffrage was submitted to a vote of the people in Kansas in 1867 and in Michigan in 1874, Mrs. Stanton, in company with her noble coadjutor, Miss Susan B. Anthony, made a thorough canvass of those States. They were also joint editors of *The Revolution*, a sprightly journal that lived three years, and found decent burial in the *Liberal Christian*.

Most of the calls, appeals, resolutions, addresses to women, Legislatures, and congressional committees have been from the pen of Mrs. Stanton. She was long president of "the National Committee" of "The Woman's Loyal League," and of "The National Association" until she withdrew in 1873, but was re-elected to do the honors of the association in 1876 at the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, where a committee of the association presented the Woman's Declaration of Independence at that grand historic occasion at Independence Hall.

In 1869, Mrs. Stanton removed from New York City to the blue hills of Jersey. Her residence in Tenafly, Bergen Co., is a quiet, retired spot, embowered in trees.

Being a law-abiding citizen, paying her taxes every year (as she holds the property in her own right), in the fall of 1880 she made an attempt to vote. The Republican carriage, gayly decked in evergreens and flags, drove up to her door for voters. She told the committee that all the *male* voters had gone to the city, but as she owned the property and paid the taxes she was quite willing to represent the family at the polling booth, and it seemed pre-eminently proper she should do so; whereupon she was invited to take a seat in the carriage, Miss Anthony by her side. They were driven to the same hotel where all women holding property assemble every year to pay their

¹ See "Eminent Women of the Age," p. 362.

taxes. Why it should be considered more unladylike to vote than pay taxes is the question.

Approaching the ballot-box with reverence, the committee introduced Mrs. Stanton, saying that she desired to vote the Republican ticket; whereupon the Republican inspector sat down and pulled his hat well over his eyes, while the Democrat assumed the guardianship of the ballot-box, covering it carefully with his hands, lest by some dextrous manœuvre she might slip in her ballot.

Mrs. Stanton said, "I have come, sir, to deposit my ballot, to choose wise rulers for our town, county, and State."

"Women cannot vote," said the trembling inspector; "men only have a right to vote."

"You are mistaken," said Mrs. Stanton; "women can vote, and have voted here in New Jersey from 1776 to 1807. All citizens in this State exercised the right, when it was taken from the women by an arbitrary act of the Legislature. Again, the Constitution of the United States, in the Fourteenth Amendment, declares all persons citizens possessed of the right to vote, and many able lawyers claim that women were enfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment." Mrs. Stanton pursued the argument, giving authorities, until the inspector, bewildered with his own ignorance of the facts of history, made the humiliating confession that he had never read the constitutions, and knew nothing about them, but he did know that men did the voting. Mrs. Stanton then laid her ballot on the edge of the box, saying, "With you, sir, rests the responsibility of refusing to receive the ballot of a citizen of New Jersey." Mrs. Stanton is now, together with Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Matilda J. Gage, busy writing the history of woman's suffrage. One volume is already published (by Fowler & Wells, New York), and the second will be issued in 1882. This work finished, it is Mrs. Stanton's intention to do for the women of New Jersey what she has already done for those of New York, and to give the rulers of this State no rest until all of its citizens stand equal before the law.

Joseph A. Martin was born Feb. 2, 1829, in Bavaria, Germany. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, and in the mean time acquired such an education as the law of his country required. Upon reaching his majority he emigrated to America in pursuit of a fortune.

He landed in New York Dec. 5, 1851, and very soon after engaged with Cornelius Hopper, of Paterson, N. J., to labor upon his farm. At the expiration of this engagement he returned to New York, where he was employed in various ways until the year 1858, when he made his first purchase, a farm in the township of Palisade, Bergen Co., N. J. By industry and economy Mr. Martin has succeeded in developing his land, made modern improvements thereon, and also become the possessor of a quantity of very desirable property in Western New York.

In 1855 he was married to Barbara Roth, of Baden, Germany. She was born Dec. 4, 1833. To them have been born eleven children,—Joseph (deceased), Emma, Frank, Louisa, wife of Freel Weitzenberg, of Ho-



J A Martin

boken, N. J., Joseph, Annie, Elizabeth, William, Sophie, Margaret, and Bertha.

Mr. Martin always casts his vote with the Democratic party, but has never been a seeker after place. He is in every sense of the term a self-made man, and besides enjoying a competency, has the good will and respect of his townsmen.

Hon. Cornelius S. Cooper.—The Cooper family—one of the oldest in the county of Bergen—are of Holland extraction, the name having originally been spelled Kupos, and at a later date, when the English became a familiar language, Kuyper. The earliest representative of the family first settled in Midland (then New Barbadoes) township, Bergen Co. The progenitor of the immediate branch from which Cornelius S. is descended was Cornelius, who resided at New Milford, Bergen Co., where he pursued the craft of a tanner and harness-maker. He was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Stoutenburgh, to whom were born two sons,—James and Cornelius. The birth of the latter occurred March 17, 1788. He was by occupation a farmer, and was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Peter Mouresson, of Saddle River, N. J., whose children were four sons—Peter, Cornelius S., James, Jacob—and one daughter, Nellie Ann.



Bygone

DOMINIQUE D. MARS, Ph.D., is a professor of
 English at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. She is also
 Lecturer in American Literature at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.
 She is the author of *Domesticity and the American Novel* (Yale University Press, 1986) and
 is currently working on a book titled *Domesticity and the American Novel*. She is also
 the author of *Domesticity and the American Novel* (Yale University Press, 1986) and
 is currently working on a book titled *Domesticity and the American Novel*.

Bartholomew's Vineyard was planted on Nov. 9, 1826, by the Rev. John P. Barstow, D.D., and long after his death it was used as a church property. Good specimens of *Pinus strobus* and *Pinus resinosa* are still growing in the field. The *Pinus strobus* is a full-grown tree, which has been used as a specimen of the tree preserved in the *Herbarium*.

It is also possible that the observed differences in the effect of the DDT treatment on the two species could be due to the fact that the DDT treatment was applied to the soil in the form of a spray, and that the DDT treatment was applied to the soil in the form of a spray, and that the DDT treatment was applied to the soil in the form of a spray.

the first time, the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* has published a special issue devoted to the topic of "The Role of the Family in the Treatment of Children and Adolescents." The special issue, edited by Dr. Robert L. Loeber, is a collection of 10 articles that explore the role of the family in the treatment of children and adolescents with mental health problems. The articles are written by leading experts in the field and provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of research on this topic. The special issue is a valuable resource for clinicians, researchers, and parents alike, and it is a testament to the importance of the family in the treatment of children and adolescents.

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$$f_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\delta} \right) \left[\frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\delta} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right]^{-1}$$

the \mathcal{H}^1 -norm, and \mathcal{H}^1 -norm of N is the \mathcal{H}^1 -norm of the sum of the components of N . The \mathcal{H}^1 -norm of N is denoted by $\|N\|_{\mathcal{H}^1}$.

(A) $\forall x \in \text{Seq}(L) \exists E \in \mathcal{E} \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$
 such that $E \cap \text{Seq}(L) \supseteq \{x\}$ and $E \cap \text{Seq}(L) \cap \text{Seq}(L) \supseteq \{x\}$.
 (B) $\forall x \in \text{Seq}(L) \exists E \in \mathcal{E} \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$
 such that $E \cap \text{Seq}(L) \supseteq \{x\}$ and $E \cap \text{Seq}(L) \cap \text{Seq}(L) \supseteq \{x\}$.

As a result, the model is able to capture the nonlinear relationship between the variables. The model is also able to capture the non-normal distribution of the residuals. The model is also able to capture the heteroscedasticity of the residuals. The model is also able to capture the autocorrelation of the residuals. The model is also able to capture the multicollinearity of the variables. The model is also able to capture the overfitting of the model. The model is also able to capture the underfitting of the model. The model is also able to capture the bias of the model. The model is also able to capture the variance of the model. The model is also able to capture the mean of the model. The model is also able to capture the standard deviation of the model. The model is also able to capture the standard error of the model. The model is also able to capture the confidence interval of the model. The model is also able to capture the p-value of the model. The model is also able to capture the F-statistic of the model. The model is also able to capture the R-squared of the model. The model is also able to capture the adjusted R-squared of the model. The model is also able to capture the Akaike information criterion of the model. The model is also able to capture the Bayesian information criterion of the model. The model is also able to capture the Schwarz information criterion of the model. The model is also able to capture the Hannan-Quinn information criterion of the model. The model is also able to capture the Akaike information criterion of the model. The model is also able to capture the Bayesian information criterion of the model. The model is also able to capture the Schwarz information criterion of the model. The model is also able to capture the Hannan-Quinn information criterion of the model.

to \mathcal{G}_1 and \mathcal{G}_2 is $2\sqrt{N} \log N$. In the case of \mathcal{G}_1 and \mathcal{G}_2 the number of comparisons required for the algorithm is $O(N^2)$.

entirely in terms of N and λ , and the
 entire set of ways in which you can

for the first part, use a combinatorial argument to show that $\text{Ch}_n(N) \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$. For the other part, use the fact that $\text{Ch}_n(N)$ is a free abelian group of rank n .

the $\mathcal{O}(1)$ term in the asymptotic expansion of \mathcal{F}_ε is given by



Handwritten signature: J. J. ...

6. $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is not closed in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
 7. $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is not closed in $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
 8. $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is not closed in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
 9. $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is not closed in $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p \neq 1, 2, \infty$.
 10. $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is not closed in $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p \neq 1, 2, \infty$.

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The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable $\ln(\text{KPI})$. The results are presented for the full sample and for the subsamples of firms with different ownership structures. The results are presented for the full sample and for the subsamples of firms with different ownership structures. The results are presented for the full sample and for the subsamples of firms with different ownership structures.

[illegible]

The SRS assessment was conducted by a trained research assistant who was blind to the patient's diagnosis.

the 1980s, the 1990s, and the 2000s. The 1980s were a time of rapid growth and expansion, with the economy growing at an average rate of 4.5% per year. The 1990s were a time of slower growth and stagnation, with the economy growing at an average rate of 2.5% per year. The 2000s were a time of rapid growth and expansion, with the economy growing at an average rate of 4.5% per year.

the latter of the two. The first is the "Machinist's Union," which is a 99 per cent a lumber and wood carrier.

of 1.00, and the correlation coefficient of 0.99. The correlation coefficient of the \log_{10} of the number of bacteria per gram of soil and the \log_{10} of the number of bacteria per gram of water was 0.99, and the correlation coefficient of 0.99.

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Benjamin J. Westervelt.

BENJAMIN J. WESTERVELT is a direct descendant of Lubbert Lubbertsen and William Lubbertsen Van Westervelt, who came from Meppel, Province of Drenthe, Holland, in the ship "Hope," April, 1662. They settled in Bergen, N. J., and many of their descendants reside in Bergen County.

Benjamin J. Westervelt was born Nov. 9, 1826, in the town of Palisades, Bergen Co., where he has since resided. During his boyhood he acquired a liberal education, and at the death of his father succeeded to the home farm, which he has continued to cultivate until the present time.

He was married, Sept. 26, 1849, to Eleanor De Baun, whose ancestors early settled in Saddle River township. They have had children, —Margaret L., wife of William Griffin, of Albany; Peter, who died in infancy; John, and Edwin.

He is a member and liberal supporter of the True Reformed Church, of which he is an elder. His political views are strictly Democratic, and at this time he is serving his thirteenth year as a justice of the peace. His life has been one of toil and activity, and he now enjoys a competency for his reward. In society Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt are much valued, as they are always found ready to render such aid as seems consistent to all worthy objects, both pecuniarily and otherwise.

His father, John B. Westervelt, was born April 5, 1788, in the town of Palisades. He married Margaret Durie. They were members of the True Reformed Church, spent a life of usefulness, and died at an advanced age. The grandfather of our subject, Benjamin Westervelt, was of Revolutionary fame, was born in 1763, and married Sarah Durie, by whom he reared a family. He died in 1845.

The death of Mr. Cooper occurred Sept. 3, 1850, and that of his wife Feb. 5, 1872. His son, Cornelius S., who is the subject of this biography, was born Nov. 30, 1819, in New Milford, and at an early age removed to Kinderkamack, Bergen Co., where his boyhood was passed. His educational advantages were limited,



C. S. Cooper

the knowledge he possesses being of a practical character and self-acquired. He determined upon the acquisition of a trade, and chose that of a chair-maker, which he pursued at his home. In 1840, having desired a more extended sphere of activity, he removed to New York City, and for a period of seventeen years engaged in carting. He was also for a while interested in the coal business.

The peculiar gifts of Mr. Cooper admirably fitted him for the excitements of political life, and, while a resident of New York City, he was chosen councilman for the Twenty-first District of the Ninth Ward of that city.

He in 1857 removed to Schraalenburgh, his present home, where he has since resided and followed the pursuit of an agriculturist.

He was in 1870 appointed a commissioner of the road board of Hackensack township, and filled the office of secretary of that body. In 1874 he was elected president of the Protective Association, and in 1875 chosen one of the justices of the peace of Bergen County. This office he resigned in 1877, when elected State Senator from his district by the Democ-

racy. While in the Legislature he served as chairman of the Committee on Militia and Unfinished Business, and was also a member of the Committee on Claims and Pensions, and of the Joint Committees on Soldiers' Home and Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Cooper is a man of strong religious instincts, and a member of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of Schraalenburgh, of which he is an elder.

Cornelius S. Cooper was in 1839 united in marriage to Leah, daughter of Jacob Quackenbush, of Schraalenburgh. Their children were four in number,—Cornelius, Ellen Amelia, Jacob, and John Jacob, the latter two being deceased.

Peter I. Durie.—The subject of this notice was born in the town of Palisade, N. J. His home until sixteen years of age was with his uncle, Peter Durie, during which time he secured a good practical education.

About the year 1831 he was apprenticed to James Turnbull, of Newark, N. J., to learn the trade of



Peter I. Durie

carriage-making, with whom he served an apprenticeship of four years, and then established himself at Schraalenburgh in the business of his choice. Six years later he removed to New York, where he remained a number of years.

In 1850 he returned to Schraalenburgh and engaged in farming, and three years thereafter secured a situation as a representative of the Bergen County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. This engagement lasted for about twelve years.

In 1865 he purchased and removed to the mill

property formerly owned by Nicholas Kipp, consisting of a flouring-mill, residence, etc., where he has since carried on general custom-work.

He is an attendant and supporter of the Reformed Church at Schraalenburgh, and served as its sexton for twenty years.

Mr. Durie has been twice married, first to Agnes Demarest, of Schraalenburgh. The result of this union was two children, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Demarest died Nov. 21, 1843. His second marriage occurred Nov. 25, 1845, to Maria La Romer. By this wife he had two children, one dying in infancy, and Peter, now at home. His second wife died Aug. 30, 1876.

In politics Mr. Durie is a Republican of a liberal type, quiet and unassuming in his manner, and well deserves the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

Jacob J. De Mott.—The subject of this sketch traces his line of descent to Matthias De Mott, the first of the family, who came from France with two brothers and settled at Bergen, in Bergen County. They were among the French Huguenots who fled their country following the persecution of Christians consequent upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and sought a home in the wilds of America.

Jacob, son of Matthias De Mott, resided at English Neighborhood.

John De Mott, son of Jacob, also resided at English Neighborhood, now Walton, and built a grist- and saw-mill there, which he carried on during his life. He died in 1832, aged eighty-four years. His wife, who died in 1830, aged eighty-two, was Fransinia Ruloffson, and bore him the following children: Jacob, Henry, Martin, John, and Sophie, wife of Stephen Demarest.

Of these children Jacob, the father of our subject, was born in 1770, and after the age of seventeen always resided on the homestead formerly known as the Ruloffson homestead, which belonged to the maternal grandfather of Jacob, but which is now known as the De Mott homestead. He died April 6, 1845, aged seventy-five years. His wife, Rachel Bogert, died Feb. 2, 1844, leaving him three children,—John, Jacob J., and Fransinia.

Jacob J. De Mott was born March 10, 1794, and succeeded to the old De Mott homestead on the Tenaflly road, near Englewood, where he has lived as a farmer over seventy-two years. Mr. De Mott is known for his integrity, straightforwardness, reliability, firmness, and decided opinions. He has taken no part in politics, but has led a quiet life as a farmer.

He was united in marriage Nov. 16, 1816, to Gertrude, daughter of John A. Westervelt and Rachel Ackerman, who was born Oct. 15, 1796, and died July 31, 1867. They were both members of the Reformed Dutch Church, and attended generally at Schraalenburgh, N. J., where he was an elder.

The children of this union are Rachel, who resides

with her father; John, a farmer in Palisade township, on part of the old homestead; Jacob J., Jr., died Dec. 20, 1869, aged forty-six years, leaving a widow and two daughters; Mary Helen and Rachel Ger-



Jacob J. De Mott Jr

trude; Garret W., a farmer in Palisade township, on a part of the old homestead; Henry, a merchant at Englewood, N. J.; James Blauvelt, died Nov. 22, 1862, aged twenty-seven years, leaving a widow and one daughter, Gertrude.

The De Motts have been members of the Reformed Dutch Church, and their ancestors were among the founders of the church at Schraalenburgh. They are among the old stock families who early settled in New Jersey, and who founded the many institutions now showing the development and civilization of this county.

CHAPTER XLIII.

UNION.

Original Purchase.—That portion of Bergen County which included what now constitutes Union township was originally known by the Indian name of Mighecticock (New Barbadoes Neck). It embraced five thousand three hundred and eight acres of upland and ten thousand acres of meadow. In 1668, Capt. William Sandford purchased in the interest of Nathaniel Kingsland, of the island of Barbadoes, this land from the proprietors, on condition

that he would settle six or eight farms within three years, and pay twenty pounds sterling on the 25th of each succeeding March. On the 20th of July of the same year he purchased from the Indians their title, "to commence at the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, and to go northward about seven miles to Sanford's Spring (afterwards Boiling Spring)." The consideration was "170 fathoms of black wampum, 200 fathoms of white wampum, 19 watch coats, 16 guns, 60 double hands powder, 10 pair breeches, 60 knives, 67 bars of lead, 1 anker of brandy, 3 half fats beer, 11 blankets, 30 axes, and 20 hoes."

The territory was included in the township of New Barbadoes until 1825, and was a part of Lodi until 1840, when the county of Hudson was formed from a part of Bergen County, and Harrison township, in Hudson County, included the territory referred to. This apportionment not proving altogether satisfactory to the inhabitants, in 1852 the present township of Union was formed by act of the State Legislature and set back again in Bergen County.

It may be geographically described as bounded on the north by Lodi, south by Hudson County, west by the Passaic River, and east by the Hackensack River. The township contains an area of seven thousand two hundred and eighty acres, and with two exceptions is the smallest in the county, but by no means the least important. Formerly boat-building was carried on to some extent, and was one of the leading industries.

Ores of copper abound in the southern portion of the township, but these mines have not been during recent years a source of profit to the owners. The Jersey City water-works, with extensive buildings, are located in the southern portion of the township.

Three railroads cross Union,—the Erie Railroad, with stations at Rutherford and West Rutherford, which is intersected by the New Jersey and New York running from Carlstadt, while the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad passes nearly through the centre from east to west, with depots at Kingsland and Lyndhurst.

Natural Features.—The soil of Union township varies in this as in other portions of the county. The eastern part is a vast salt marsh, embracing an area of many thousand acres. An effort has been made to drain this by the construction of an extensive dyke, and also by the digging of a canal which should drain it into the Passaic. The building of a dyke was opposed by the inhabitants of the township from the fact that a large body of unwholesome water created by this measure would engender disease. No scheme has thus far proved practicable, and the marsh remains in its original condition. The soil adjoining this lowland is composed of red shale and clay, and is exceedingly productive. Along what is known as the Ridge road the land is higher and not to the same extent productive. The soil along the river is generally sandy and best adapted to the raising of garden

products. Corn grows luxuriantly, and rye and oats are also staple products. Wheat rarely yields a bountiful crop, and is not classed among the most prolific grains of the township. The timber of Union is of great variety, though the most abundant woods are oak, hickory, and chestnut. The surface of the township is varied and picturesque, a high ridge extending from north to south, which is broken into diversified hills and plateaus. The land is abundantly watered, the Hackensack River, which affords navigation to vessels of considerable tonnage, flowing along its eastern border, while the picturesque Passaic pursues its course on the west. Of the smaller streams, Berry's Creek, the most important, which is also navigable to Carlstadt, pours its waters into the Hackensack, and Saw-Mill Creek follows the southern boundary of the township.

Early Settlements.—The history of the early settlement of Union township embraces but a limited number of names, and the representatives of these names—in some instances the most important—are no longer to be found in the township. Particularly is this the case with families of Rutherford and Holsman, both of whom were the possessors of large landed estates, and came at an early day to reside upon these lands. They aided materially in the development of the township, and during their residence exercised no small influence in the county. A later generation of the first-mentioned family until within a few years occupied the extensive inherited estate, while the latter name has not for years been represented in the township. The Schuyler family also occupied a distinguished position in the county; were residents of Union and large land-owners. They have all since died or removed from the township, and their estates passed into other hands. Members of the family are to be found in other portions of the State.

The early names in the township were Schuyler, Rutherford, Kingsland, Holsman, Joralemon, Van Riper, Kip, Outwater, Vreeland, Ackerman, Yereance, Van Winkle, and Brinkerhoff.

The first members of the Kingsland family were Stephen Kingsland and his wife, Mary, early residents of the parish of Christ Church, island of Barbadoes. The former had commissioned Capt. William Sandford, also of Barbadoes, to effect a purchase of land for him in New Jersey, which he did in 1668, and the particulars of which have been elsewhere described. Mr. Kingsland, who was of English descent, on his arrival in the township erected a stone dwelling of limited dimensions opposite the old mansion built at a later day, in which he resided until his death. Among his children was Col. William Kingsland, who projected and partially constructed a very elegant manor-house on ground opposite the former family home. The foundation having proved defective it was abandoned and the present mansion erected, which, though still in possession by the family, is occupied by tenants. Col. William had five children,

—Edmund William, Henry, and three daughters, one of whom became Mrs. Hornblower, and each of the remaining two a Mrs. Leslie. Edmund William was united in 1768 to Miss Mary Richards, and settled on the homestead. He became the father of eleven children, several of whom died without issue. Those who remained in the township were Henry W. and George, the former of whom married Mrs. Sarah Place and had one son and three daughters. The only one now residing in the township is Mrs. Edwin Nesbitt. George married Miss Frances Ten Eyck and had eleven children, some of whom still own property in the township. The only resident is George Kingsland.

Another branch of the family was represented by Gustavus Kingsland, who, though of English ancestry, came from Holland before the war of the Revolution and settled on the land now owned by Stephen Kingsland. Among his children was David, who married the daughter of an English officer and had children, —David, Cornelius, Stephen, and several daughters. Stephen married Miss Elenor Stymus, of New York, and had children, —David, Garret, John, Stephen, and four daughters. John, Stephen, and Garret settled in the township. The only survivor is Stephen, who resides upon a portion of the original estate.

The Van Riper family was first represented by Jacob, who resided on the banks of the Passaic River, on land now owned by the Rutherford Park Association.

Among his children was Jacob, who married Jane Van Winkle and had children, —Garret, Gelty, Jacob, Elsie, Walling, and Garrabrant. Of this number Garret and Walling resided in Union township. The former married Miss Elenor Outwater, and had one son, Jacob, and two daughters. Jacob is a resident of Rutherford. Walling died leaving three children, all of whom have removed from the township.

The Kip family are of ancient descent, though no record of the arrival of the earliest member in the township exists. The first of the family recollected is Henry, who resided upon the farm now owned by John Poillon. Much of the land formerly the property of this family is now embraced in the village of Rutherford. Among the children of Henry was Peter, who occupied the homestead, and married first Clarissa Marselus, and a second time Sally Van Idestine. He had children, —Henry, Edo, John, and Peter, and one daughter. Henry and Peter settled in Union, the former living on land now owned by Peter Kip, while Peter occupied the old homestead. The children of the latter have removed to Passaic County.

The earliest representative of the Yereance family, in accordance with popular tradition, purchased three hundred acres of land for the sum of twenty shillings, this land being at that date in an entirely primitive condition. The first member of the family recalled is Christopher, who settled upon this land. His children were John and Christopher, who succeeded to the property. The children of Christopher have all

removed from the township. John married and had six children, —John, Henry, Jeremiah, Frederick, Elizabeth, and Jane, the sons having all settled in the township. Henry married Charity Van Blarcom, and had children, —John, Henry H., and a daughter, Mrs. Vreeland. Henry H. occupies part of the homestead near Rutherford. The sons of John are Henry, John, Thomas, Abram, and Peter, all of whom reside in the township.

Edo Vreeland, a native of Brabant, Holland, settled at Bergen in 1648, having come in the ship "Capt. Powels." One of his sons, Jacob, located in Saddle River township, while another came to the present Union township in 1668, and erected the old stone homestead, one of the landmarks of the township. This was built upon a portion of the tract of land deeded by the Indians to John Berry. George Vreeland had sons, Enoch, Jacob, and Edo, the former two having remained in the township. Enoch had children, Edo and Jacob, of whom Edo settled in Union, married, and had among his children Elias, Enoch, George, and Edo, of whom George and Edo are residents of the township.

Another branch of the family is represented by Henry Vreeland, who resides on the banks of the Passaic. The earlier members of this family were residents of Central New York.

The Outwater family are of Holland extraction, the first one remembered being Jacob, who settled in Lodi and had among his sons John Outwater, who was the parent of six sons and one daughter, one of whom removed to Niagara County, the others having remained in Bergen County. Richard came to Union township about the beginning of the present century. He had five children, the sons being John, Peter, and Henry, the latter of whom is the only one remaining in Union township. The surviving sister resides in Jersey City.

The Joralemon family are among the most prominent representatives of the ship-builder's craft, and came to the township at a very early day. The oldest members of the family recalled are John and Cornelius, the former of whom married a Miss Yereance and had three children, —John, Cornelius, and a daughter, the former two having resided in Union. The family are now represented by Peter Joralemon in the township, Henry in Passaic, John W. in Woodside, and Stephen in Newark.

The Westervelt family are also a race of ship-builders, and associated with the early history of Union. The name has become extinct in the township, though the family is perpetuated by the marriage of its female members with other residents of Union.

Hendrick Brown came from Holland, and first located in Essex County. From thence a son, Tunis, removed to Bergen County and settled in Union, having been one of the earliest ship-builders. He had seven children, five of whom located near him. His son Abraham married Gertrude Christie and

had children, of whom Tunis A., William H., James, and a daughter, Mrs. Peter Joralemon, now reside in the township.

The first Schuyler who emigrated to America was Philip Pietriese. He settled at Albany, N. Y., about 1648. Among his ten children was Arent, the third son, born in 1662, whom his father gave an estate in New Jersey, including land opposite Belleville, in Union township. Arent was three times married,—first to Jannettie Teller, who became the mother of six children, some of whom settled at Pompton, and others at Burlington, N. J. The second wife was Swansie Van Duykheisen, to whom were born five children,—John, Peter, Adonijah, Eva, and Cornelia. John and Adonijah married sisters, Ann and Gertrude Van Rensselaer. Arent Schuyler, the progenitor of the New Jersey branch of the family, at a very early date built a mansion on the banks of the Passaic, in Union township, and his son John, who was the first to develop the copper-mines, erected the present residence, the first having been destroyed by fire. The children of John were Mary, who married John Roosevelt, and Arent, who married his cousin, Swan, daughter of Adonijah Schuyler. Arent left one son, John, who married Eliza Kip and, a second time, Catherine Van Rensselaer. By the first marriage there were two children, Arent and Harriet, and by the second, John, Robert, Rutzen, and two daughters. The family still own a portion of the original estate, though the homestead has passed into other hands. None of the members of this family now reside in Union township, though Mrs. Arent Schuyler and her family are located near the township line in Hudson County.

John Rutherford came to the county and purchased at an early day an extensive landed property in the present township of Union. He had a son John and several daughters. John married and had among his children a son, Robert, who for many years resided in the township, and four daughters, two of whom became Mrs. Dr. Watts and Mrs. Peter G. Stuyvesant respectively. The remaining two died unmarried.

Daniel Holsman, of German descent, originally resided in Paterson, and having purchased a valuable property, known as the Van Winkle estate, settled upon it. He built a spacious mansion, which is at present occupied as a hotel and summer resort. He had five children,—one son, Daniel, and four daughters. The former is deceased, and the family are no longer represented in the township.

The Van Winkle (formerly spelled Van Winkel) family are not only among the most prominent in the county, but bear the same relation to the State of New Jersey. The Union township branch of the family came originally from Amsterdam, Holland, and with other Dutch emigrants settled New Amsterdam, afterwards New York. The ancestor of the Bergen County branch was Walling Jacobs, who in 1684 purchased of the proprietors, in company with

others, a certain tract of land known as the Acquackanonk Patent, including the present cities of Passaic and Paterson. Walling Jacobs died about 1725, after which his son, Jacob Wallingsie, and grandson, John Jacob, made large purchases of land in Bergen County. Isaac, a son of John Jacob, born in 1767, settled in Union township. He married Hester Van Geisen, and had a son, Daniel, who for years was largely identified with the growth and prosperity of the township. He is now a resident of Saddle River, though his sons still remain in Union township, being engaged in business pursuits at Rutherford.

Among other branches of the family are John V. S. Van Winkle, residing in the northern portion of the township, and Michael Van Winkle.

Schools.—Education has made rapid advances in Union township. Ten years ago there were but two school buildings, valued at thirteen hundred dollars, with a seating capacity for one hundred children. The school buildings of the present day are valued at thirty-four thousand dollars, and have ample room for seven hundred scholars. The territory is divided into five districts: Kingsland, No. 38; North Belleville Bridge, No. 39; Rutherford, No. 40; North Rutherford, No. 40½; and East Passaic, No. 41. Kingsland, the first of these, occupies the extreme southern portion of the township, and is of recent formation. The first school building was erected on the Ridge road in 1872. It is a brick structure of no pretensions, but of substantial construction. The scholars belong principally to the laboring classes, and in many instances are compelled to assist their parents. As a consequence little progress is made in their studies, the attendance being very irregular. The school property is valued at four thousand dollars, and the present teacher is James A. Rose.

North Belleville Bridge District is an old district, and extends across the township from east to west. It was organized as early as 1804. At a meeting held at the house of John Banker, the members present, "by a plurality of voices, resolved themselves into an association for the promotion of literature."

Walling Van Winkle, Samuel Lewis, and Garbrant Yereance were appointed trustees of the "New Barbadoes Neck School-house," and had the proceedings of this meeting recorded in the clerk's office of the county, Aug. 13, 1804. The present trustees hold the original lease given for the property in 1804.

A subscription list was immediately started, and \$162.20 raised for the construction of a building, when the "association for the promotion of literature" engaged its first teacher and opened its first school. With slight repairs this building was used until 1849, when it was demolished and the present edifice erected on the site. It is a two-story frame building with cupola and bell, and pleasantly located on the banks of the Passaic River. The lower room alone was used until 1873, when the demand for more space induced the trustees to make the second story habit-

able, and an additional teacher was engaged. The school is supplied with maps, charts, blackboard, etc., the property being valued at two thousand dollars. The present teachers are Miss Elizabeth Ennis and Miss Marie Bowland.

The Rutherford District occupies the northern and eastern portions of the township, the first school-house having been built in the year 1819 by subscription, on what is known as the Kip farm, on the east side of the Neck road. It was a one-story building, eighteen by twenty feet in dimensions, unpainted, and adorned with an antiquated mud chimney resting on the beams. Mr. John Berry served as the first teacher, and remained in charge of the school until 1831. At a later period he became county clerk. After Mr. Berry's departure the building fell into disuse, and the children attended either the River School or that at Pollify. During the year 1853 another edifice was erected on the same site of more modern design. The arrangement of the school buildings of this early date was neither elegant nor convenient. A wooden-bottomed chair and a desk was provided for the teacher, and plank seats with desks against the wall for the scholars. No maps or charts relieved the bareness of the walls, which were usually decorated with figures of men and animals, the handiwork of some apt pupil. The desks, which are still in existence, display the Yankee proclivities of the boys in the skillful use of the jack-knife. The studies at this time were confined to the common branches, and no regard was paid either to classification or method of instruction. In 1869 the population of Rutherford was greatly increased, and the inhabitants became desirous of better educational advantages for their children. After many efforts it was decided to build a new school-house by taxation. A lot having been secured a structure in the shape of a Maltese cross, fifty-two by forty feet in dimensions, was erected at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. The building was completed in May, 1870, and soon after opened for instruction with Mr. L. Mersereau as teacher, with one assistant. It was soon found necessary to employ a second, and under the superintendence of Mr. W. F. Morrow a third assistant was added. The rooms were liberally supplied with all the modern aids to instruction. The school increased in numbers, and in 1874 it was found necessary to erect a second building in the upper portion of the district north of the Erie Railroad. This is a brick structure, fifty by forty feet in dimensions, two stories high, with cupola and bell, containing four departments. It was built at a cost of ten thousand dollars, and opened for school purposes by Miss L. R. Ginn in September, 1874, who had previously been in charge of the intermediate department of School No. 1. Miss Ginn had one assistant, but in 1875 found a second necessary. The residents of Rutherford demand good schools and pay liberally for them, a large sum being raised annually by tax in addition

to the State tax for their support. The present teachers are Addison Ely, Miss Mary Bryan, Miss Jennie Burgess, and Miss Wheeler.

The North Rutherford District lies principally in the northeastern portion of the township. Some portions of it are thickly populated, but the larger part of the territory is in uncultivated meadow-land. Very few facts have been secured regarding this district. The present instructors are G. R. Alyea, Miss Maggie Moody, and Irena M. Bates.

East Passaic District lies partly in Lodi and partly in Union townships, the school building being in the latter township. It is one of recent formation, this section having been in the past supplied with very meagre advantages. The children are principally of the poorer class, and the few people of means in the district met in 1872, formed the district, and erected the present attractive edifice.

It is a frame structure, thirty by forty feet in dimensions, two stories high, with mansard roof and of pleasing design. It is supplied with maps, charts, globe, etc., and has one hundred and sixty feet of blackboard space. From the character of much of the population of this district the attendance is very irregular and the standard of scholarship not high. The teachers are Edgar H. Webster and Miss M. L. Birch.

The number of children at present in the various school districts of Union township is 963. Union receives as her share of the surplus revenue fund \$164.34, of the State appropriation of \$100,000 the sum of \$291.21, and of the State school tax \$3565.98, making a total of \$4021.53.

Early Highways.—The oldest highway in the township is known as the Boiling Spring road, which began at the public road leading from Passaic to Belleville, and following a southeasterly direction, intersected the road leading from Newark to Hackensack. This highway is intimately associated with the early history of the township.

The Neck road, which leads from Newark to Hackensack, is also an early highway. It follows a southwesterly course, and passing through Carlstadt, Rutherford, and Kingsland, reaches the copper-mines, pursuing its way from thence to Newark.

Another road, generally known as the river road, follows the Passaic River to Newark.

The New York and Paterson turnpike, which was originally known as the New Barbadoes turnpike, was surveyed, and constructed in the year 1816. It passed through Passaic, its objective points being Paterson and Hoboken. This road divides the township from Lodi.

The Belleville turnpike is the boundary between Bergen County and Hudson County until it crosses Saw-Mill Creek, and although not one of the oldest, is a much-traveled road.

The township of Union does not appoint overseers of highways to superintend the improvement of its

highways, but assigns a certain portion of its territory to each member of the township committee, upon whom it devolves to perform the labor commonly assigned to overseers.

Organization.—The act organizing the township reads as follows:

"AN ACT to set off from the township of Harrison, in the county of Hudson, a new township, to be called the township of Union, and to annex the same to the county of Bergen.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that portion of the township of Harrison, in the county of Hudson, lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the Essex County line, in the centre of the Belleville turnpike road; thence along the centre of said road to the most westerly branch of Saw-Mill Creek; thence along the middle of said creek to the Hackensack River; thence up said river and along the line of Bergen township to the centre of the New Barbadoes Toll-Bridge Company's road; thence along the centre of said road and along the Lodi township line to the centre of Passaic River; thence down said river to the place of beginning, shall be and is hereby set off from the township of Harrison, in the county of Hudson, and made a separate township, to be known by the name of the township of Union, which is hereby annexed to and shall hereafter form a part of the county of Bergen."

Civil List.—The freeholders are given since the organization of the township, and the remaining officers from the year 1864, those of prior date not being obtainable. The freeholders have been:

1862, Henry P. Kipp; 1862-63, 1867-69, 1861-62, Cornelius C. Joralemon; 1863-64, Richard Outwater; 1864, 1866, 1862, 1869-70, Walling Kipp; 1866-69, Peter Outwater; 1860-61, 1863, Geo. C. Brinkerhoff; 1860, William B. Muchmore; 1863-64, Peter C. Joralemon; 1864, Henry R. Outwater; 1866, Abraham McKeon, Jacob G. Van Riper; 1867, Richard Vreeland, James Stevenson; 1868-69, Walling Van Riper; 1868, Samuel C. Campbell; 1870, Henry Miller; 1871-72, J. T. Beckwith; 1873-74, 1877, Edo V. Jochem; 1875-76, 1878-80, E. Vreeland; 1881, John E. Cole.

Township Clerks: 1864-66, Jacob W. Van Riper; 1867, Daniel E. Hervey; 1868, Samuel A. Campbell; 1869-70, Samuel A. Canfield; 1871-72, Wm. H. Stevens, Jr.; 1873-74, Edward Berry; 1875-76, Eugene A. Sloat; 1877-79, Charles Meyers; 1880-81, Frederick W. McGee.

Assessors: 1864, 1866, 1870, George C. Brinkerhoff; 1865, C. A. Hopper; 1867-69, 1873, J. V. S. Van Winkle; 1871-72, Henry A. Baker; 1874, E. C. Hussey; 1875, 1878, J. T. Beckwith; 1876-77, Henry Crooker, Jr.; 1879, L. C. Philibert; 1880-81, G. R. Alyea.

Collectors: 1864, Jacob W. Van Riper; 1865-66, 1869, Edo Vreeland; 1867, H. H. Yearance; 1868, E. J. Vreeland; 1870, Henry Outwater; 1871, James H. Cortelyou; 1872, John V. S. Van Winkle; 1873-76, Andrea Brinkerhoff; 1877-79, Eugene A. Sloat; 1880-81, John Haywood.

Township Committee: 1864-65, Ekin Nichols; 1864, A. H. Brown; 1864-66, Wm. C. Kingsland; 1864, Frederick Ulrick, C. B. Van Riper; 1865, Geo. C. Brinkerhoff, J. J. Kingsland, S. C. Campbell; 1866-66, James Mulligan; 1866-70, Henry P. Kipp; 1866-67, 1870-72, Chas. Beckster; 1866, Walling Van Riper; 1867, Richard Shugg, Daniel Van Winkle, John C. White, Geo. Kingsland; 1866, 1868-70, Jacob W. Van Riper; 1868, E. J. Kingsland, Edo Vreeland, Tunis A. Brown, Wm. Kearney; 1869, J. P. Cooper, H. G. Bell; 1869-70, T. A. Brown; 1869, Henry Outwater; 1871-73, 1880-81, Andrew Stewart; 1871-72, 1874-75, George Dayton; 1871-72, John C. Martin; 1873, Wm. McMains; 1870-72, 1874-75, James A. McCrary; 1874-77, Louis Koch; 1875, Joseph Chadwick; 1875-76, 1879-81, Wm. H. Stevens, Jr.; 1875, James N. Edgar; 1873-74, 1878, Jacob H. Vreeland; 1876, 1880-81, Wm. H. Fewell; 1876-77, John Borkel, Floyd W. Tomkins; 1877-78, Theodore Wood; 1877-80, Edward Berry; 1878-81, David G. Brown; 1878-79, Arthur W. Van Winkle; 1879-81, George H. Cormack; 1881, Charles Myers; 1873, Frederick Watson; 1874, Cornelius Doramus.

Villages and Hamlets.—Rutherford is the most considerable village in the township of Union. Thirty-five years ago this ground was occupied by farmers

and gardeners, principally of the old Dutch stock, who plodded on from year to year, taking their produce to market in wagons at night, and reducing their expenses by such return loads as they could secure for the country stores. The older inhabitants had no affection for strangers, and it was with some difficulty that they could be induced to part with their land. This feeling held away long after the construction of the New York and Paterson Railroad, one of the earliest in the country and completed in 1832. It is only within the last twenty-five years that any serious innovations were made in the domain of this portion of the population of the county. They continued for years to plow and plant, while other localities less attractive were being built up and their landholders made wealthy. The township was without a settlement or a centre. Boiling Spring, so called from a powerful and never-failing spring of pure cold water which flowed in the cross-road near the northern boundary, gave a name to the locality. When the New York and Paterson Railroad (now the Erie) was constructed, finding an abundance of water on this spot, the projectors selected the locality as a watering-place, and called the station Boiling Spring. The railroad and the wagon-road both crossed here, and the depot, as it was called, was a triangular brick structure exceedingly limited in dimensions. There were no other structures near and very few in sight. The spring still remains, but all else is changed. The living stream which flowed by the side of the railroad is now conveyed in iron pipes to a reservoir on the meadows, at a point where the New York and New Jersey Railroad connects with the Erie, and furnishes a constant supply of water for locomotive use. In 1858 a small farm was purchased near the Boiling Spring by a New York gentleman for a country home, and more land was soon added, with a view to securing congenial neighbors. No definite improvements were, however, effected for several years.

The ground was ultimately platted, and a map published in 1862, embracing streets and avenues. Several gentlemen soon after erected buildings. The inhabitants contributed liberally, and thus succeeded in prevailing upon the Erie Railroad to erect a comfortable passenger depot and ticket-office. No great progress, however, was made until 1866, when several New Yorkers purchased a large tract of land on the Passaic River, formed an association, and immediately projected a broad avenue (now Park Avenue) in a direct line from their property to the railroad station. In one year from this date no less than six land companies were formed and incorporated or being organized.

The various associations formed with a view to land operations are as follows: Mount Rutherford Land Company, which claims precedence in organization, the Home Land Company, the Rutherford Heights Association, the Park Land Company, the Rutherford

Park Association, the West Carlstadt Land Verein, and the East Rutherford Land Association.

Maps were published, streets were opened, buildings erected, and inhabitants came in large numbers. The township that had no village within its limits soon boasted a growing centre of population, with post-office, schools, churches, etc. The old name of Boiling Spring was abandoned, and the place was christened "Rutherford Park," in compliment to one of the earliest and most distinguished families of the township. The word "park" seems to have been attached to many localities in New Jersey by land operators as an attraction to city buyers. For this reason an abbreviation of the name was advocated by the managers of the *Bergen County Herald* in 1875. The change met with some opposition, and a spirited discussion of the matter ensued in the columns of the paper above mentioned. A petition signed by many residents was forwarded to the Postmaster-General requesting a change of name to Rutherford. This was granted, and the Erie Railroad soon after made a corresponding change in the station.

Societies and Orders.—The Rutherford Mutual Loan and Building Association was incorporated in May, 1876, with the following officers: President, Charles Meyers; Secretary, W. E. Tompkins; Treasurer, Alfred Oakley; Solicitor, Luther Shafer. The directors were S. L. Harris, H. V. Gilbert, Charles Meyers, F. W. Tompkins, Thomas Love, J. R. Collard, John Kelly, Charles Spiegel, and E. J. Love. The object of the association is to provide for the safe and profitable investment of the savings of its members, and to assist them in acquiring real estate, making improvements thereon, and removing incumbrances therefrom by the payment of periodic installments, and for the further purpose of accumulating a fund to be returned to its members who do not obtain advances for the purposes above mentioned when the funds of such association shall amount to two hundred dollars per share.

The capital stock is issued in series at intervals of about six months. Nine series have already been issued. Since its organization the association has loaned to its members a total of fifty thousand dollars.

The present capital is (in round numbers) twenty thousand dollars, distributed over three hundred and ninety-three shares, held by seventy members or stockholders.

Fully nine-tenths of the above capital is loaned to members upon first bond and mortgage upon real estate situated only in this township. The balance is secured by stock of the association pledged as security.

Upon the above capital of \$20,000 the amount of dues paid in has been \$13,700. The difference between these amounts (\$6300) represents the earnings of the association for the five and a half years of its existence. The rate of increase of stock of the first series has for several months past been over one per cent. per month.

The officers are: President, Charles Meyers; Secretary, Joseph W. Burgess; Treasurer, Edward J. Love; Recorder, John H. Hingle; Solicitor, Luther Shafer. Present directors (September, 1881), Robert Burgess, Theo. Wood, Charles Myers, James W. Blackwood, Thomas Love, E. W. Le Clear, H. H. Hollister, John H. Hingle, E. J. Love.

The character and purpose of the Rutherford Protective and Detective Association is sufficiently indicated by its title. Its present officers are: President, Maj. R. Allison; Secretary, G. F. Schermerhorn; Treasurer, W. H. Stevens, Jr.; Directors, George Hollister, S. W. Hollister, William Earle, Jules Duccommun, Dr. Williams, Dr. K. K. King. D. B. Burtis is the chief of police.

The Fishing and Gunning Club was organized by a number of gentlemen with a view to the protection of game and the promotion of legitimate field sports. Its officers are: President, E. A. Jeaneret; Vice-President, Louis Lane; Treasurer, Theodore Woods; Secretary, L. M. Axford. The trustees are C. H. Coe, Jonathan Van Roden, and William H. Stevens. The club is in a prosperous condition, having twenty-eight active and two honorary members.

The Union Truck and Bucket Company was organized June 6, 1876, for purposes of protection against fire in Rutherford and vicinity, and embraced twenty-two members. Its first officers were: President, Henry Broker; Treasurer, Paul Ehrmann; Secretary, Eugene A. Sloat; Foreman, James Glastaeter. The company now has a membership of thirty-two, its limit being fifty. All its equipments are paid for, the organization is free of debt, and with a surplus of three hundred dollars in the treasury. The present officers are: President, John H. Poutin; Treasurer, Edwin W. Le Clear; Secretary, Thomas G. Wilson; Foreman, Jacob H. Cadmus. Connected with the company is a "Firemen's Benevolent Association," of which Lucien B. Stone is president, and James W. Blackwood secretary and treasurer.

Kingsland.—Among the original land-owners of Union was the Kingsland family, who, as already mentioned, possessed a large tract of land in the township, well known as the Kingsland Manor. This locality, although very attractive, remained for a long time almost in the condition of a farming country until 1872, when the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad pushed its broad track through the ridge, making a station here, which, in compliment to the family, was named Kingsland. The company purchased large tracts of land, speedily erected extensive shops, and gave a decided business impulse to the neighborhood. Houses for the employes were erected, and soon after a store, which is at present conducted by M. Moreland. Though the hamlet has no church, religious services are held at the depot every Sabbath.

Lyndhurst.—This attractive little hamlet, with its picturesque and even imposing residences, is located on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad,

and had its beginning in 1880. William R. Travers, of New York, purchased property known as the Watson estate, embracing two hundred and forty acres, surveyed and platted it, and at once began the erection of an extensive factory and dwellings. The factory was leased to Messrs. McKee & Harrison, who are extensively engaged in the manufacture of baby carriages and velocipedes. They have in their employ in the various departments an average number of one hundred men, use steam-power, and ship their wares to the salesroom in Grand Street, New York. A substantial depot has been erected by the railroad company, and the place has a store, of which C. A. Van Deusen is proprietor. The property on the east side of the railroad was a portion of the land known as the Genness estate, and is owned by J. J. Pickering and H. M. Genness. It is undergoing slow though decided improvement.

A small settlement on the Passaic River is commonly known as the village of Union, though having no post-office, the land on which it is located having to a considerable extent been owned by Hendrick Brown. It has two stores, kept by Anthony Brown and Elbert Smith.

West Rutherford, located on the Passaic River, in the northwestern portion of the township, has an extensive hotel, and is gradually increasing in dimensions and importance.

Churches.—At a regular meeting of the then Presbytery of Passaic, held in the spring of 1863, Rev. Joseph Alden, D.D., presented a petition from David B. Ivison, Daniel Van Winkle, and others, petitioners for the organization of a Presbyterian Church at Boiling Spring, Bergen Co., N. J. In compliance with this petition, the Presbytery of Passaic appointed Rev. E. R. Craven, D.D., Rev. D. M. James, Rev. Robert Street, together with Elders A. Pruden and H. M. Mussey, a committee to visit the place, and, if thought best, to answer the petition.

As the result of the visit of this committee, this church was organized by them, July 26, 1863, with an original membership of fifteen members. On the same day David B. Ivison, James P. Jones, and William N. Crane were elected and ordained ruling elders of the church, and Daniel Van Winkle and John Gow were elected deacons.

Rev. Joseph Alden, D.D., was the stated supply of the church until the spring of 1865. On the 15th of August, 1865, Rev. George L. Smith was called, by a unanimous vote, to the pastoral care of the church. He was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Passaic, Oct. 25, 1865.

The church was incorporated Feb. 25, 1868, as the "First Presbyterian Church of Rutherford Park," and at the same time the requisite board of trustees was elected. The Sabbath-school was organized June 19, 1868. In the summer of the same year the first manse of the church was built. On the 3d of July, 1869, the corner-stone of the present church edifice

was laid, and on the 25th of December, 1869, the completed building was dedicated to the service of God.

As results of the labor and influence of this church, and especially its pastor, Rev. George L. Smith, since its organization and up to this time, we would note that two other Presbyterian Churches have been organized,—the German Church of Carlstadt, in 1869, and the First Presbyterian Church of Union, in 1870.

The pastoral relation of Rev. George L. Smith to this church was dissolved by act of the Presbytery of Jersey City at their regular meeting, April 19, 1871. During his pastorate eighty-one were added to the church,—nineteen on examination and sixty-two on certificate.

A call to the pastorate of the church was extended to Rev. Herman C. Riggs, Aug. 21, 1871, which having been accepted he entered upon the duties of his office Nov. 12, 1871, and was duly installed May 23, 1872.

In 1872 the first manse was sold, and a more commodious one erected on a better lot nearer the church edifice. In 1873 extensive improvements were made in the church, by which chapel and Sabbath-school-rooms were provided in the basement. A choir gallery and organ were added to the main audience-room, which was refitted with pews and carpeted and cushioned throughout.

The pastorate of Mr. Riggs continued until March 26, 1876, when he removed to another field of labor. Under his ministry eighty-six were added to the church,—thirty-nine on examination and forty-seven on certificate.

The Rev. Dana M. Walcott served the church from May 25, 1876, to June 1, 1878. During his service twenty-seven were received into the church,—seventeen on examination and ten on certificate.

The Rev. Edwin A. Bulkley, D.D., was called to be pastor Sept. 18, 1878, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office, in which he was installed Dec. 10, 1878. Under his ministry to July, 1881, sixty-two have been received into the church,—twenty-two on examination and forty on certificate.

The following have served as ruling elders and deacons:

Elders, 1863, David B. Ivison; 1863–67, James P. Jones; 1863–72, William N. Crane; 1869, George Hollister; 1869–77, Robert Stewart, M.D.; 1875–81, Samuel L. Harris; 1877–81, J. Raymond Collard; 1881, Henry R. Jackson; deacons, 1863–67, John Gow; 1863–71, Daniel Van Winkle; 1875–77, J. Raymond Collard; 1875, William H. Nevius, Henry V. Gilbert; 1875–77, Charles Meyers; 1877, Horace H. Hollister, M.D.; 1877–81, Henry R. Jackson; 1881, John B. Hollister.

Whole number of members since organization, 257; received on examination, 81; received by certificate from other churches, 176; present membership of the church, 156.

The present officers are: Pastor, Edwin A. Bulkley,

D.D.; Elders, George Hollister, David B. Ivison, Henry R. Jackson; Deacons, William H. Nevius, Horace H. Hollister, M.D., Henry V. Gilbert (treasurer), John B. Hollister; Trustees, Samuel W. Hollister (president), Samuel L. Harris (clerk and treasurer), Arthur Van Winkle, J. Nelson Edgar, Henry Koster; Clerk of the Congregation, James N. Edgar; Sabbath-school Superintendent, Henry V. Gilbert; Assistant Superintendent, James Scriven; Secretary and Treasurer, George F. Schermerhorn; Librarian, Edwin M. Bulkley; Woman's Missionary Society, President, Mrs. Edwin M. Bulkley; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. Nelson Edgar, Mrs. Andrew Stewart; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Stewart Winslow; Ladies' Mite Society, President, Mrs. Edward W. Dean; Secretary, Miss Mary Winslow; Treasurer, Miss Sarah B. Ivison; Ladies' Sewing Society, President, Mrs. S. W. Hollister; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. G. B. Kettell.

The earliest effort to establish a Methodist Episcopal Church in Rutherford Park was made by Rev. Alexander Craig in 1868, while stationed at Passaic. He was followed by Rev. E. V. King, but the enterprise not having met with success was abandoned in 1869.

In 1870 Rev. A. L. Brice, the presiding elder, resolved to make another effort, and the requisite measures were taken through Rev. S. P. Hammond, a teacher in the Passaic Collegiate Institute, who held the first meeting at the house of Edson H. McEwen. At the gathering ten names were enrolled and a class formed in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first public service was held at Union Hall, Dec. 18, 1870. The organization of the church having been effected, a board of stewards were appointed, consisting of E. A. Howland, Jonathan Keshaw, John Terhune, Edson H. McEwen, and Thomas M. Dickey, with Rev. S. P. Hammond as pastor. The trustees were Thomas M. Dickey, Charles R. Ellis, E. F. Randolph, E. A. Cords, Joshua Acison, E. H. McEwen, and R. H. Rodda. The organization was incorporated as the "Park Methodist Episcopal Church."

In 1871 a lot was secured from the Park Land Company on Orchard Street, and a resolution to build was passed May 20, 1871, the cost of the edifice being limited to eight thousand dollars. Ground was broken in August of the same year, David Van Winkle officiating with the shovel. The services connected with the laying of the corner-stone occurred Sept. 24, 1871, and were conducted by Rev. J. M. Howe, the first public service having been held July 28, 1872, by Rev. J. A. Monroe, A.M. The lecture-room was dedicated in September of the same year, the officiating clergymen being Rev. J. A. Monroe, Rev. R. Van Horn, and Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr. Services were conducted until 1876 by Revs. S. P. Hammond, J. A. Owen, E. Clement, and A. A. King. The society was not prosperous and soon

after disbanded, the edifice having been sold under foreclosure. With the latter event ended the existence of the Park Methodist Church.

In 1879 the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Corona, Rev. W. H. Russell, was appointed by the presiding elder to hold services at Rutherford, which was accordingly done at private houses until April of the same year, when Rev. Mr. Russell organized a church in his own hired house and furnished it with seats, until its dimensions became unequal to the demands of the worshipers. Union Hall was then leased for services, and a society organized March 3, 1880, by the presiding elder, styled the "Rutherford Methodist Episcopal Church." Rev. W. H. Russell was appointed pastor, and the trustees elected were Wm. I. Slingerland, Edward Gordon, Charles Bell, Edward Staley, John Slingerland. The stewards were Edward Gordon, Edward Staley, Charles Bell, Mrs. Susie Gordon, Mrs. D. Harris. The church was organized with a membership of twenty, and a Sabbath-school with thirty names upon the roll. In 1881 an effort was made to secure a chapel, and subscriptions to the amount of eight hundred dollars were raised. A small donation was also made by the Church Extension Society, and a lot given by Mrs. Mary E. Ames.

The old church building was then purchased, taken down, and again erected on the new plot. The edifice will be dedicated during the present year. The membership of the church has increased, and now numbers fifty names, while the Sabbath-school has a regular attendance of one hundred and forty scholars and teachers.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Rutherford, N. J., had its beginning in the spring of 1869, in the parlors of what was then known as the Rutherford Park Hotel, since destroyed by fire. Services were held here for about six months, the Rev. Wm. H. Lord being the first rector of the parish. During his charge the church was removed to an academy built for that and other purposes, and there continued for two years. At the end of this time Mr. Lord resigned, and the tide of population seeming to tend more to the northern part of the town, the church was again removed to Union Hall, near the railroad station. At this time the present rector, Rev. Nelson R. Boss, then a student in the General Theological Seminary of New York City, took charge of the services for one year. At the expiration of his term the Rev. Edwyn S. W. Pentreath, now rector of the church in Moncton, N. B., was called to the rectorship. It was under his administration and through his efforts that the project of a church building was started. Mr. F. W. Tomkins, then senior warden of the parish, presented the church with a lot sufficiently large to accommodate church, chapel, and rectory. Ground was broken for the chapel in October, 1872, with appropriate and interesting services, the rector taking up the first spadeful of earth, and

being followed in turn by others of the congregation present. Stone for the building was contributed and delivered on the ground by Mr. F. W. Tomkins, and a neat edifice with a tower was erected at a cost of seven thousand dollars, capable of accommodating two hundred persons. The church was first opened for services in October, 1873. During the winter a fine bell, costing seven hundred and fifty dollars, was purchased and paid for by the ladies of the parish, since which time a number of improvements and additions have been made.

About a year after the completion of the building Mr. Pentreath resigned the rectorship, and was followed by the Rev. R. M. Hayden, now at the head of the "Leake and Watts Orphan House," New York City. Through his efforts the debt on the church building was somewhat reduced. Mr. Hayden was rector of the parish for one year, after which the Rev. E. H. Saunders took the charge. On his resignation, the parish not being in a flourishing condition, the vestry secured the services of a student for a year, after which the present rector, Rev. Mr. Boss, resumed his pastorate on Easter Sabbath, 1878. The church has thus been in operation for twelve years. There is a debt of two thousand dollars still remaining on the building. Owing to various causes the growth of the church has not been in proportion to its years, but there is doubtless a better future in store for it.

Members of Baptist Churches who came to abide in the country in the early history of the real estate movement in Rutherford Park followed the example of other Christians and withdrew from the union meetings, which had been held for some months. A Baptist Church was organized Oct. 1, 1869, by the following persons, who had obtained letters of dismission from Baptist Churches in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Passaic: Richard Shugg and wife, Benjamin Yates and wife, E. C. Hussey and wife, Samuel T. Hink and wife, James N. Bookstaver and wife, William H. Locke and wife, George D. Waterbery, wife, and mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Winslow, Miss Sophia D. Oldring, Miss Emma L. Oldring.

Meetings were held at the residences of members until a place of worship was erected early in the following year. A piece of land at the corner of Park Avenue and Highland Cross was presented as a building site to the new church organization by Richard Shugg. It was thought at the time that the location would become quite central, but this opinion proved incorrect, as the growth of the place has principally been in other localities. A neat little chapel was erected at a cost of two thousand seven hundred dollars, which was mortgaged for eighteen hundred dollars. The Rev. John A. McKean, an experienced Christian, who had been pastor of some of the most influential churches in New York and Philadelphia, was at this time living in Passaic and doing business of a secular nature in New York. He consented to take charge of the new organization at a salary of

twelve hundred dollars, while still engaged in his New York enterprise. The church's first convert was baptized in July, 1870. A Macedonian cry came to this people from Moonachie for the word of the Lord. Moonachie is a farming district some three miles southeast of Rutherford. Delegates were sent there to hold religious services in a dilapidated old school-house about twelve feet square. From the faithfulness of the labor there expended some twenty-five or thirty persons were converted, through the blessing of the Master. A number of these united with other denominations in adjoining places. One is now successfully preaching the gospel in New York State. A plot of ground was presented by John F. Feitner, and a little chapel was built thereon at a cost of one thousand dollars, which was all paid previous to the dedication of the building as a mission of the Rutherford Church. Services were conducted by the brethren for several years in Moonachie, a Sunday-school having also been organized there. The church of late years became too poor to hire conveyances to convey its members to and from the mission, and the enterprise has been abandoned.

The Rev. J. A. McKean continued pastor of the church until the summer of 1873, when ill health compelled his resignation. The Rev. A. H. Robinson, of Jersey City, became the next pastor, and continued in charge until 1875. A gifted young man, W. E. Wright, of the First Church of Newark, was next engaged as stated supply, but was not ordained. The Rev. H. A. Cornell, of Sing Sing, N. Y., became pastor in the fall of 1876, and closed his pastoral labors in the summer of 1878. The Rev. James Huggins, of New York, succeeded as a stated supply. During the past year William W. Onderdonk, a New York collegiate, has visited and conducted services every Sabbath. Since the formation of the church ninety-eight persons have been enrolled as members. Through removal from the neighborhood, exclusion, death, and withdrawal, only thirty members are now left. The debt on the chapel has been reduced to thirteen hundred and eighty dollars.

The Sabbath-school, which has been very prosperous, was organized in 1870.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, which is located at Carlstadt, in the township of Union, was organized Jan. 1, 1872, and the church edifice erected soon after at a cost of eleven thousand dollars, upon which there is still an indebtedness of eight thousand dollars. A parochial school for Catholic children was opened in 1878, which is under the care of three Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict, and has ninety-four pupils. One half-hour is devoted each day to religious instruction, the pastor being director of the school. Both the nunnery and school buildings are on land adjoining the church.

There is a prosperous Sunday-school connected with the parish, numbering one hundred scholars, while the membership of the church is fully six hundred.

Rev. John J. Chandel became the pastor of the parish in 1872, and continued in his field of labor until 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. Shuttelhoffer, who remained one year. In 1877 the present pastor, Rev. J. G. Funcke, assumed charge, and has since been assiduous in his labors, both here and in the adjoining parish of Lodi. The morning sacrifice of mass alternates with the Lodi Church, and is held from 9 A.M. to 11 A.M. Each morning at 8 A.M. a mass is celebrated at which all the school children are present. The lay trustees of the church are Joseph Moelter and Dominick Hoey.

The Congregational Church of Rutherford, N. J., was organized on July 9, 1878, with eighteen members. Its existence grew out of a revival in the Presbyterian Church, which its present pastor was then supplying. Its object has been more to secure deeper spiritual life for individuals than temporal life for the institution. Its support has been wholly voluntary, averaging about one thousand dollars yearly. Regular preaching services have been maintained on Sundays in Stewart's Building on Park Avenue, and prayer service at the pastor's house on Tuesday. A mission service has also been sustained at Avondale on Thursday, and a portion of the time a Sabbath-school, and a Friday service for Bible study. Its membership has increased something more than one-half. The church is not incorporated, and has not especially in view at present an outward dwelling, but rather an inner dweller, even the Holy Spirit, "whose temper we are." Two of the congregation have been called and engaged elsewhere to preach His word. The present working staff consists of Pastor Dana M. Walcott and Deacon Charles Ignersoll.

Schuyler Mine.—The land embraced in these mines was originally owned by Arent Schuyler, its value in the ores it developed being discovered by one of his negro slaves in 1719. The mines were worked but little during the lifetime of the original owner, but in the hands of his son, Col. John Schuyler, were a source of much profit, the ore being shipped to England. He in 1753 introduced here the first steam-engine brought to America, which was transported and placed in operation at a cost of three thousand pounds sterling. This was destroyed by fire in 1772, and lay in ruins during the Revolution. The ores of this mine are principally carbonates and sulphides of copper. They are found scattered through the strata of shales and sandstone, which are here traversed by thin plates of trap-rock. No trap is seen anywhere on the surface in the immediate vicinity of the mine, and there is no appearance of any dikes of trap. The ores with more or less of the associated rocks are crushed and then sold. They are said to yield a sufficient percentage of metallic copper to pay a good interest on the capital invested. Later efforts to work this mine have not, however, proved successful or profitable, occasioned in a measure by ineffective machinery.

This is the oldest copper-mine in the State, and as early as 1781 thirteen hundred and eighty-six tons of the ore had been shipped to the British copper- and brass-works.

A specimen of red oxide of copper from the Schuyler mine yields this analysis:

Red oxide of copper.....	82.52
Silica.....	17.41
Oxide of iron	trace.
	99.93

The following is a composition of a specimen of bisilicate of copper:

Oxide of copper.....	42.60
Silica.....	40.00
Oxide of iron.....	1.40
Water and loss.....	16.00
	100.00

Daniel Van Winkle.—The Van Winkle family were among the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam, afterwards New York, where Walling Jacobs Van Winckel with a company of Hollanders located in 1684. They, if tradition be correct, emigrated from Middleburgh, the capital of Zeeland, one of the United Provinces, and forty miles southwest of Rotterdam. During the same year Mr. Van Winckel, together with fourteen others of the original band of emigrants, purchased of the New Jersey proprietors, for the sum of fifty pounds and the annual payment of the sum of fourteen pounds of sterling money, a tract of land upon the Passaic River, known by the name of Acquackanonk. The death of Walling Jacobs occurred in 1725, his son, Jacob Wallingsie, having succeeded to the estate. He operated extensively in land, and, together with his son, Johannis Jacobsie Van Winckel (afterwards known as John Jacob Van Winkle), purchased large tracts of land in Bergen County, having at the same time sold portions of the Acquackanonk property. Isaac Van Winkle, a son of John Jacob, was born in 1767, on the spot now familiarly known as the Santiago Place, at Rutherford, Union township, where he later became an extensive landed proprietor. He was united in marriage to Hester, daughter of George Van Giesen, whose father, John Van Giesen, was a titled English officer. Their son, Daniel, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born March 9, 1816. His boyhood was passed at the home of his father in Bergen County, no incidents having transpired to make this period an eventful one. He was in 1848 married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Condict, of Morristown, to whom were born sons—Arthur W., Isaac, Stephen Condict, Dewitt T., and Charles—and daughters,—Sarah Elizabeth and Charlotte C.

The life of Mr. Van Winkle has been one of unceasing activity. His business career was begun with a capital of but two hundred dollars, his first commercial venture being an extensive contract, which required not only astute business calculation but excessive application. The qualities he brought to



Daniel Van Winkle

bear at this time won for him success, which inspired him with confidence for future undertakings.

He next became a purchaser of real estate on credit, for which his frugality and tact enabled him to pay before the expiration of the year.

The death of his father made him the possessor of land, which was cultivated to advantage and rendered both productive and profitable. Having a desire to become more familiar with the Pacific coast, he soon after embarked for California, and while *en route* was wrecked off Acapulco, Mexico. He, however, escaped serious danger, and continuing his tour through the Pacific States and Territories, eventually reached home. This extended trip was, however, filled with privations and vicissitudes which served in a remarkable degree to develop the good sense, fortitude, and unselfish character of the subject of this sketch, traits which have in many instances been exemplified in later life. In 1860, Mr. Van Winkle secured the Kip and Outwater property at Boiling Spring (now Rutherford). Together with other purchases, he controlled about 300 acres, and discerning that the tide of progress must inevitably flow in this direction, he organized with others a stock company for the sale of lots. Subscriptions to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars were readily obtained, and very soon the thriving village of Rutherford was the result of this successful and enterprising venture. The attention of Mr. Van Winkle and other Christian gentlemen was soon after called to the spiritual wants of the little community, and a union Sabbath-school was organized, which formed the nucleus around which centred the various churches of the place.

Circumstances induced his removal at a later period to East Passaic, where he became the purchaser of an extensive tract of valuable land. For this during the depressed condition of real estate there was no demand, but a later advance has greatly enhanced its value and enabled him to sell it at very profitable figures. The patriotic instincts of early members of the family have been transmitted, and manifested themselves to a marked degree during the war of the Rebellion, when Mr. Van Winkle emphasized his loyalty by liberal gifts to the government. In politics he was early imbued with the principles of the Old-Line Whig party, and at a later date found the platform of the Republican party in harmony with his views. His religious creed is that of the Reformed Church, the church of his Dutch ancestors.

Mr. Van Winkle's tastes lead him to follow the pursuits of agriculture, and much of his life is spent amid the quiet scenes of his own home. Here, free from the distractions of the busy world, and surrounded by all the tranquilizing and ennobling influences of nature, he leads the life of a Christian gentleman.

CHAPTER XLIV.

RIDGEWOOD.

RIDGEWOOD is one of the smallest of the townships of the county. It is bounded on the north by Hohokus, south by Saddle River township, east by the Saddle River, and west by Franklin township and Passaic County. Its accessible distance from New York, together with the salubrity of the climate and its great natural beauty, have made it a desirable point of residence. This fact has attracted many city gentlemen to the township, who have by their taste and means contributed greatly to its development. Many of the older families have been settlers since the period prior to the Revolutionary war, and are still occupying the land, which has passed through successive generations. The chief point of historic interest is the old Paramus Church, which had its first inception in 1725, and which is said to have been the scene of the marriage of Aaron Burr to the Widow Provost. The township is traversed by two railroads, the Erie Railroad, with a station at Ridgewood, and the Midland Railroad, which has a depot at Midland Park. The latter passes through the southeast corner of the township, while the former pursues its course nearly through the centre. The amount raised by tax in the township during the last year was \$9677, which was apportioned as follows: county tax, \$2272; bounty tax, \$1471; poor and township tax, \$1070; State and school tax, \$1125; road tax, \$1500; special school tax, \$2289.

Natural Features.—The township, as has already been observed, is remarkable for its diversity of scenery and great natural beauty. The soil varies in localities, clay of a heavy nature predominating at times, while sand in other parts chiefly abounds. Adjacent to the village of Ridgewood a strong clay mixed with muck is apparent, while sand is more abundant in the southeast, as also in the northeast. Very little gravel is found in these localities. The land of a portion of the township is divided into ridges, with streaks of clay between. The meadow-land in the valley and along the brooks is exceedingly fertile and highly cultivated. The principal products of the township are fruits, berries, and such other garden products as find a ready market in New York. Very little grain is raised, though the land is well adapted to corn, wheat, and rye. The timber is principally oak and chestnut. Ridgewood is amply watered, the Saddle River flowing along its eastern boundary, while the Hohokus Brook meanders nearly through its centre. Each of these streams are fed by small tributaries.

Early Settlements.—The names that figured most prominently in the early history of Ridgewood township were those of Hopper, Van Dien, Van Emburgh, Bogert, Zabriskie, Banta, Van Derbeck, Van Houten, De Baun, and Ackerman. Many of these families are still represented by their descendants, while the

property of others has been disposed of to city purchasers in search of suburban homes.

The earliest recollected member of the Van Dien family was Albert, who resided upon the land now occupied by Lawrence Snyder, and which he inherited. He was united in marriage to a Miss Van Buskirk, and had children,—Sarah (Mrs. Bernard Ryer), Garrit, John, and Maria (Mrs. Cornelius Benson). Garrit located east of the village of Ridgewood, and married a daughter of Casparus Demarest. Their children were Albert, Rachel (Mrs. Jacob T. Banta), Maria (Mrs. Abram Carlock), John, Catharine (Mrs. J. T. Banta), Caspar, and Garrit G. Of this number Caspar, Garrit G., John, and Mrs. Banta reside in the township.

Cornelius Bogert was of Holland descent, and resided in the township of Washington. His three sons were John, Jost, and Casparus. Jost married Maria Zabriskie, of Paramus, and had two children, Cornelius and Aletta. Cornelius married Catharine Garrison, and settled in Paramus. He had three sons,—John C., Josiah, and Albert Z. John C. is a resident of Ridgewood, having settled upon land which his father purchased in 1816 adjacent to the Paramus Church.

Among the oldest names in the township is that of Hopper, several branches of which are still represented. They are of Holland extraction. Of the family now represented by Garrit A. and Samuel there were originally seven brothers,—John, a captain during the war of the Revolution, Jonathan, Peter, Abram, Garrit A., Henry, and Isaac. Capt. John settled at Hohokus; Jonathan lived at River Side, and was during the conflict for liberty slain by the British in his own house; Henry served in the army, and while on a furlough also met death bravely at the hands of the enemy; Abram resided in Franklin, while Isaac and Garrit A. both remained upon the homestead. The latter married Catharine Cooper, and had children,—Albert G., Rachel (Mrs. Thomas Van Buskirk), and Maria (Mrs. Henry Brevoort). Garrit A. was born and died upon the homestead still in possession of his grandson of the same name. His son, Albert G., married Maria Brevoort, of Arcola, to whom were born children,—Garrit A., Samuel, Catharine (Mrs. Stephen Bogert), who are living, and Henry, John Cooper, and Christian, who are deceased. The death of Albert Hopper occurred in 1855. His sons, Garrit A. and Samuel, now reside in the village of Ridgewood.

Another branch of the family is represented by Garrit Hopper, the grandfather of Garrit I., now a resident of Ridgewood. The former, who resided in Hohokus, had sons,—William, John, Christian, Andrew, and Jonathan. John had seven children, of whom one, John I., resides in the township. Another branch, who originally settled in Saddle River, is represented by Peter J. Hopper.

The first member of the Ackerman family recalled

is David, who was of Holland lineage, and resided on the homestead now occupied by Garrit G. Ackerman, which is but a portion of a large tract of land owned by him at a very early day. David had sons,—David, Peter, John, and Garrit D. John is a resident of New York State, Peter and David are deceased, and Garrit D. resides in Paterson, his estate being now occupied by his son, Garrit D. David had a son, Cornelius, whose family now reside on the homestead of their late father.

The grandfather of Daniel Ackerman, another member of the family, was Abram, who resided in Hohokus. He was united in marriage to Sallie Cooper, and had children,—John A., Henry A., and Polly. John A. resided upon the homestead until 1814, when he removed to Ridgewood, on the farm at present occupied by Daniel Ackerman, where he was both farmer and distiller. He married Bridget Westervelt, to whom were born four children,—Abram, Daniel, Eliza (Mrs. John Marinus), and Polly (Mrs. Elias Seaman).

Jacob Van Derbeck was born in the township, on the land now occupied by Jacob Carlock, whose wife was a granddaughter of Mr. Van Derbeck. He married Lydia Van Bussom and had sons, Abram and Harmanis, both of whom lived within the township limits. Harmanis married Jane Banta and had children,—Lydia, Jacob, Henry, John, Sarah, Cornelius, James, and Garrit. Of these, John and Sarah (Mrs. Garrit A. Hopper) reside in Ridgewood, also a daughter of Abram (Mrs. Jacob Carlock). Jacob, a son of Abram, resides in Hackensack, and a daughter in West Virginia. Another branch of the family is represented by Peter P., the son of James Van Derbeck.

Garrit Hopper, the great-grandfather of Thomas, now living on the homestead, resided in New Barba-does township during the war of the Revolution. He had sons,—Albert, Andrew, and Henry. The latter settled in Ridgewood and married Rachel Zabriskie, to whom were born four children,—Garrit, Albert, Jacob, and a daughter, Mrs. Richard Snyder. Garrit resided upon the land of his father, having married Mary Snyder, to whom were born children,—Thomas, a daughter, Rachel, who became Mrs. Albert Voohris, and another, who married John Garrison. Thomas is still a resident of the original property purchased by his grandfather. Still another branch is that to which Henry Hopper, of Ridgewood, belongs, whose father was Andrew H. Hopper, formerly a miller.

Andrew, Cornelius, and Thomas Van Dien were early settlers in the township. Andrew married Sarah Van Buskirk, and had one son, Richard, who married Eleanor Paulison and had children,—Andrew, John, and Sarah,—all of whom grew to mature years and are living in the township. The granddaughter of Andrew first named is a resident of Saddle River. Cornelius had one son, Garrit, whose son Richard now resides in the township.

Rev. David Marinus came at an early date from his native Holland and located in Bergen County, having married into the Dubois family. He had children,—David, John, and Hannah. John settled in Saddle River, and David chose a location on the line between Saddle River and Ridgewood. He married Ellen Garrison and had children,—John, Ann, Jacob, David, Andrew, Mary J., Garrit, and Henry. Of this number Ann, who became Mrs. Abram Courter, resides in Passaic County, and John is the only member of the family remaining in the township.

The Terhunes are of Holland ancestry, Albert having purchased land in Ridgewood, where he settled. Among his children were Jacob, John, and Martin. The latter married Margaret Ackerman, and became the father of seven children, of whom T. B. Terhune now resides in the township.

The Van Emburghs are an early family, having emigrated from Holland and settled in New Jersey. The name of the first member of the family who came to Bergen County is not remembered. His son Henry married a Miss Voorhees and had children,—John, Henry, Albert, Peter, Ralph, George, and three daughters. George, Peter, and Ralph settled in Ridgewood, where they were land-owners and men of enterprise. Peter and George are the only survivors, the former being a resident of Ridgewood and the latter of Paterson.

The Zabriskie family are among the earliest settlers here as elsewhere in the county. The great-grandfather of Abram J. was one of the sons of Albert, the progenitor of the race in America. His son, Henry H., married with the Bogert family, and a second time a Miss Hopper. By the first alliance were children,—Cornelius, Jacob, Abram, and Helen, who became Mrs. Peter Terhune. Jacob was united to Ann, daughter of John Hopper, of Ramapo, and had seven sons and three daughters. The sons were Henry, John, Cornelius, William, Jacob, Guillian, and Abram. Cornelius and Abram reside in the township, the latter being the occupant of the homestead of his father. Two sons of John, named Guillian J. and Henry, are also residents of Ridgewood.

Schools.—The school territory of Ridgewood is divided into three districts, and was formerly embraced in that of Franklin township. These are Ridgewood Grove, No. 44; Paramus Church, No. 45; and Ridgewood, No. 61.

Ridgewood Grove, No. 44, is located in the southern portion of the township, and includes a part of Saddle River. The original school building in this district was constructed of stone, about ninety years ago, and located near the division line between Franklin (at that date) and Saddle River townships, a short distance south of the residence of Garrit I. Hopper. This building was used until its destruction by a gale of wind in 1824, the authorities not deeming it practicable to restore the structure. Another was immediately erected upon lands of Paul Van Derbeck and

used until 1864, when the district was incorporated and the present brick edifice built at the Grove, on lands of Henry P. Hopper. It is twenty-two by thirty-five feet in dimensions, one story high, valued at \$1800, and capable of seating fifty children. The present instructor is George A. De Baun.

Paramus Church, No. 45, is located in a beautiful section, on the eastern portion of the township. Its boundaries have been slightly altered at various times, though not sufficiently to affect materially its dimensions.

The exact date of the formation of this district and the establishment of a school therein cannot be ascertained, but it seems a well-authenticated fact that some organization for school purposes existed here soon after the forming of the First Reformed Church of Paramus, which took place one hundred and fifty years ago, or about the year 1730. Indeed, it seems probable that the two societies formed parts of one plan, since the school building is *known* to have occupied a portion of church ground for nearly one hundred years by the mutual though tacit consent of the consistory. There also exists a tradition to the effect that a condition in the original grant of land from Mrs. Vallean to the church provided that room should always be given upon said land for the school. Some years since a disagreement in regard to certain privileges caused a thorough search of the records, which failed to reveal such a grant, or any mention of the school whatever. Yet enough weight was given this tradition to influence the consistory to give the trustees a free lease in perpetuity of the ground now occupied for school purposes on the occasion of the building of the present structure, nine years ago.

The first definite information obtained is of a school taught in the year 1785, in a small building, formerly a dwelling, which was located about fifty feet southeast of the present church edifice. A perceptible depression still marks the spot. The parents of persons still living attended school here. In the year 1810 the location seems to have been changed, and a small stone house was erected for school purposes near the house lately built for the sexton of the Paramus Church. Recollection has preserved the name of but one teacher, a Mr. Westervelt, probably a resident of the county. The earliest teachers throughout the neighborhood were of Irish descent, and at a later period New England, and especially Massachusetts, was represented in the profession. For years after the custom of "boarding 'round" continued, and each family in turn offered hospitality to the teacher. In the year 1820 a second stone school building was erected about two hundred feet east of the present structure, which in the year 1845 gave place to a frame edifice on nearly the same ground, and, like its predecessors, was built by subscription. This was limited in dimensions, low, badly ventilated, and furnished in the rudest manner. The door opened from the rear upon the highway,

and among the sheds connected with the church. It was hardly possible for the large number of scholars who were in attendance at this period to obtain standing-room, though no other conveniences were effected until the erection of the present commodious and complete edifice. This present building is attractive in its design, thirty-two by sixty feet in dimensions, with ample seating capacity, and cost four thousand six hundred dollars. The present teacher is Henry Bingham.

Ridgewood District, No. 61, is located west of the centre of the township, and embraces the village of Ridgewood. It was formed April 17, 1872, and formerly included portions of the districts of Godwinville, Hohokus, and Small Lots. A commodious building was erected on the formation of the district. It is of wood, two stories high, and was paid for by tax upon the residents. The present teachers are Misses Margaret Marinus and Maggie Duffield.

Early Highways.—No very definite information regarding the early highways is at command. The earliest remembered road is the Godwinville road, which entered the township on the west side, made a detour to the north, and again to the east across the township, where it intersected the Paramus road. This highway was associated with the historic days of the Revolution. Another road had its beginning at the highway described above, and following a southerly course through the southwest part of the township, intersected the old Wagara road near the Passaic River.

The Paramus road, running from Pompton to Hoboken, and which was the thoroughfare of the old Goshen and Hoboken stage-line, has been elsewhere described. It ran parallel with the east township line, and curving to the west entered the northeast portion of Ridgewood, and deviating again to the north passed into Hohokus. The road territory of the township is divided into nineteen districts, over whom are appointed the following overseers:

District.

- No. 1.....Peter G. Hopper.
- " 2.....J. T. Hopper.
- " 3.....J. R. Van Dean.
- " 4.....Casper D. Van Dean.
- " 5.....Garret H. Van Dean.
- " 6.....Abram E. Ackerman.
- " 7.....A. J. Zabriskie.
- " 8.....Edward Whritenour.
- " 9.....Wm. J. Valentine.
- " 10.....G. G. Ackerman.

District.

- No. 11.....J. W. Spikerboor.
- " 12.....Robert Lewis.
- " 13.....A. Smith.
- " 14.....
- " 15.....Garret B. Snyder.
- " 16.....J. W. B. Dobler.
- " 17.....John D. Marinus.
- " 18.....George Hopper.
- " 19.....Henry Mulder.

Organization.—The act organizing the township reads as follows:

"AN ACT to divide the Township of Franklin, in the County of Bergen.

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all that part of the township of Franklin, in the county of Bergen, lying southeasterly of a division line described as follows: beginning in the Passaic County line at the hotel of Abram Coe, and in the centre of the Godwinville macadamized road, and running thence northeasterly along said road to its intersection with the New Jersey Midland Railroad; thence continuing northeasterly in a direct line to the centre of the public road leading from Midland Park to Hohokus; thence continuing northeasterly along the centre of said road to its intersection with the public road leading from Garret I. Hopper's to White Mills; and thence northerly along the centre of said last-mentioned road and the

road leading to Allendale to the Hohokus Brook and west line of the township of Hohokus, shall be and is hereby set off from the said township of Franklin and made a new and separate township, to be known by the name of the township of Ridgewood.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the said township of Ridgewood shall be and they are hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be known by the name of the Inhabitants of the Township of Ridgewood, in the County of Bergen, and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, authority, and privileges conferred upon the inhabitants of the several townships of this State by an act entitled 'An act to authorize the inhabitants of the several townships of this State to vote by ballot at their own meetings, approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty.'

"3. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Franklin, as remaining after the passage of this act, shall hold their next township election at the hotel of John P. Ramsey, Jr., at Wyckoff, and afterwards in each year at such place as shall be designated at their preceding annual township election at the time fixed by law; and at the said first township election Daniel D. Depew, John Z. Goetschius, and Samuel Coe shall act as judges, and John W. Ackerman shall act as clerk of the said first election.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Ridgewood shall hold their first annual election at the Ridgewood Hotel, at Ridgewood, and afterwards in each year at such place as the inhabitants of said township shall at their preceding annual township meeting determine, at the time fixed by law for the annual township election in the said township of Franklin; and at the said first township election Benjamin F. Robinson, Whitman Phillips, and John R. Snyder shall act as judges, and Theodore V. Terhune shall act as clerk of said election.

"5. *And be it enacted*, That the township committees of said townships of Franklin and Ridgewood, elected at the said first election, respectively shall meet on the fourth Monday of April next at the hotel of Abram Hopper, at Ridgewood, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and afterwards, if necessary, at such times and places as the majority of those present may determine, and then and there, by writing, signed by a majority of said committees, allot and divide between said townships such property, if any, as may be owned by the present township of Franklin, and also such moneys and assets as may be on hand or due or to become due to said township, in proportion to the taxable property and rateables in said township respectively, as shall be determined by the last assessment of taxes of the former township of Franklin; and each of the said townships shall be and remain liable to pay its just proportion of the debts and obligations of the present township of Franklin, according to said last assessment, as the said debts and obligations shall exist at the next annual town-meeting, until the same are fully paid and discharged, such proportion of such indebtedness to be assessed on the inhabitants of said township respectively, in accordance with the laws now applicable thereto; and each of said townships shall support the paupers whose settlement is or may be within their bounds respectively; and if any of the persons composing either of the said township committees shall refuse or neglect to meet as aforesaid, those assembled may proceed to make such division, and the decision of a majority of those present shall be final and conclusive.

"6. *And be it enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as to interfere with or impair the commissions of the justices of the peace or of the commissioners for taking the acknowledgments and proof of deeds until they shall expire by their own limitation, or so as to impair the rights of the said township of Ridgewood in and to its just and legal proportion of the surplus revenue of the general government, and the interest due or becoming due thereon.

"7. *And be it enacted*, That the said township of Ridgewood shall form a part of the Second Assembly District of the county of Bergen as heretofore.

"8. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately."

Approved March 30, 1876.

Civil List.—The township officers since organization have been:

1876.—Freeholder, Garret G. Van Dien; Township Clerk, Nathaniel B. Bunce; Assessor, John A. Marinus; Collector, James Zabriskie; Township Committee, Cornelius J. Bogert, N. E. Bunce, Peter G. Hopper, Albert P. Hopper, Thomas Terhune.

1877.—Freeholder, Garret J. Van Dien; Township Clerk, N. E. Bunce; Assessor, John A. Marinus; Collector, James Zabriskie; Township Committee, Cornelius J. Bogert, Peter G. Hopper, Thomas Terhune, Albert P. Hopper, John D. Ackerman.

1878.—Freeholder, Peter O. Terhune; Township Clerk, Nathaniel R. Bunce; Assessor, John A. Marinus; Collector, James Zabriskie; Township Committee, Thomas Terhune, J. A. Bogert, Arthur H. Walton, Abram L. Smith, Albert P. Hopper.

1879.—Freeholder, James Zabriskie; Township Clerk, Arthur H. Walton; Assessor, John A. Marinus; Collector, Whitman Phillips; Township Committee, Abram L. Smith, Thomas Watlington, Casper T. Zabriskie.

1880.—Freeholder, Peter O. Terhune; Township Clerk, Arthur H. Walton; Assessor, John A. Marinus; Collector, Whitman Phillips; Township Committee, William E. Maltbie, Casper T. Zabriskie, W. V. Carlock.

1881.—Freeholder, Peter O. Terhune; Township Clerk, Arthur H. Walton; Assessor, John A. Marinus; Collector, Whitman Phillips; Township Committee, Abram L. Smith, Benjamin F. Robinson, Cornelius P. Crouter.

Ridgewood.—The only village in the township is Ridgewood, better known in the early period of its history as Godwinville, the land upon which it stands having formerly belonged to the Hopper, Van Emburgh, and Westervelt families. The earliest effort which resulted in the development of a hamlet was made in 1853 by Samuel Dayton, who purchased a portion of the Van Emburgh estate, and at a later day had it platted. The Paterson and Ramapo Railroad was surveyed as early as 1846, and soon after constructed. This connected with the Erie Railroad at Suffern's, and with the Paterson and Hudson Railroad at Paterson. In 1859 the residents of the vicinity erected the first station building, and christened it Godwinville. For many years the only structure in the vicinity was a house owned by George Van Emburgh, the remainder of the ground being either a thick growth of underbrush or an extensive marsh. The first building erected after this date was occupied by P. J. Hopper as a dwelling, and though its dimensions were limited room was found in which to place a small stock of goods. Mr. Hopper may therefore be regarded as the pioneer in commercial enterprise. In 1860 there came an addition to the hamlet in the advent of several New York gentlemen, most of whom remain residents of the locality. This had been purely an agricultural region heretofore, but with the presence of this new element came activity and enterprise. The influence of their ideas soon made itself apparent in the building of houses, the improvement of roads, the beautifying of lawns and gardens, and the general air of refinement and taste which pervaded the hamlet. Cornelius Shuitt purchased a portion of the Westervelt property, and soon after laid it out in building lots, which found ready purchasers. He also erected the first store, and was the second to embark in mercantile pursuits, his venture being on a more extended scale than that of his predecessor. The earliest hotel was built by John W. Halsted, and in 1865 the society of the Episcopal Church erected a church building, which, being inconvenient in its location, was at a later date removed to a more accessible locality.

A post-office was also established in 1865, with Benjamin F. Robinson as postmaster. Garret G. Van Dien succeeded, July 29, 1867, and is still the incum-

bent. The name of Godwinville having proved in many ways unsatisfactory, a change was advocated, which met with strong opposition from the Erie Railroad, that now controlled the railway interests formerly belonging to the Peterson and Ramapo Company. They were, however, after a persistent struggle, induced to adopt the more euphonious name of Ridgewood. The village has slowly increased in population, and has now stores, churches, a public school, and many attractive residences. It is a convenient retreat for New York business men rather than the scene of commercial activity, and for that reason its rapid advance may not be looked for.

The present factory was built by the heirs of John R. Terhune in 1873, near the spot formerly occupied by three other factories within a period of twenty-one years. The first building was used as a grist-mill for nearly half a century, and in February, 1853, was destroyed by fire. A new frame building was erected the same year, and leased to J. J. Zabriskie for a cotton-mill. This again was consumed by the flames in 1859. In 1866 ground was broken for a new frame structure, which was leased to Edwin Taylor, of Ken-sico, N. Y., for manufacturing purposes.

In 1873 this was also a victim to the fiery element, and the same year the present factory was built, and leased to "The Peerless Manufacturing Company" in 1879 for the manufacture of rubber goods. It is constructed of brick, is two stories in height, and has a wheel-house of the same material adjacent. Both steam- and water-power are employed, and all classes of soft rubber goods, such as hose, mats, springs, etc., are made. The market is found in New York, where the products of the factory enjoy an enviable reputation.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 113, F. and A. M., located in the village of Ridgewood, was organized first at Hohokus Station, under and by virtue of a dispensation granted by M. W. Robert Rusling, Grand Master, dated Oct. 17, A.L. 5870, A.D. 1870, and was set at work by R. W. William E. Pine, D. G. M., on Nov. 7, A.L. 5870.

A warrant was granted by the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Jersey at its annual communication held Jan. 18 and 19, A.L. 5871, and the lodge was constituted by R. W. James V. Bentley, J. G. W., on Jan. 27, A.L. 5871, the warrant delivered being numbered 113. The officers named in the warrant were John M. Knapp, W. M.; Robert B. Cable, S. W.; and John I. Demarest, J. W.

The officers for the year A.L. 5881 are John F. Cruse, W. M.; Garret G. Van Dien, P. M., S. W.; John M. Knapp, J. W.; John A. Marinus, P. M., Treas.; Joseph W. Edwards, P. M., Sec.; Abraham Ackerman, S. D.; Peter J. Mabie, J. D.; George Morrison, Edward A. Stansfield, M. of C.; Isaac Wortendyke, Chap.; Horace Holcomb, Marshal; John A. Ackerman, Tyler.

Manufacturing Interests.—Thomas Holt's Turk-

ish towel manufactory was established in 1879 for the manufacture of Turkish towels, binding, etc. The factory contains eight towel-loom and four binding-loom, employs sixteen men and women, and has a capacity of fifty dozen towels per day and forty gross of binding. The material is purchased in New York, and a market is also found in that city for the products of the mill, which is run by water-power.

The woolen-mills of G. Morrow & Son were established in 1853, and are located in the southeast corner of Ridgewood, on the Midland Railroad. They are exclusively devoted to the manufacture of woolen cloths. They have two sets of machines, and employ six experienced operatives constantly. About five hundred pounds of wool per week are worked, and the market for the products of the mill is found in New York City. The power is furnished by water.

Churches.—The earliest record discovered alluding to a church at Paramus is in a letter of Rev. Reinhardt Erickson, in the year 1725, to his brother-in-law, Henricus Coens, then settled at Acquackanonk. In it he states that he was then "minister at Hackensack, Schraalenbergh, and Peremus." Dominie Erickson continued to serve this people for three years, when he removed to Schenectady.

Before this time the inhabitants, according to their location, had attended the churches of Hackensack, Acquackanonk, or Tappan, which were united under the ministry of Rev. Guiliam Bertholf, who labored in these places from 1694 to 1724. He, no doubt, occasionally also lectured in the Paramus neighborhood. From his lips fell the first words of gospel message in this region.

The next documentary allusion to the church of Paramus is found in the archives of the consistory, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1730, and is a paper signed by Peter Fauconier, containing a promise of land to the consistory on which to build a church. It appears from other records that Rev. George W. Mancius was settled over Schraalenburgh and Paramus in 1731-32.

It does not appear that there was any minister settled over this church for sixteen years after the departure of Mancius. During this time, however, it could not be that they remained destitute of the preaching of the gospel. No doubt they often invited the neighboring clergymen to come into their midst and preach, and perhaps administer the sacraments; for during all this period the neighboring churches were supplied with pastors. Dominie Mutzelius labored at Tappan from 1726 to 1750; Dominie Van Driessen at Acquackanonk from 1735 to 1748; and Dominie Curtenius at Hackensack from 1737 to 1755, all of whom were within ten miles; and it may be, although we have no record of the fact, that engagements were made with some, or at different times with all of these, to supply this congregation with regular, though not very frequent, services. Indeed, this is highly probable, if not certain, when

we consider that during this period, in the year 1735, they erected their first church edifice, as appears from a note on the fly-leaf of the "Old *Doop Book*," the baptismal register, as follows:

"Den 21 Dagb Van, April, 1735, is de Eerste Steen Van de Kirk Geleyt;" that is, "On the 21st day of April, 1735, was the first stone of the church laid." The baptismal record does not begin till 1740, although it is probable some of the first leaves are lost, as the record was in a very dilapidated condition until the consistory had it recently rebound.

On the 15th of January, 1734, the consistory and congregation of Paramus Church assembled at the house of Johannes Wynkoop, and the following persons were chosen for the purpose of building a church at Paramus, viz.: Conradus Vanderbeck and Johannes Wynkoop. These persons were chosen by the above-named consistory and congregation to further the building of the church at Paramus, and to promote her best interests, according to the following articles adopted by the church and congregation:

- "1. The church masters shall set apart seats for the minister and consistory.
- "2. They shall set apart a seat for the minister's wife.
- "3. Peter Fauconier shall have seats for himself and wife for a continual possession for themselves and their heirs. These shall be exempt from all charges by the church, except the minister's salary, as an acknowledgment of their donation of the land on which the church is built.
- "4. There shall remain five or six free seats for the old and deaf, where the church masters think best.
- "5. There shall be reserved as many free seats as the church masters think best.
- "6. This resolution specifies that those who furnish materials or labor shall have a fair valuation put upon them by the church masters.
- "7. Each builder shall keep an account of what each person furnishes in money, materials, or labor.
- "8. When the church is finished, it shall be computed how many seats will be left after the free seats have been selected.
- "9. After this, the persons who have contributed the highest sum shall have the first choice in a seat, and so down to the lowest.
- "10. Those who have not given sufficient to buy a seat can now increase the sum.
- "11. If two persons have given an equal sum, and choose the same seat, they shall cast lots for the same.
- "12. Every person shall own his seat for himself and his heirs, with the condition that when he dies his heirs shall keep up his salary if in circumstances to do so; if not, he shall pay what he is able.
- "13. If any person remove from the congregation, he shall sell his seat only to some one living in the congregation, who shall pay such salary as the consistory deem suitable.
- "14. If no one of the congregation wish to buy, they then can sell to any one they please.
- "15. Those out of our bounds may procure seats on condition that they pay a salary.
- "16. That if it be found that the said church prove too small, and it be enlarged, no one shall break off from the church of Paramus, as the old builders of said church, or their heirs, but shall belong to said church; the majority of votes shall suggest [direct].
- "17. That no minister shall be called to preach in said church but such as belong to the Reformed Church. If it should be the wish of the congregation to hear a minister of the Reformed Church, when it is not the turn of our minister here, or on any other occasion, it shall be granted to them upon the condition that the congregation shall make known their request to the minister, with the consistory, or to the ruling consistory, giving honor to whom it is due. And if they shall find it good for the quiet of the congregation, and deem it expedient, it shall be submitted to the ruling consistory, and the old consistory, or those who have been in church service."

Upon these articles and conditions the first church edifice was built. It was probably completed during the ensuing fall or winter. Like all the early Dutch churches, it was built of stone, with an octagonal roof, and the steeple in the centre. There were no pews, such as we now have, but chairs, and the name of each owner on the back of his chair. The bell-rope came down to the centre of the church, where a darkey generally stood to call the worshipers together with his iron tongue.

During the Revolutionary war the church was used for various purposes, and it is said some British soldiers were confined in it as prisoners. It was much injured, and required repairing. This old house stood until the year 1800, when the present building was erected. It seems Peter Fauconier gave the ground where the church stands, but that Magdalene Valleau afterwards gave forty acres for a parsonage farm. Her deed bears date April 13, 1750. For these donations Peter Fauconier was to have two seats, and Mrs. Valleau three. On the 21st of August, 1748, Benjamin Van Der Linde received a joint call from the churches of "Peremes and the Panne" (Paramus and the Ponds). Dom. Antonius Curtenius, of Hackensack, moderated the call.

In the stipulations of this call he was required to preach once each Sabbath, on the first and second day of Christmas, on New-Year's day, on the first and second days of Easter, on Ascension-day, and on the first and second of Whitsunday.

The following members of the consistory signed the call to Dominie Van Der Linde: Elders, Albert Van Dien, Steve Terhuen, Jan Romyn, Barent Van Hoorn, Hendrik Van Aeel, Raelof Van Houte; Deacons, Johannes Stek, Klaes Zabriski, Albert Bogart, Simon Van Winkle, Cornelius Van Houte, Steve Bogert.

The salary promised was *zestig pont, met preekers-plaats en hout*,—sixty pounds, with parsonage and wood; afterwards it was increased to ninety-six pounds. This Van Der Linde was a distant relative of the wife of the first Zabriskie that came to this country. He is said to have been a man of rather moderate preaching abilities, but noted for muscular power and fleetness. He, with Elder Stephen Zabriskie, represented this church in the convention of 1771, which met to form the constitution of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America. He organized the church at Saddle River as a branch of this church, Jan. 7, 1778.

Dominie Vanderlinde had labored here for almost forty years, and began to feel the infirmities of age. During all this time he had a double charge, the churches being situated ten miles apart. The prospect of a church at Saddle River, a part of his congregation, would still increase his labors. The consistory, therefore, wisely called a young man to assist him. This was the Rev. G. A. Kuypers, who had just been licensed to preach the gospel. This is be-

lieved to have been in 1787, but there is no record of it.

Fifteen months after the formation of the church at Saddle River, Mr. Kuypers, the colleague, received a call from the Collegiate Church of New York, and was dismissed from Paramus on the 15th day of April, 1789. He continued connected with the church in New York till 1833, when he died.

The venerable Vanderlinde did not long survive the departure of his youthful colleague. In less than three months after, July 8, 1789, he was called to a better world. He had seen the congregation increase and send out two branches, and a third about to start, and yet retain undiminished vigor at home. This fact speaks loudly in his praise. His labors must have been immense, as his congregation extended at least twenty miles east and west and fifteen miles north and south. He must literally have worn out in his Master's service. His bones were disinterred in the year 1800 and placed beneath the pulpit of the present church edifice.

On the 12th of December, 1790, Rev. Isaac Blauvelt was called to the church of Paramus, one year and nine months after the decease of their last pastor. He officiated also at Saddle River, but Ponds was now no longer connected with Paramus, but that church, in connection with Ramapo and Clarkstown, in the year 1789 called Rev. Peter Leydt. In the year 1790, Mr. Blauvelt, though yet a young man, we find honored by being chosen the president of General Synod in their session at New York. He is said to have been a popular preacher. It was in the summer of 1791 that the consistory built the former parsonage-house for him.

Some of the old people still living remember reciting the catechism to him. Unfortunately, when he had been here about one year and a half he was charged with a crime for which he was suspended from the ministry and from the communion of the church. From the time of Blauvelt's suspension, in the summer of 1792, until May, 1793, they were again without a stated minister.

Mr. Blauvelt moved to New Rochelle, and lived on his farm a consistent Christian. In 1824 he applied to the General Synod to remove his suspension. They did restore him to communion, but not to the ministry. In May, 1793, Rev. William P. Kuypers was called, and labored here until May, 1796, when he was suspended for charging Dr. Froeligh with stealing a set of silver spoons. He was afterwards restored, for in 1803 he settled in Boonton. Subsequently he was invited to the charge of the Presbyterian Church in Hempstead, L. I., in which he ministered about eight years. After this he labored as a missionary about ten years in the West and Southwest. He died in December, 1851, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and after a service of more than fifty years in the ministry.

From May, 1796, until May, 1799, they were again

vacant, when the Rev. Wilhelmus Eltinge, then twenty-one years of age, became the pastor of this church and that at Saddle River. In this connection he labored till 1811, when he gave up the joint call, and continued his labors at Paramus, without any formal call, until 1816. During the beginning of his ministry the present edifice was erected. He then received another joint call from this church and that at Totawa,¹ in which connection he labored until the close of 1833. From this time until May, 1850, his labors were confined to this church and congregation.

The relation existing between this church and the Rev. W. Eltinge for fifty-one years was dissolved in May, 1850. His vigor, both of body and mind, began to give way to the infirmities of age, till at length, on the 24th of June, 1851, he finished his work, entered the conflict with the last enemy, death, and went to his reward.

The following statement with regard to the church under Dominie Eltinge will be of interest: Number of families in congregation, 300; total of congregation, 2000; total in communion, 431.

On the first Sabbath of January, 1851, Rev. Aaron B. Winfield, having been called, began his labors. During his ministry thirty-one were added to this church on confession of their faith, and twenty-three by certificate, making fifty-five. This union continued until Nov. 17, 1856, when he was called to his reward. The church continued vacant until July 25, 1857, when Rev. Edward Tanjore Corwin received and accepted a call. He remained for six years as pastor of the church, and closed his ministry in 1863. The facts regarding the later period of the church's history are not so full and complete as is desirable. Rev. Mr. Corwin was succeeded in 1864 by Rev. J. S. De Mund, who remained until 1870, when a call was extended to Rev. Goyne Talmage, D.D., and accepted in 1871, when he was installed as pastor, and continued his ministry until 1879. During his presence with the people a large and attractive parsonage was erected near the church, and in 1874 the old stone church edifice, built in 1800, was remodeled and modernized. The main walls of the building were left, but in all other respects the structure was wholly changed, galleries were added, and a seating capacity of five hundred effected by this addition. In 1874 a commodious building, containing Sabbath-school-room, consistory-room, and kitchen, was also erected. The church is now the possessor of a valuable property, including the church building, chapel, parsonage and farm, sexton's house, and Valleau Cemetery, all free of incumbrance.

Rev. Dr. Talmage having, in 1879, accepted a call to Port Jervis, N. Y., the present pastor, Rev. J. C. Van Deventer, was installed the same year.

The True Reformed Church at Paramus was organized

Jan. 11, 1823, by Rev. Solomon Froeligh, together with Elders Simon Demarest and Peter Demarest, the committee appointed by the Classis of Hackensack for the purpose. They were petitioned by twenty-five members of the Reformed (Dutch) Church to be organized into a congregation under the care of the Classis of Hackensack, assigning as a reason the following facts embodied in their petition: "We, the undersigned, having for a long time lamented the laxness of discipline and the indiscriminate administration of the sacraments to believers and unbelievers in the Reformed (Dutch) Church in general, and in this congregation in particular, and the prevalence of the Hopkinsian errors of general atonement and natural ability, with no effort made to arrest their progress, and also refusing any effectual measure to arrest them, have finally determined to separate ourselves from our former connection and to become a congregation of the body called and lately organized 'The True Reformed Church of North America.'"

The society was, in accordance with this petition, duly organized, and the pastors who have in succession ministered to the congregation are as follows: Rev. James G. Brinkerhoff, settled Dec. 21, 1828; Rev. Abram Van Houten, settled Nov. 1, 1857; Rev. Isaac J. De Baun, settled March 30, 1868; Rev. Abram Van Houten, settled May 1, 1878, who still devotes one-half of his time to labor in this field. The first house of worship was erected at New Prospect, now Hohokus. It having proved less spacious than was desired, a meeting of the congregation was held the 27th of February, 1858, to consider plans for enlarging the edifice. Peter J. Hopper offered to the congregation at this juncture an acre and a half of ground at Paramus, provided the church were removed and erected at the latter point. At a meeting held on the 15th of March his offer was accepted, and the present building erected. The membership of the church is forty-two, and the number of families in attendance upon the services fifty-six. The average attendance is about two hundred. The Sabbath-school is in a prosperous condition, with fifty names upon its roll.

As early as Sept. 1, 1873, services were begun without a regular congregation. These gatherings partook more of the character of union meetings under the direction of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church. Application was made in 1875 by twenty-five persons, among whom were E. Jardine, J. M. Knapp, Henry A. Hopper, G. G. Van Dien, William Gill, and others, to be organized into a church, and this application was granted by the Classis of Paramus. A committee authorized by Classis accordingly met at Stuart's Hall, May 24, 1875, and the following persons, having been received by certificate, were organized as the First Reformed Church of Ridgewood, N. J.: Edward Jardine, from Church of the Puritans (Presbyterian), New York

¹ Paterson.

City; Mrs. Mary C. Jardine, from Reformed Church, Harlem, New York; Edward H. Leggett, from Church of the Puritans (Presbyterian), New York City; Jno. M. Knapp, Esq., from Second Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J.; Cornelius Z. Berdan, Margaret R. Ackerman (wife of C. Z. Berdan), Margaret A. Van Orden (wife of Henry A. Hopper), Rachel S. Hopper (daughter of above), from Reformed Church, Paramus, N. J.; Mrs. Esther Earl, Second Presbyterian Church, Paterson, N. J.

On this occasion the sermon was delivered by Rev. J. H. Duryea, D.D., of Paterson, N. J., the other clergymen present being Revs. William Clark, D.D., Goyen Talmage, D.D., George J. Van Neste, and Samuel Searle. The following persons were at this time chosen as a consistory: Elders, Edward Jardine, Cornelius Z. Berdan; Deacon, E. H. Leggett. At the first regular meeting C. Z. Berdan was chosen clerk, and J. M. Knapp, treasurer. A call was then extended to John A. Van Neste, a graduate of the New Brunswick, N. J., Theological Seminary. This call was accepted, with the expectation of receiving six hundred dollars per year from the Board of Domestic Missions, and an additional two hundred dollars from the friends of the church. The installation of the pastor occurred at Shuart's Hall, July 12, 1875, twelve clergymen being present. The sermon was preached by Rev. George J. Van Neste, of Little Falls, N. J., uncle of the pastor. The congregation had since its existence worshiped at Shuart's Hall. At a meeting of consistory held in 1876, it was announced that Frederick Kidder would donate a plot of ground one hundred by one hundred feet in dimensions upon which to erect a church edifice, which was accepted by the consistory, and in the following year it was resolved at a meeting of the above body, held Aug. 7, 1877, "That we commence building at once, and also that we accept the offer of Mr. Beveridge, lumber-merchant, of Paterson, who agrees to allow three months' credit, and longer, if necessary."

The record of trials, disappointments, threatened lawsuits, etc., which the little society met would fill a volume. The untiring efforts of men, women, and even children were ultimately blessed in the completion of the edifice.

The building was first occupied Nov. 4, 1877, while yet unfinished, the basement being devoted to use for services.

On May 29, 1879, five years after the organization of the church, the building was dedicated to the worship of the Triune Jehovah. A Sabbath-school was organized soon after the formation of the church, which has since been in a prosperous condition, and now includes a membership of one hundred and five, with thirty-five in the infant class, six officers, and nine teachers. The annual contributions of the school amount to one hundred and sixty dollars.

The following statistics with regard to the present condition of the church are appended: Families, about

50; at first 12. Communicants received, 86; at first 9. Average attendance, 150; at first about 30. Moneys contributed, about \$1200; at first \$300 yearly.

Financial condition of church at date: No floating indebtedness; a small mortgage.

Money raised for salary and current expenses by the envelope system from attendants at church only.

The present pastor is the first and only one settled over this church.

The first step towards the formation of Christ Church Parish was taken in October, 1860, when a committee was appointed in reference to the object. The next proceedings were at a meeting held in Ridgewood, at the house of Capt. Samuel Dayton, Feb. 6, 1864. A preliminary organization was effected, and a lot one mile east of the depot, offered by Capt. Dayton, was accepted as the site of the future church, February 17th. The title of the church was chosen, and Messrs. James Keeley and J. T. Walton were elected wardens, and A. J. Cameron, S. Dayton, E. Rosencrantz, W. H. Rawlett, and E. A. Walton, vestrymen. Subscriptions amounting to eighteen hundred and five dollars were reported.

March 16th an organ was purchased for three hundred and fifty dollars, and placed in the house of Mr. B. F. Robinson for use by the choir. Plans of a church were presented by Mr. Rawlett and accepted by the vestry. March 28, 1865, the corner-stone was laid by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D.D., Bishop of New Jersey, who held service the same day in Union Hall, Paramus, the Rev. J. M. Waite, of Paterson, and the Rev. Wm. G. Farrington, of Hackensack, attending. The builders were the Halsted Bros., and on Sunday, May 13, 1866, the church was opened for divine service, the Rev. J. M. Waite officiating. During the summer Rev. Messrs. Waite, Farrington, S. W. Sayres, and Bishop Odenheimer supplied the church with ministrations. May 16th the pews were rented, several persons paying premiums for a choice of seats.

The cost of the building, including furniture and sheds, was \$6069.46. Of this amount about \$1200 were the proceeds of fairs, and about \$600 were applied from the first year's income, the balance having been procured by subscriptions both within and without the parish. Oct. 1, 1866, it was resolved, "that the welfare of the church depends upon the selection of a rector at once." October 22d it was unanimously resolved that the Rev. Legh Richmond Dickinson, of Yonkers, N. Y., be invited to the rectorship of the parish from November 1st, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum. The rector entered upon his duties on Sunday, November 4th, administering holy communion to twelve communicants. On Sunday, November 11th, the rector preached his introductory sermon from Psalm cxxvii. 1: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." Services were held twice each Sunday until December, and during the winter every Sunday morning.

Sunday, May 5th, the rector organized a Sunday-school, and appointed Mr. E. A. Walton superintendent, and Thomas T. Walton librarian. Twenty-one scholars and seven teachers were present. The names of these teachers were G. W. Reed, H. Morton Reed, Jane R. Dayton, Fanny H. Brinsmaid, and William Rosencrantz.

The amount of receipts reported in May, 1867, were, besides subscriptions for building, twelve hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-six cents. Sunday morning, June 21st, Bishop Odenheimer consecrated the church, and in the afternoon confirmed eleven persons presented by the rector.

In 1868 the rector reported thirty communicants, nine Sunday-school teachers, and fifty Sunday scholars. It was voted in March, 1869, to request the rector to bring before the congregation the need of more seats. A subscription was started, and thirteen hundred dollars pledged towards the enlargement of the church. The plans were by James H. Giles, architect, of New York. The foundation was begun August 2d, but delay of the builders retarded the completion until Sunday, December 19th, when the church was reopened. Services had been held from the first Sunday in October to the Sunday before Christmas in the academy opposite the church. Jan. 9, 1870, Bishop Odenheimer made his visitation to the parish, confirming fourteen candidates, nearly all adults, and preached also in the afternoon. The improvements consisted of a beautiful chancel, three new windows, one of which was presented by the Sunday-school, a vestry-room, organ-room, and ten pews. The cost was two thousand six hundred dollars, and through the liberality of Mr. Christian A. Zabriskie and others the whole amount was paid. November, 1869, the vestry resolved to pay the rent of the rector's house, and November, 1870, the salary was raised to twelve hundred dollars. May, 1870, Miss Adeline Keeley, who had officiated gratuitously as organist, resigned her position, and received the thanks of the vestry for her faithful services.

In May, 1869, a Sunday-school was begun by Mrs. C. W. Newton, at her house in Saddle River, which was continued successfully until the removal of the family in 1870. In 1870 a mission Sunday-school was begun at Shuart's Hall, in the village of Ridgewood, and maintained until September, 1875, when it was merged in the parish Sunday-school. In April, 1872, the rector held afternoon services at the hall. In September and October morning services were held at the same place, until the completion of the organ in November.

April 17, 1872, it was resolved to build a new organ, costing two thousand five hundred dollars, and twelve hundred dollars were subscribed. Jardine & Son, New York, were the builders.

In May, 1873, the vestry resolved to move the church to a central location in the village. Sixteen hundred dollars were subscribed towards this object. A lot of

ground was offered by Mr. Robinson and accepted. An additional plot, at a cost of over eleven hundred dollars, was purchased. The contract for the removal was made with Mr. Hughes, of Jersey City. The work was begun Aug. 4, 1873. The organ was taken down and stored in the academy, and on the first Sunday in October, 1873, the church was reopened for public worship on its new site, with morning and evening services. The sermon, by the rector, was from Nehemiah v. 15: "Let the house of the Lord be builded in his place."

In 1874 the old site of the church was sold for seven hundred and fifty dollars. At Easter of this year Mr. E. A. Walton resigned the treasurership of the church, which he had held for ten years.

Over four hundred dollars were raised by a ladies fair for improving and fencing the church grounds. From 1874 to 1878 over twelve hundred dollars were secured in the same manner for expenses.

In 1876, at the close of ten years, the number of communicants had increased to one hundred.

In 1877 the rector removed to a more eligible location near the church. In the same year Mr. B. F. Robinson, who had led the choir for ten years, resigned, and received the thanks of the rector and vestry for his efficient services.

In 1879 the parish lost one of its most valued members, Mr. Christian A. Zabriskie. Many others have died, whose loss is deeply felt. The roll of communicants has been reduced in number by deaths and removals to about seventy. The whole number confirmed and admitted from other parishes in fifteen years is one hundred and seventy-five. The additions of new members have averaged five per annum. The baptisms are one hundred and thirty-seven; marriages, thirty-six; burials, one hundred.

From 1866 to 1873 the receipts for current expenses were \$10,810, an average of \$1544. From 1873 to 1881 these receipts were \$13,925, an average of \$1740. For the same two periods the total contributions have been respectively \$20,304 and \$20,683. Receipts for year ending May, 1881, \$1723.43.

The officers are: Wardens, E. A. Walton, J. W. Edwards; Vestrymen, H. Hales, W. E. Maltbie, C. R. Braine, Joseph Wright, C. Keyser. The organists have been Adeline Keeley, Mrs. James Reading, Mrs. R. W. Hawes, Emma Robinson, Florence Batchelor, and May Dickinson. The church has had three sextons,—Joseph Gower, Caesar Perry, and Charles Theuerkauff.

Burial-Places.—The oldest burial-place in the township is that adjoining the Paramus Church, the ground of which was given to the consistory of the church by Peter Fauconier in 1730. It is not known when the first burial occurred here, though the earliest church edifice having been completed in 1735 renders it probable that interments took place soon after. Many of the memorial slabs bear the marks of age, and the inscriptions are nearly oblit-

erated. Among those more easily deciphered are the following:

In memory of Abram J. Ackerman, born March 8, 1793, and who departed this life Oct. 29, 1801, aged 14 years, 7 months, and 27 days.

In my days of youth
Death came to me in truth;
My friends I leave to mourn,
And never, never return.

In memory of Maria Ackerman, wife of Cornelius Demara, who departed this life Sept. 18, A.D. 1803, aged 81 years, 7 months.

Maregrietye Banta, who died Oct. 30, 1791.

In memory of Marie Bogert, wife of Thomas Van Dien, who died March 24, 1793, aged 48 years, 4 months.

L. X. B., died 17th March, 1799; was born 3d March, 1737.

In memory of Jane Carlock, wife of Henry H. Van Emburgh, who departed this life Aug. 20, 1852, aged 86 years, 6 months, 23 days.

Afflictions sore nine years I bore;
Physicians' arts were all in vain,
The Lord from above
Did ease me of my pain.

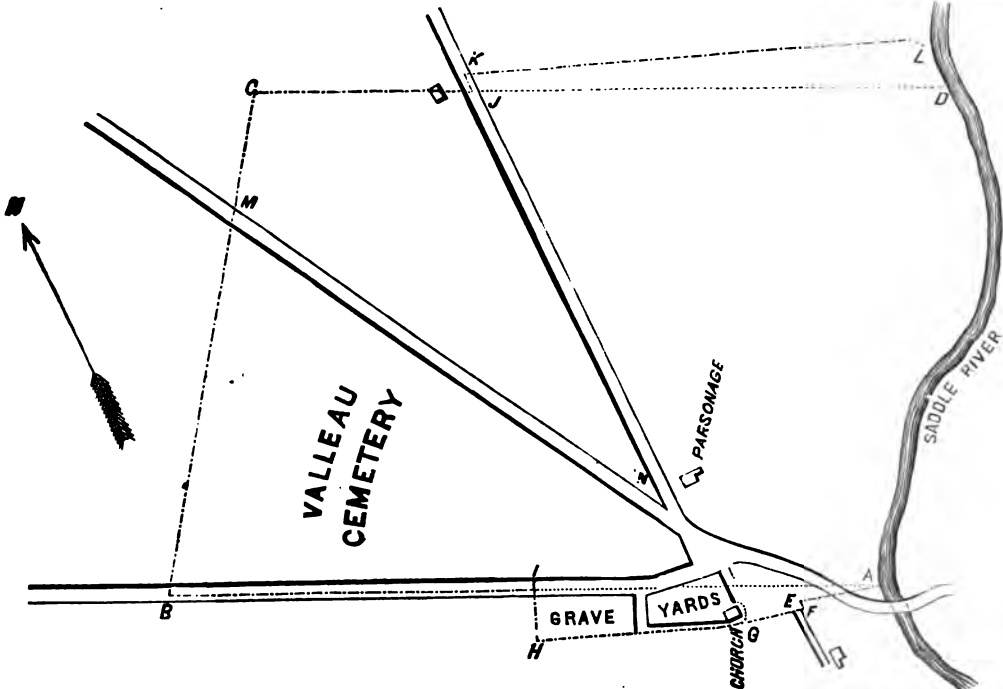
In memory of Maria, daughter of Jacob P. Van Derbeck, who departed this life June 7, 1806, aged 6 years, 10 months, and 19 days.

Dear friends, who live to mourn and weep,
Behold the ground wherein I sleep,
Prepare for death, for you must die
And be entombed as well as I.

In memory of Garret Zabriskie, who departed this life Oct. 7, 1826, aged 83 years, 1 month, and 12 days.

Albert I. Zabriskie, 1798.

and Eastern Division of the province of New Jersey, widow, of the one part, and the present Elders and Deacons of the Peremus church of the other part, WITNESSETH, that the said Magdalen Vallean, for and in Consideration of Three places or seats In the Peremus church, that is to say, one woman's place and two men places; also for Divers other good Causes and Consideration hir thereunto moving, and especially for promoting the good and benefit of the said church and congregation, HATH GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents Doth give and grant Release and Confirm unto the present Elders and Deacons of the aforesaid Congregation & their successors forever all that certain lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at peremus on the west side of Saddle River, beginning at the north east corner of a lot of land, formerly belonging to John Boskerke, and now In the possession and acquisition of Johannes Davidse Ackerman, by Saddle River, thence running north sixty-six Degrees west, twenty-five chains and a half along the land of the said Ackerman, then north Thirty-six Degrees East, Eighteen Chains to a stake, then south sixty-six Degrees east to Saddle River, thence along the said Saddle River Down the stream to the place where it first began being bounded south by the land of the said Ackerman, west and north by the land of the said Magdalen Vallean and East by the Saddle River Containing according to survey forty-five acres, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging and acquisitions To HAVE AND TO HOLD the said lot of land together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, unto the present Elders and Deacons, and their successors for Ever for the sole and proper use and behoof of the said Church and congregation AND the said Magdalen Vallean Doth hereby Covenant and bind herself, her heirs, executors and administrators from henceforth and forever hereafter to warrant and Defend the above granted and bargained premises unto the said Elders & Deacons and their successors forever against the lawful claim and Demand of all and every person and persons whatsoever claiming by from or under her,



The land embraced in the Vallean Cemetery was given to the consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church of Paramus in the year 1750 by Magdalen Vallean, daughter of Peter Fauconier, and reads as follows:

"THIS INDENTURE, made the thirteenth day of April In the Twenty-third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, etc., Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and fifty, BETWEEN Magdalen Vallean of Hackinsack in the County of Bergen,

them or any of them. IN WITNESS whereof, the said Magdalen Vallean hath hereunto Interchangingly set her hand and seal the Day and year first above written.

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of MRS. VALLEAU.

"THEODORE VALLEAU,
"STEPHEN BOUS DETT."

That the reader may better understand the relative positions of the land given by Peter Fauconier and Mrs. Vallean, we append a description of the above



diagram. An exchange of land with John Ackerman became necessary to determine definitely the boundaries, which is also given.

The three deeds may be briefly represented thus :

Mrs. Valteau's plot begins at the stake A, nineteen yards north of the old bridge, on the west side of stream, and runs N. 66°, W. 25½ chains; N. 86°, E. 18 chains; S. 66°, E. to Saddle River.

This plot is represented by A, B, C, D, A.

Peter Fauconier's plot begins at stake A, and runs N. 70½°, W. 2 chains 56 links; S. 86½°, W. 45 links; N. 78°, W. 2 chains 46 links; N. 70°, W. 8 chains; N. 18°, E. 2 chains 36 links.

This plot is represented by A, E, F, G, H, I, A.

This southern and western boundary is taken from John Ackerman's deed.

Plot J, K, L, D, J was purchased of David G. Ackerman, and, beginning at J, is thus described; N. 75 links; S. 70½°, E. 16 chains 29 links; S. 40½°, E. 78 links; S. 10°, E. 1 chain, down stream; N. 68½°, W. 17 chains 15 links, to beginning.

The Valteau Cemetery was incorporated in 1859, and in November of that year a series of rules and regulations affecting its management adopted, to which the committee in charge made additions in December of the same year. It is now one of the most beautifully-appointed burial-places in the county, and in the costly monuments and carefully-maintained grounds bears witness to the tender memories clustering round it.

The True Reformed Church Cemetery lies adjacent to the church, its age being cotemporaneous with that of the edifice, which was built in 1858. Many of the oldest families in the township have used it as a place of interment, among whom are the Wortendikes, Snyders, Hoppers, Van Derbecks, Allens, Zabriskies, De Bauns, Ackermans, Van Houtens, and Van Diens. The land embraced in this plot is a portion of that donated to the society by Peter J. Hopper.

CHAPTER XLV.

MIDLAND.

THE township of Midland was formerly a portion of New Barbadoes, from which it was set apart in 1871. Its claim to antiquity may therefore be regarded as with reference to its settlement rather than its organization.

It may be geographically described as bounded on the north by Washington township, south by New Barbadoes and Lodi, east by the Hackensack River, and west by Ridgewood and Saddle River townships. In the beauty and diversity of its scenery, the productiveness of its lands, and the wealth and intelligence of its inhabitants, it takes a foremost rank among the townships of the county. It has also

many historic associations, the army of the Revolution having been encamped within its borders, and the general-in-chief having frequently honored the early settlers by his presence in their midst. The township, though by no means a mercantile or manufacturing centre, is fairly represented by both of these interests, while the Hackensack River and the New Jersey and New York and Midland Railroads both afford it additional facilities of traffic. The county-house is also located within its limits.

In its educational interests the township has taken a high rank. Schools were established long prior to the Revolution, and in later years a high degree of scholarship has been maintained, and much enterprise manifested in the erection of attractive school buildings.

The total amount of tax assessed for Midland during the present year is \$13,756.23, the rates being for State school tax fourteen cents on the one hundred dollars, for the county tax thirty-four cents, for the bounty tax twenty-four cents, for the road tax twenty-three cents, and for the poor and township tax eight cents.

Particulars with reference to the amount received by Midland for educational purposes will be found elsewhere in this chapter.

Natural Features.—The soil of Midland township varies somewhat in localities, though the cultivated land may be spoken of as exceedingly productive. A sandy loam prevails in the centre and northerly portion of the township, while a rich clay soil is observable as the eastern border is traversed. The southeast abounds in red shale, while swamps are found on the western margin. Stone also is found in localities. The staple grains are corn and rye, with some wheat, the former being very prolific. The grass crop is also abundant. The timbers which mostly abound are oak, chestnut, maple, hickory, gum, and buttonwood. Numerous streams water the surface of Midland, among which are Sprout Brook, which has its rise in Washington township and the northeastern portion of Midland, and Spring Valley Brook, which also has its source in the northeast border, two tributaries uniting to form the main stream which flows into the Hackensack River.

Early Settlements.—The township of Midland was originally the stronghold of many of the earliest families of the county, a part of whom are still represented by their descendants, who are owners of the inheritance left by their forefathers. Among the names that have been identified for a period of from one to two hundred years with its interests are those of Banta, Voorhis, Demarest, Zabriskie, Kipp, Van Saun, De Baun, Bertholf, Cooper, Van Wagoner, Van Buskirk, Oldis, Pell, Lutkins, Doremus, etc. The early events in which the first settlers participated antedate the recollection of the present inhabitants, and tradition has preserved but a meagre array of facts that would be useful to the historian. It will,

therefore, be impossible to make the record of early settlements complete or perfect.

Among the oldest families is that of Zabriskie, the progenitor of whom was one Albert Saboroweski,¹ who emigrated to America in the Dutch ship "Fox" during the year 1662. He was of Polish descent, and was united in marriage to a Miss Van Der Linde, after which he settled in Bergen County. His five sons were John, Jacob, George, Henry, and Christian, one of whom, probably Jacob, was stolen by the Indians. On his recovery the red men gave as an apology for the theft the fact that they wished to instruct him in their language, in which he afterwards became proficient. As an evidence of their good faith they gave his father the title to the patent of land known as the "New Paramus patent," containing nineteen hundred and seventy-seven acres. Saboroweski is said to have studied for the ministry in the Lutheran Church, but not being satisfied with his calling, emigrated to America at the age of twenty, and became the ancestor of the large family of Zabriskies in Bergen County. Three of the five sons of Alberdt, above named, located in the northern portion of Midland township, Jacob, Hendrick, and Christian, each of whom left a numerous descent. The homestead of Christian fell by inheritance to Cornelius, and is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. C. L. Wessels. Among the representatives of Jacob are Jacob J., Thomas V. B., David, John C., and Abram S. Another branch of the family is located at Arcola, and were formerly from Paramus. The oldest member of this family recalled is John, who resided upon the land now owned by Stephen Berdan, and had five sons,—John, Barney, Albert, Jacob, and George. The death of John Zabriskie occurred many years ago, in Saddle River township, and George, who resides at Arcola, is the only survivor. The family of Zabriskies is not confined to Midland, but largely represented in other portions of the county.

The pioneer of the Demarest family was David Desmaretz, who emigrated from France about the year 1676, and was one of a large band of Huguenots who left their native land to escape religious persecution. With him came three sons,—David, John, and Samuel. It is related of this gentleman that on his arrival he located on Manhattan Island, where he purchased the whole of Harlem, but subsequently disposed of this property and secured two thousand acres in Bergen County, extending along the easterly side of the river from New Bridge to a point beyond Old Bridge, and easterly so far as the line of the Northern Railroad. The original deed bears date

June 8, 1677. Many parties claimed the land after Mr. Demarius (as the name was later spelled) had acquired possession, and he was obliged to purchase no less than four times before he became absolute owner. A grant of land was originally made to David Demarius from the Governor of New Jersey, in consideration of his forming a colony, the members being all French or Hollanders. He was unable to carry out fully his intention, and the grant was withdrawn, but a subsequent grant made to his sons. The descendants of these sons are numerous. John located at Old Bridge, now River Edge, and erected a mill upon the river, which has long since gone to decay. A. J. Demarest, a representative of this branch of the family, is now living at River Edge, as is also P. V. B. Demarest. The remaining branches are located in various portions of the county.

Yost De Baun and his wife, Elizabeth, came about the year 1700 from their native Holland, and settled in Bergen County. Very little is known of them or their immediate offspring. It is probable they located within the boundaries of the present Midland township. Jacob De Baun, a descendant, inherited from Aurt Cooper, before the war of the Revolution, land now occupied by David W. Christy. He had the honor of acting as host for three weeks to the general-in-chief when the Federal army were encamped on the hill above the river. Jacob De Baun had one son, Peter, whose home was the farm now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. John Van Buskirk.

The Kipp family made their advent to the county previous to 1695, and but little is known of their early history. John Kipp resided upon the farm now occupied by Cornelius Van Saun. He had sons—Isaac, William, John, and Albert—and four daughters. Of this number William lived in the township, married, and had children,—James B., John W., and a daughter. He died at the residence of his son, John W., in 1856.

The Cooper family are of Holland extraction, the name having originally been Kupos, and subsequently Knyppers. Aurt Cooper resided in Midland long before the war of the Revolution, at which period he was a man of advanced years. He was much annoyed by the depredations of Federal soldiers, who made raids upon his granary and carried away his cattle. He reported the fact to Washington, who gave orders that the old man should not be further troubled. He resided at River Edge, and left four daughters, but no sons. The name is not now represented in the township.

Another member of the family was John Cooper, who lived upon land now occupied by Mrs. Henry Herring. He had a son, Richard, who was the parent of three children, a son and two daughters. The latter married with the Van Wagoner family, and Mrs. Herring, above mentioned, is the daughter of the son John from whom the homestead is inherited.

John Van Wagoner was the first of the family to

¹ In an old paper preserved by Hon. Isaac Wortendyke we find the following:

"Albert Zaborweski is Geboren den. 17 January Anno 1708 En is Overleeden Den 17 January Anno 1753."

This either refers to a later Albert Zabriskie, or the statement above given is incorrect. Probably it refers to one of the descendants of the original Albert.

settle in Midland. His son Jacob resided at New Milford, and lived upon the farm now occupied by his son John. The widow of Jacob, above named, is still an occupant of the homestead in her ninety-third year. She is able to recall distinctly the fact that her father was taken prisoner by the British and carried away clad only in his night-dress, while his house was burned by these marauders.

The Voorhis family, originally spelled Van Voorheysen, have been since their early advent into Midland largely represented, and many branches are still occupying inherited estates. The pioneer was Lucas Voorhis, who resided on the river between New Milford and River Edge. He purchased of the Indians property, which was, by will dated Jan. 5, 1768, devised to his son Necausic, who lived upon the land until his death in his ninetieth year, when his son, Henry N. Voorhis, became owner. He also survived until his ninetieth year, when his son, Henry H., became the possessor, and is still the occupant. Jacob Voorhis removed from River Edge more than a century since to Oradell, and followed milling, having purchased the mill-site there located. He had three sons,—Henry, Albert, and Lucas, the latter of whom left two sons and three daughters. His son Stephen is now the occupant of his father's estate. Albert Voorhis, another member, resided at Arcola, and had sons and daughters. His son George died on the homestead, and left children,—Albert and Thomas. The representatives of the latter are George H. and Charles V. B., both living on a portion of the original heritage. Ralph Voorhis is a great-grandson of the first Lucas, and a grandson of his son Henry, who married a Miss La Rue and became the parent of seven sons and three daughters, among whom was John, the brother of Ralph. The Oldis family are of French descent, the first to settle in Midland having been Garret, who before the Revolutionary war located on the homestead now owned by J. R. Oldis. The original dwelling, which was a popular house of entertainment during the Revolution, was burned by the British and afterwards rebuilt. Among the children of Garret were John, Benjamin, and Garret, all of whom settled in Midland, then New Barbadoes. The family is now represented by J. R. Oldis and Garret J., a descendant of John.

The Banta family are of Holland extraction, and came to Bergen County previous to 1686, John, the earliest to arrive, having owned a large tract of land, which he willed to two sons, Cornelius and John. Cornelius was father of a son Henry, who had a son Cornelius. His children were Henry and two daughters,—Elizabeth and Jane. Henry was married to a Miss Timpson, and had children,—Cornelius and one daughter, the former of whom now occupies the homestead.

Albert Bogert came about the year 1680, and acquired a large tract of land in the vicinity of Spring Valley. His four sons were David, Cornelius, James, and John, all of whom located in the township,

where they lived and died. Cornelius, being the eldest, by a system of entail inherited the property. Albert J., a great-grandson of one of these brothers, is the only one who bears the name in Midland township. Another member of the family, Albert C., resides in Paterson, and has attained his one hundredth year.

John Van Buskirk made his advent in the township as early as 1697, and located at Oradell. Among his descendants were John, Luke, and a son who became a physician. John remained a resident of Midland, and left children, among whom was the late Mrs. F. T. Oakley.

An early settler at Oradell was named Valteau. He was of French descent and a large landed proprietor, having at one period owned a tract nine miles in extent. He resided in a spacious mansion, and on his death left no family. Very little is remembered of his life.

Peter Lutkins was one of the pioneers of Paramus, where he purchased land and followed farming pursuits. His children were Peter, John, and a daughter Anne, the former of whom settled on the homestead, and his brother John on land adjacent. Washington on one occasion passed the night at the Lutkins homestead, and manifested great interest in the children, which was long after remembered by them. The descendants now living in Midland are Andrew, Peter, Richard, and one sister, Mrs. John Devoe.

The Pells are of English descent, and were for a succession of years ship-builders and sea-captains. Capt. William Pell represented the fifth generation in America, and resided in New York City. He was captain of the "Columbus," in the Royal Philippine Company of Madrid, Spain. He married into the Bogert family, and during the latter portion of his life retired to Midland, where his death occurred in 1815. Among his sons was Casper, who had children, of whom William J. now resides on the homestead.

The Van Diens are Hollanders, Albert having been the first member of the family to arrive. He together with a brother chose a location in Saddle River township. Nearly a century ago one of the descendants, Harmon by name, married into the Zabriskie family, and made Midland his place of residence. The widow of his son John now resides on the homestead. Another branch of the family resided in Paramus, among whom were Yost and Casparus, both of whom lived and died there. The male line has become extinct in Midland, though the race is perpetuated by intermarriage with other families.

The Hoppers are among the oldest families in Midland, as elsewhere in the county. Three brothers (one of whom was Garret) emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled, one at Paramus, another in Hohokus, on land of the late John J. Zabriskie, and a third at Small Lots, on lands of the late Garrit Hopper. The Paramus estate was purchased of the Indians for a quart of whisky and a pound of tobacco.

Here was erected by Mr. Hopper the first dwelling in Paramus in 1813.¹ The property fell by inheritance to Garret A. Hopper,² a great-grandson of the original owner, who survived until 1880. The family during the trying times of the Revolution suffered much from frequent incursions of the British, and found it difficult to protect either horses or cattle. The land has been held by successive generations, and is still in the hands of the family.

Schools.—The territory embraced in the township is divided into five school districts, as follows:

District No. 26, known as the Paramus District; District No. 27, known as the Arcola District; District No. 28, known as the Spring Valley District; District No. 29, known as the Oradell District; District No. 30, known as the River Edge District.

The first of these, the Paramus District, is located in the northwestern portion of the township, the present school being situated in a rich farming community on the Paramus road, one and a half miles from Ridgewood. There have been in earlier times several old school buildings in this locality, of whose history little is known, from the fact that the district, like many others, is devoid of records.

The earliest school-house was erected near the residence of Mr. Peter Board, of Paramus, in the year 1726. Its dimensions cannot be given. All that can be learned is that it was constructed of rough stone, and finished after the old fashion, with slab benches, etc. When this fell into decay—probably one hundred years ago—another of similar character and material was erected between lands now owned by Mr. Peter Board and Mrs. Wessels, on the west side of the Paramus road; also another was built near the mill of Mr. David Baldwin, both having been in active operation seventy years ago.

These buildings were erected by subscription, each inhabitant contributing as he felt disposed. The teacher was allowed one dollar and a half per quarter for each pupil, with the privilege of "boarding

'round," the hospitality of the various families being influenced by the number of children at school.

One Dillon, an early instructor, taught every day, with the exception of Sunday. A simple marble slab, about two hundred yards from the scene of his labors, marks his last resting-place.

The present school district was formed in the year 1833 by a committee of three from Paramus and Hackensack. At this time, the school building at Baldwin's Mill being unfit for use, Mr. Garret A. Hopper erected a frame edifice at his own expense, which for a period of eighteen years was the school-house of the district.

Mr. George Achenbach, for many years cashier of the Merchants' Bank of New York, and at his death president of the Bank of Bergen County, taught here, and received forty dollars per month and board for his labors. The district finally leased the land owned by Mr. Hopper for a period of twenty-five years at the nominal sum of one dollar, and the edifice used was erected at a cost of three hundred and fifty-six dollars. This was superseded by a new building of modern architecture, and furnished with all the late improvements, which cost two thousand five hundred dollars, and is now in use. The present teacher is Mr. E. F. Ryerson.

The Arcola District is also located in a rich farming community, the present school being at Arcola, formerly known as Red Mills. The earliest school was established in 1821, and its sessions held in an old stone dwelling-house on the present farm of Mr. Easton, the teacher having been Miss Lydia Westervelt. Her salary was raised by contributions from the patrons of the school. In the year 1824 an old red school-house, standing in District 26, was purchased by the trustees, removed and placed on a high stone wall, which necessitated the building of four steps to effect an entrance, these steps being constructed of logs hewn square. The building was fourteen by twenty-four feet in dimensions, one story high, and cost when completed two hundred dollars. Miss Westervelt taught here, Dagball's Arithmetic being then the mathematical text-book. Mr. Andrew Cudihiy, in 1826, became the teacher, and was succeeded in 1829 by Mr. John W. House, who received thirty-six dollars per quarter. Mr. James J. Terhune filled the position in 1831, and in 1836 Mr. Christian Reeder was the district pedagogue, each child being assessed one dollar and a half per quarter and their proportion of his washing bill.

On the 19th of April, 1844, the school committees of Saddle River and New Barbadoes townships met and formed a union district of parts of these townships, the boundaries differing little from those at present existing.

In 1846, Mr. Edward Force sold to the trustees a plot of ground, thirty-two by one hundred feet in dimensions, for the sum of one dollar, to be used for school purposes only. The old school-house being

¹ It appears from an old record now in the possession of Hon. Isaac Wortendyke that Garret Hopper was born Dec. 14, 1736, and died Dec. 13, 1814.

Andrew G. Hopper was born May 10, 1779, and died Sept. 9, 1860.

The following relates to his military duties:

"August 7th, 1815. This is to certify that Andrew G. Hopper is discharged from militia duty by the Battalion Court on account of inability.

"JOHN I. BERDAN, Maj.

"ANDREW P. HOPPER, Capt."

² We find among old papers the following certificate:

"No. 542. NEW JERSEY MILITIA, Bergen Brigade.

"Whereas, it has been made to appear, to the satisfaction of this Brigade Board, that Garret A. Hopper has faithfully served in a Uniform Company for the space of Ten years, since the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, whereby he has become entitled, under the Militia Laws of this State, to an exemption from common military duty in time of peace. Now, therefore, be it known, that the said Garret A. Hopper, this 19th Decr., 1836, is hereby discharged accordingly.

By order of the Board,

"PETER M. RYERSON, Judge-Advocate."

considered unfit for use, in 1847 a new frame building one story high was erected at a cost of four hundred dollars, the sum being raised by subscription. In the year 1854 this district was incorporated, assuming as its name the "Union Academy of Red Mills." The present instructor is Mr. Charles H. Storma. The building now in use was erected in 1878, at a total cost of two thousand dollars.

The first school building in the Spring Valley District, formerly known as "Slucup," was erected more than a century since at the head of the public road leading from Stone Arabia, and used for school purposes until 1810. A new building was then constructed in the lower portion of the neighborhood, nearly a mile distant from the old location. In the year 1852 another house was erected a few hundred yards north of the old site, and this was in turn superseded by a more modern structure, built in 1875, and standing a few yards distant from the public road. Little is known of the early schools of this district, though in management and discipline it is known that they compared favorably with others in the township. The present teacher is Miss Ireland.

Oradell District boasted a school building of logs more than one hundred years ago. It stood on land owned by Jacob Van Buskirk, Sr., and was used until 1810, when a second building was reared to take the place of the former. This stood on the opposite side of the road, on lands of Mr. Henry Voorhis, now owned by Mr. Leopold Hague. It was a building eighteen by twenty-four feet in dimensions, one story high, and painted red, with two loose desks sloping on the sides and flat at the top. These were placed in the centre of the room. The arrangements were finally modernized by placing the desks against the wall. The heating apparatus consisted of an open fireplace and a stove, extremely cold weather rendering the use of both necessary. The present school building was erected and first occupied in 1847. It is two stories in height, the upper floor having been made serviceable for the sessions of the Sabbath-school, lectures, singing-school, etc. It is said that no tax has ever been levied in this district for the erection of school buildings, the amount having in each instance been raised by private subscription. Mr. Daniel P. Demarest, for a number of years a teacher here, relinquished his labors in 1819, and was succeeded by a Mr. Bordeaux. This gentleman remained for five years, and added surveying and navigation to other branches in which he was proficient as an instructor. George W. Childs, the next teacher, was a favorite with both parent and pupil. Peter De Baun came in 1826, and remained fourteen years. William C. Smith followed, and taught the classics with the English branches. Jacob Van Buskirk and John C. Bishop were later placed in charge. The present incumbent is Mr. C. L. Wagoner, who is assisted by Miss Jones.

River Edge District lies in the southeastern portion of the township. The earliest school building was

erected in 1808, and stood nearly opposite the present one, on lands of A. J. Demarest, now devoted to the uses of a garden. The first teacher was Mr. Abraham House, a gentleman of scholastic attainments and a skillful penman. His method of discipline was admirable, and won for him a marked success. His successors were not so fortunate, and several left after an experience confined to a single term. The school having diminished in numbers after a period of twenty years, the building was sold and removed to Spring Valley (Slucup), where it did service as a weaver's shop, and later as a dwelling. In 1838 the same building was repurchased, taken down, and rebuilt on a spot one quarter of a mile west of the road leading from River Edge to New Milford. The school was opened by Mr. Garret H. Zabriskie, who was succeeded by Messrs. Perkins, De Baun, and others. In 1846, Mr. J. R. Wortendyke, a graduate of Rutgers College, was engaged, and continued with marked success for three years, attracting many scholars from other localities.

In 1856 the building was destroyed by fire, and another location having been chosen, the present building was erected, by means of a tax levied on the districts. It was improved in 1875, but the growing needs of the locality have demanded more conveniences, and a spacious edifice is now being built on ground adjoining.

The present teacher is Rev. E. G. Wesley.

The total number of children now in the school districts of the township is five hundred and fifty-one.

Midland receives as her share of the surplus revenue fund, \$94.03; of the State appropriation of \$100,000, \$166.62; and of the State school tax, \$2040.65.

Early Highways.—Three very early highways traversed the township of Midland, the earliest being probably that known as the Stone Arabia road. This began its course at Hackensack, and following a northeasterly and then a northerly direction, entered Rockland County, N. Y. It ran very near the Hackensack River for a distance of some miles, and was during the early part of the present century the principal thoroughfare, over which immense quantities of wood was hauled to the landing at River Edge.

The traffic in this commodity was at this time large, New York being principally supplied with wood from this locality.

The Paramus road extended from Hoboken to Newburgh and Goshen, and was doubtless the thoroughfare for the earliest stage-line. This created a demand for the numerous taverns which lined its route, and which enjoyed a very lucrative patronage from the constant travel of that day. Much produce found its way to the market over the road, and herds of cattle were usually driven through this part of the township as more accessible and direct.

The Spring Valley road, which was surveyed at nearly as early a date, ran more nearly through the centre of the township.



John C. Zabriskie

Mr. Zabriskie is a lineal descendant of Albert Saboroweski, who emigrated from Poland to America in the year 1662. This common ancestor of the large family now in Bergen County was united in marriage to a Miss Van Der Linde and settled in Hackensack, where he was the possessor of a large landed interest. The earliest member of the immediate family of John C. remembered was Christian, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who settled at Teaneck, in the present township of Ridgefield. He was married to Miss Lany Van Voorhis on the 10th of February, 1753, and had among his children Albert, Margaretta, and Jacob. The death of Christian Zabriskie occurred July 4, 1778. His son Albert, the date of whose birth is given in the family records as July 9, 1755, was united in marriage to Miss Francintie Westervelt, born April 4, 1754, the date of this marriage being given as May 13, 1775.

Mr. Zabriskie occupied the family residence at Teaneck, and was a man of commanding appearance and much influence. He was elected sheriff of Bergen County in 1798, and a member of the State Legislature in 1802-4. His known integrity and unerring judgment caused him frequently to be chosen as executor of neighboring estates, and the confidence in his uprightness and fairness as well as capacity was in no single instance misplaced. He was a consistent member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Hackensack until his death. Albert Zabriskie had three children, two of whom survived,—Maria and one son, Christian, the former having become Mrs. Henry Van Zaun.

Christian was born Aug. 12, 1785, on the homestead, where his early life was spent. He was united in marriage Jan. 30, 1808, to Jane, daughter of John Roome, of New York City, Mr. Zabriskie having removed to the metropolis on reaching man-

hood, where he engaged in business pursuits. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Christian Zabriskie, as follows: Mary Frances (Mrs. Allen Rabinau), Albert C., John C., Christian, Helen, William Henry, Horseburgh, Jane Ann, Serana Mason (Mrs. Samuel Osgood), and Charles Frederick. But three of these sons now survive,—Christian, Horseburgh, and John C., the subject of this biographical sketch. The latter was born Feb. 6, 1813, in New York City, where his early life was spent in study at the then celebrated school directed by John Holbrook. His health having given some cause for anxiety he repaired to the old mansion at Teaneck, and for the purpose of acquiring a more robust constitution engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Zabriskie was married Jan. 3, 1838, to Miss Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Board, of Boardville, Passaic Co., N. J. Their two children are Jennie Augusta and Nathaniel Board.

Mr. Zabriskie is not ambitious for political honors, but the public manifested their confidence in him by choosing him as collector of the township of Old Hackensack, and also as collector of Bergen County for a period of five years. His grandfather, Albert Zabriskie, was for thirty years the trusted treasurer of the Bergen Turnpike Company, after which John C. succeeded and held the office for twenty years. To this list may be added the chairmanship for five years of the township committee of Midland. He has, with this exception, devoted himself to the labors incident to country life. In politics Mr. Zabriskie is a staunch Republican.

The tenets of the Reformed Dutch Church accord with his religious views. He is a member and an esteemed elder of the church at Cherry Hill.



Henry C. Herring

His paternal great-grandfather was Daniel, a farmer by occupation, and a consistent member of the Reformed Church. He married and reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters,—Henry, Daniel, Jacob, John, Cornelius, Jane, and Tiny. He died Sept. 3, 1784, aged eighty years. His wife (Margaret) died Oct. 4, 1779, aged seventy-one years.

Jacob, third son of Daniel and Margaret Herring, was also a farmer, and member of the same church as his father. He was twice married, first to Wilhelmina Banta, second to Susan Livingstone, by whom he had three children,—Wilhelmina, Daniel, and Cornelius.

Jacob's death occurred June 9, 1809, at the age of seventy-five years, and that of his wife (Susan) April 1, 1831, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Cornelius, son of Jacob and Susan (Livingstone) Herring, was born April 10, 1797. He is a tailor by trade, but has spent the greatest portion of his life as a farmer. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious views are in accordance with the principles of the Reformed Church.

He was married, Nov. 27, 1817, to Ann D. Riker, of New York City, who has borne him the following children: Henry C., James, Jacob, Susan Ann, wife of John De Voe, of Rutherford; Daniel, John, Mary Jane, wife of Dr. John Turnnure, of Schraalenburgh, N. J.; and William.

Of these, Henry C. is the subject of this biographical sketch, and was born Feb. 9, 1819, in the city of New York. During his infancy he removed with his parents to Schraalenburgh, N. J., and remained at home until his marriage, which occurred June 19, 1839, to Helena, daughter of John Cooper, Esq., of New Milford, Bergen Co. Mr. and Mrs. Herring have continued to reside upon the Cooper homestead at New Milford since.

He has for many years taken an active part in politics as a Democrat; has served his township as freeholder, justice of the peace, etc., and was elected to the State Legislature for the years 1874–75. He is vice-president of the Bergen County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and an active member of the True Reformed Church at Schraalenburgh.

A highway running diagonally across the township connected the Paramus and Stone Arabia roads. Midland was originally divided into twenty-four road districts, which has since been reduced to twenty-one, and over which are appointed the following overseers:

District.

- No. 1....N. B. Zabriskie.
 " 2....Jacob Vanderbeck.
 " 3....A. J. Demarest.
 " 4....Jacob Van Buskirk, Jr.
 " 5....L. Hague.
 " 6....A. V. B. Oakley.
 " 7....John Bronk.
 " 8....H. W. Winters.
 " 9....P. D. Pullia.
 " 10....J. G. Christie.
 " 11....H. H. Voorhis.

District.

- No. 12....I. N. Voorhis.
 " 13....H. C. Banta.
 " 14....J. G. Berdan.
 " 15....J. B. Brinkerhoff.
 " 16....J. Englishman.
 " 17....G. H. Voorhis.
 " 18....J. T. Zabriskie.
 " 19....Henry Ackerman.
 " 20....J. D. Terhune.
 " 21....G. H. Zabriskie.

Organization.—Midland, by the following act of the State Legislature, approved March 7, 1871, became an independent township:

"AN ACT to set off from the township of New Barbadoes, in the county of Bergen, a new township, to be called the township of Midland.

"1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all that part of the township of New Barbadoes, in the county of Bergen, which lies west and north of the brook known as Cole's Mill Brook, running from the point where it intersects the Lodi township line, on the Paterson turnpike, northwardly and eastwardly, till it empties into the Hackensack River, shall be and the same is hereby set off into a separate township, to be called and known by the name of the township of Midland, in the county of Bergen.

"2d. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the said township of Midland shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be styled and known by the name of 'The Inhabitants of the township of Midland, in the county of Bergen,' and shall be vested with and entitled to all the rights, power and authority, privileges and advantages, and subject to the same regulations, government, and liabilities as the inhabitants of the other townships in the said county of Bergen.

"3d. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Midland shall hold their first annual meeting at the Spring Valley Chapel, in said township of Midland, on the day appointed by law for holding the annual town-meetings in the other townships in the county of Bergen; and at the hour of eight o'clock in the forenoon they shall, *viva voce*, choose by plurality of votes one fit person to preside at and superintend said meeting, and also a clerk, which officers so chosen shall perform the duties now required by law of such officers; and afterwards the town-meetings shall be held at such places as the said inhabitants shall determine in the manner prescribed by law, and shall vote for their township officers and all appropriations of money by ballot, as heretofore when constituting a part of the township of New Barbadoes.

"4th. *And be it enacted*, That the town committees of the townships of New Barbadoes and Midland shall meet on the first Monday after the next annual town-meeting in said townships in said Spring Valley Chapel, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and shall then and there proceed by writing, signed by a majority of the township committee present, to allot and divide between the said townships of New Barbadoes and Midland all the property and moneys on hand, or due, in proportion to the taxable property and rateables, as valued and assessed by the assessor of the township of New Barbadoes at the last annual assessment; and the inhabitants of the township of Midland shall be liable to pay their just proportion, in like manner, of the debts, if any there be; and if any of the town committee shall neglect or refuse to attend the meeting as aforesaid, those present may proceed to make such division, and shall have full power to adjourn from time to time, and to such place as they think proper; and their decision, or the decision of a majority of them, shall be final and conclusive.

"5th. *And be it enacted*, That all paupers who may be chargeable to said township of New Barbadoes at the time this act takes effect shall thereafter be chargeable to and supported by that township within the bounds of which they have respectively acquired their legal settlements.

"6th. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the first Monday in April in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one."

The voters of the new township of Midland met at the Spring Valley Chapel, at the hour of eight o'clock

in the forenoon of April 10, 1871, and then and there proceeded, *viva voce*, to choose, by a plurality of votes, a fit person to preside at and superintend said meeting according to law. Henry H. Voorhis having received a majority of all the votes was declared to be duly elected for that purpose, and John H. Wenman was appointed clerk without opposition. Said officers being duly sworn, the election opened, and was held by ballot with the following result:

Judge of Election, Henry H. Voorhis; Township Clerk, Wm. A. Kipp; Assessor, Abram S. Zabriskie; Collector, Albert James Bogert; Overseer of Poor, Peter Board; Freeholder, Henry C. Herring; Surveyors of Highways, Albert Berdan, Thomas V. B. Zabriskie; Township Committee, Peter H. Voorhis, Wm. J. Pell, John Chrystal, A. J. Demarest, Peter Ackerman; Commissioner of Appeals, Isaac I. Brinkerhoff, Peter Board, Isaac A. Voorhis; Justices of Peace, D. M. Easton, John G. Webb; Constables, John B. H. Voorhis, John J. Mowerson, Isaac E. Bogert, John H. Wenman, John J. Banta.

The following are the more important township officers until the present time:

1872.—Freeholder, David A. Zabriskie; Township Clerk, Wm. A. Kipp; Assessor, Abram S. Zabriskie; Collector, Albert J. Bogert; Surveyors of Highways, T. V. B. Zabriskie, J. J. Banta; Township Committee, John Chrystal, Peter Ackerman, Wm. J. Pell, John R. Oldis, Stephen Voorhis.

1873.—Freeholder, David A. Zabriskie; Township Clerk, Wm. A. Kipp; Assessor, A. S. Zabriskie; Collector, Albert J. Bogert; Surveyors of Highways, T. V. B. Zabriskie, Albert Berdan; Township Committee, J. R. Oldis, D. D. Baldwin, Abram J. Demarest, John Chrystal, J. A. Zabriskie.

1874.—Freeholder, H. H. Voorhis; Township Clerk, Wm. A. Kipp; Assessor, Albert Berdan; Collector, J. C. Zabriskie (Paramus); Surveyors of Highways, Isaac A. Voorhis, J. D. Terhune; Township Committee, Abram I. Demarest, D. D. Baldwin, John R. Oldis, John R. Voorhis, John Chrystal.

1875.—Freeholder, H. H. Voorhis; Township Clerk, Lewis Laue; Assessor, Albert Berdan; Collector, J. C. Zabriskie (Paramus); Surveyors of Highways, Jasper D. Terhune, Isaac A. Voorhis; Township Committee, J. G. Zabriskie, D. B. Brinkerhoff, L. Hague, John R. Voorhis, A. G. Hopper.

1876.—Freeholder, H. H. Voorhis; Township Clerk, N. G. Hopper; Assessor, Albert Berdan; Collector, John C. Zabriskie (Paramus); Surveyors, R. W. Cooper, I. A. Voorhis; Township Committee, John G. Zabriskie, A. G. Hopper, D. B. Brinkerhoff, L. Hague, J. C. Zabriskie (Cherry Hill); Justices of Peace, John G. Webb, Wm. J. Pell.

1877.—Freeholder, H. H. Voorhis; Township Clerk, N. G. Hopper; Assessor, John A. Demarest; Collector, Wm. J. Pell; Surveyors of Highways, Isaac A. Voorhis, R. W. Cooper; Township Committee, J. C. Zabriskie (Cherry Hill), D. B. Brinkerhoff, L. Hague, A. G. Hopper, J. G. Zabriskie.

1878.—Freeholder, H. H. Voorhis; Township Clerk, N. G. Hopper; Assessor, J. A. Demarest; Collector, Wm. J. Pell; Surveyors of Highways, Thos. Gardner, Jr., R. W. Cooper; Township Committee, J. C. Zabriskie, John G. Zabriskie, D. B. Brinkerhoff, A. G. Hopper, Leopold Hague.

1879.—Freeholder, J. C. Zabriskie (Paramus); Township Clerk, N. G. Hopper; Assessor, Jacob G. Zabriskie; Collector, Wm. J. Pell; Surveyors of Highways, R. W. Cooper, Thomas Gardner, Jr.; Township Committee, J. C. Zabriskie, J. G. Zabriskie, Peter V. B. Demarest.

1880.—Freeholder, J. C. Zabriskie (Cherry Hill); Township Clerk, N. G. Hopper; Assessor, Jacob G. Zabriskie; Collector, Wm. J. Pell; Surveyors of Highways, Stephen Voorhis, Thomas Gardner, Jr.; Township Committee, J. G. Zabriskie, P. V. B. Demarest, Henry C. Herring.

1881.—Freeholder, J. C. Zabriskie (Paramus); Township Clerk, Wm. A. Kipp; Assessor, Jacob G. Zabriskie; Collector, Wm. J. Pell; Surveyors of Highways, Stephen Voorhis, Thomas Gardner, Jr.; Township Committee, Henry C. Herring, John G. Zabriskie, Garret H. Zabriskie; Justice of Peace, John G. Webb.

Villages and Hamlets.—The title of Spring Valley belongs not to a village or settlement, but to a re-

gion in Midland about three miles in length and two in width, and consists of a succession of valleys lying between gentle elevations, and located nearly north and south. The locality abounds in perennial springs, which swell the streams of the neighborhood and impart freshness and beauty to the landscape. Tradition relates that the name of "Sluckup," which has until recently attached to the locality, had its origin in this circumstance: A land-owner, residing out of the county, visited the spot to inspect his wood-lot. The heat of the day rendering superfluous garments uncomfortable, he doffed his linen coat, which was hung upon a limb near by. On the completion of his labor he returned for his garment, only to discover that a familiar cow had appropriated and was then engaged in swallowing it. He pursued his homeward journey coatless, and ever after spoke of the spot as a locality where coats were "slucked up."

The name in 1832 was changed, and from the natural features which rendered it so attractive was known by the more euphonious title of Spring Valley. Some of these springs are of historic interest. One is said to mark the spot where the earliest abode in the vicinity was erected; another is christened after Gen. Washington, and is said to have supplied the troops, as well as the general-in-chief, with water during the encampment of the Revolutionary army in this section. Many of the landed estates of this region are still in possession of later generations of the family, who are principally of Dutch descent. The elevation of this land and its natural formation has acquired for it a well-known reputation for salubrity, and attracted many inhabitants from other quarters, who have become permanent residents.

A region of the township lying in the northwest—very attractive, highly cultivated, and productive—is known as Paramus. A portion of this extends into the adjoining town of Ridgewood, from which it is separated by the Saddle River. This stream, while adding greatly to the picturesqueness of the country, contributes also to its fertility.

The old Paramus road, which runs through the locality, is lined on either side by fertile farms, many of which have been for one and two centuries in the same families. This property rarely changes hands, and the owners may, from their associations and inherited titles, with propriety be regarded as a landed aristocracy.

The hamlet of Cherry Hill is located just above Hackensack, on the New Jersey and New York Railroad. It was early settled by French and Holland emigrants, prominent among whom was the Brower family, none of whom now remain in the vicinity. The locality is desirable, with a commanding view embracing a diversity of scenery, and with excellent advantages of drainage. The only Reformed (Dutch) Church of the township is located here, and is in a flourishing condition.

The hamlet of River Edge lies on the Hackensack

River, less than two miles above Cherry Hill, and is also on the New Jersey and New York Railroad. It is connected with the depot by an attractive avenue, and is beautifully located on the slope of a ridge overlooking the railroad. The locality was during the trying scenes of the Revolution known as Old Bridge, and prior to the date of its present christening designated as New Bridge. It is a spot fraught with historic interest from the fact that during the Revolutionary war, upon the evacuation of Fort Lee, the troops escaped from the British by crossing the bridge at this point, which stood less than one hundred yards north of the present structure, and afterwards burning it. The Demarest family are probably entitled to precedence as settlers here, one of its members having nearly two hundred years ago erected a mill on the river, which has long since passed away. River Edge has a store and lumber-yard, owned by P. V. B. Demarest, and two markets, kept by James D. Christy and John J. Banta. P. V. B. Demarest is the postmaster.

The original settlers at New Milford, which is also on the line of the New Jersey and New York Railroad, and on the Hackensack River, are the Voorhis and Cooper families. The earliest effort with a view to business enterprise was made by one Wannemaker, who opened a store, and after conducting it for a considerable period was succeeded by Abram Cole. Cornelius Smith then became owner, after which it passed into the hands of Jacob R. Demarest, who was followed by George Derunde. Jacob Van Buskirk afterwards controlled the trade, and the business is now conducted by J. B. H. Voorhis.

A very old mill-site exists on the river, the first structure having been erected before the Revolutionary war, and used at that period as a saw-mill. It subsequently became a tannery and bleaching-mill, after which it was devoted to the manufacture of buttons, and was later converted into a woolen-mill. Jacob Van Buskirk in 1830 transformed it into a grist-mill, and it is at present devoted to the manufacture of flour.

It has three run of stone, grinds rye and buckwheat extensively, together with feed. The product of the mill finds a market at Paterson, Englewood, and adjacent parts of the State. The present owners of this mill are J. & H. Van Buskirk.

The post-office is known as Spring Valley, the postmaster being J. B. H. Voorhis.

The signification of the word Oradell, "margin of a valley," is very happy as applied to this locality, which is attractively located on the Hackensack River, just above tide-water. The New Jersey and New York Railroad passes through it on the west side of the river. The spot has some historic associations from the fact that Washington's army was encamped on the first ridge west of the river for some months during the Revolutionary war. The earliest families in this vicinity are the Demarests, Voorhis,



JOHN COOPER.

The name of Cooper is inseparably connected with the stirring events of Revolutionary history, its early members having displayed the most signal instances of bravery and devoted patriotism.

The progenitor of this family was Richard Cooper, whose birth occurred in 1698, and who emigrated at a later period from his native Holland to America. He became the owner of an extensive tract of land in Bergen County, purchased of the New Jersey proprietors, and portions of which are still owned by his descendants,—Mrs. H. C. Herring, Mrs. Hannah Moore, and Mrs. Eleanor Van Wagoner. He married Miss Catherine Van Pelt, also of Holland descent, whose birth occurred in 1700 and her death in 1745, her husband having survived until 1753. Among their children was John, born July 22, 1731, who served with credit in the war of the Revolution, as did also his son Richard, both of whom were taken prisoners and confined on Long Island.

John Cooper was united in marriage to Anna Maria, daughter of Rev. J. H. Goetschius, and had the following children, who grew to mature years: Richard, Mary (Mrs. John Hopper), Catherine (Mrs. Garret Hopper), Sally (Mrs. Abram Ackerman), and Henry, who died in infancy. The death of Mr. Cooper occurred Dec. 29, 1808. His son, Richard J., was born on the ancestral estate Oct. 27, 1757, and devoted himself to the improvement of the landed property he inherited. He was united in marriage to Miss Anne Ferdon, to whom were born three children,—John (the subject of this biographical sketch), Eleanor (Mrs. Jacob Van Wagoner), and Mary (Mrs. John Van Wagoner). Richard J., on his release

from imprisonment during the war for American independence, returned to his home and followed farming pursuits until his death, which occurred April 8, 1812. The birth of his son John occurred Dec. 1, 1782, on the homestead, where his whole life was spent. He was married, Feb. 4, 1804, to Miss Sally, daughter of David Campbell, a Revolutionary patriot, who bore through life the scars of many wounds received while in the service of his country. Their children were Anne (Mrs. Lucas Van Saun) born Sept. 10, 1805; Hannah (Mrs. B. P. Moore), whose birth occurred March 31, 1815; and Helena (Mrs. H. C. Herring), born Feb. 17, 1818. The children of Mrs. Moore are Sarah Louisa (Mrs. Dr. S. J. Zabriskie); John Cooper, who served with credit as surgeon during the late civil war, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and died while in service, in 1865, at Clinton, La.; Louis, residing at New Milford; Eliza Ann (Mrs. David H. Van Ordan); Mary (Mrs. Henry C. Banta); and Helena (Mrs. George Brickell).

John Cooper spent his whole life upon the farm, though other business pursuits also engaged his attention. His active mind found pleasure in the excitements incident to political life, and the offices of freholder, justice of the peace, etc., were frequently filled by him. He espoused with vigor the principles of the Democracy, and never wavered from these convictions. His religious views were in sympathy with the Reformed (Dutch) Church, Mrs. Cooper having been a member of the True Reformed Church at Schraalenburgh.

The death of Mr. Cooper took place Jan. 15, 1875, on the ancestral home. His career was one of great usefulness, and his loss was universally deplored.



Jacob Van Buskirk

The progenitor of the Van Buskirk family in Bergen County was John Van Buskirk, who emigrated from Holland at an early date and located at Teaneck, now Englewood. His children were John and Cornelius, both of whom settled in the county, the latter at a later period having removed to Staten Island, where his descendants now reside. John was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Dey, and remained at the family residence at Teaneck, where he spent his lifetime in farming occupations. His children were Peter, who lived on the homestead; Elsie, who became Mrs. John Ackerman; Jacob, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch; Elizabeth (Mrs. John Bogert); and John, who also resided at Teaneck. Of these children, Jacob was born at the ancestral home, and at an early day acquired the trade of a carpenter. He, however, made no practical use of this trade other than to erect a saw-mill for his own use, having during his lifetime followed farming pursuits.

He married Catharine, daughter of Capt. Abram Haring, of Revolutionary fame, to whom were born children,—Sarah (Mrs. Stephen Lozier), John, Abram, and Jacob. John removed to Staten Island, and resided there until his death. Abram late in life repaired to River Edge, where his death occurred. Jacob, whose

life is here briefly sketched, was born at Teaneck, July 26, 1807, where his early life was spent. He was, Aug. 5, 1826, united in marriage to Miss Hannah Voohris, of Kinderkamack, to whom were born three children,—Jacob, whose birth occurred July 28, 1827; Henry, born Jan. 28, 1829; and Eliza C., who became Mrs. Nicholas U. Voohris. The death of Mrs. Van Buskirk transpired on the 8th of September, 1879. Her many virtues caused her to be deeply mourned both in the family circle and the community.

Mr. Van Buskirk left the paternal home in early life and repaired to New Milford, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and afterwards in milling, having, in connection with his brother, erected the mills now owned by his sons.

He has been actively engaged in the promotion of important public enterprises, being a director of the New Jersey and New York Railroad, of which he has been station agent at New Milford since its completion, and also a director of the Bergen County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

In politics Mr. Van Buskirk is a staunch Republican, though not a seeker after official honors. He is a member of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of Schraalenburgh, in which he is an esteemed elder.

and Van Buskirks, most of whose descendants still retain the land. The original mill property was owned by John Van Buskirk, more than a century since, and was purchased of his son, Luke Van Buskirk, by Jacob Voorhis, in whose family it remained for three generations.

Henry Voorhis, a son of Jacob, became the owner, who was succeeded by his son Henry, when it passed to Jacob and John Voorhis. It was formerly a saw and grist-mill, and was burned, and rebuilt by Albert Z. Ackerman, after which it was a second time consumed by fire, and rebuilt by the present owner, William Veldran, who operates it as a saw-mill with a turning-lathe attached.

A store was erected by Isaac Demarest and for a while conducted by him. It is owned by Van Buskirk & Landman, who keep a general stock. Daniel I. Demarest is the postmaster.

Arcola is located upon the Saddle River, and was originally known as "Red Mill," a saw and grist-mill having been erected on the river at this point before the Revolution, and owned by Jacob Zabriskie, generally known in the neighborhood as "King Jacob." Stephen Slote and Barney Ryer became successively proprietors at a later date. Benjamin Oldis afterwards owned the property, and upon its purchase by Albert A. Westervelt it was converted into a woolen-factory. Edward B. Force on becoming the purchaser ran it as a saw-mill and woolen-mill. The heirs of Force sold to George Graham, after whose death it became the property of a company, members of whom still control it. It is now conducted as a woolen-mill, and supplied by water from the Saddle River stream. The hamlet of Arcola boasts a hotel and a store located on the west side of the stream.

Churches.—Arcola Methodist Episcopal Church, the oldest in the township, was originally known as the Methodist Episcopal Church of Red Mills, and its name subsequently changed to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Arcola. The earliest meeting with a view to the erection of the building was held March 14, 1843, at the house of Edward B. Force, who was a member of the society, and donated the land upon which the edifice stands, for which a deed, bearing date March 7, 1843, was given. He also contributed largely towards the construction of the building, supplying all the deficiencies in material or means. The first board of trustees was composed of the following gentlemen: Edward B. Force, James V. Joralemon, William H. Phelps, Andrew Lutkins, Lodowick Youngs, and William A. Gurnee.

The pastors in succession have been Revs. Nicholas Van Sant, Fletcher Luminis, Dr. A. L. Brice, A. E. Ballard, — Bush. 'It is impossible to learn from the records who succeeded Rev. Mr. Bush, or to give other names until the advent of Rev. Manning F. Decker, who was followed in time by Revs. S. F. Palmer, J. A. Trimmer, T. Hall, T. D. Frazee, E. S. Jamison, H. J. Hayter, and the present pastor, W.

M. Johnston. On the formation of the society a Sabbath-school was organized, which has since been maintained, and is now in a prosperous condition.

Spring Valley Association was formed during the year 1869, its objects being, as stated in the constitution:

1. The erection of a building for the uses of the association.
2. The creation and maintenance of a public library.
3. The dissemination of useful knowledge by means of lectures, discussions, publications, etc.
4. The holding of annual or other exhibitions of the products and manufactures of the county.
5. The promotion of any measures that may tend to the moral, intellectual, or industrial improvement of the community.

A building known as the Spring Valley Chapel was accordingly erected in Spring Valley, within the township limits, and devoted to the uses specified in the constitution. Services were regularly maintained, and conducted by clergymen from various portions of the county, who were invited to officiate, and at a later date a pastor was called, who ministered to the congregation under his charge. Services are still maintained, though the people are without a regular supply.

Reformed Church of Cherry Hill.¹ In the spring of 1858 a devout Christian man named John A. Parsons, of Hackensack, aroused by a deep sense of the spiritual darkness and destitution of New Bridge and its vicinity, was prompted, by a desire to do good and for the love of souls, to render some service in the vineyard of the Master; thereupon he resolved to visit New Bridge on Sabbath afternoons and gather around him at some convenient place as many of the youth of the village as possible, to whom he might read and explain in a simple way the sacred scriptures, and teach the way of salvation as revealed therein.

Success followed his labors, and others, encouraged by it, enlisted themselves as helpers in the divine enterprise. Teachers and scholars so increased that it was decided to establish a Sabbath-school. Accordingly a school was organized May 2, 1858, with John A. Parsons, superintendent, and known as the Sabbath-school of New Bridge.

Prosperity still attending the faithful labors of these Christian workers, and an increased desire and thirst after more extensive religious privileges being manifested, a series of meetings for prayer and praise were arranged to be held every Sabbath evening.

These being entered upon were supported and sustained, notwithstanding occasional reverses and discouragements, by the conjoined efforts of a few devoted men residing in the eastern and western suburbs of the village, and under the blessing of Him of whom the apostle said, "Inasmuch as ye know your labor

¹ Prepared by one of its members.

is not in vain in the Lord." The means employed resulted in the conversion of many souls to Christ.

These meetings were held at the residences of certain of the inhabitants. The Rev. Dr. Romeyn, of Hackensack, frequently visited them, and conducted religious services in their dwellings on one or two evenings in a month, preaching the word and sowing the incorruptible seed of gospel truth in all faithfulness, fervor, and love. This continued down to 1875, when a wide-spread opinion prevailed that, in view of the religious interest then established, and the fact that several Christian people from New York and Brooklyn had taken up their abode in the neighborhood, the time and opportunity had arrived for the formation of a church at Cherry Hill. As a preliminary step in that direction, a call was issued for convening a public meeting at the railroad depot to consider this important matter. The call was well responded to, and all conceded that the project was an important one. More than one person was ready to donate the land necessary for the site of the proposed edifice, while others were prepared to give material or money to carry out and complete the work determined on. Truly it may properly be recorded of them, "the people had a mind to work."

Eventually, after much discussion and consideration, the site fixed on for the building was on the west side of the railroad track, about two minutes' walk from the depot, and approachable by four cross-roads. The land was donated by John A. Zabriskie, Esq., of Hackensack, and a great part of the stones used for the foundation of the building were taken from an old house which formerly stood opposite the site of the church edifice, and was once owned by one Usual Meeker, an officer in the British army, who encamped in the neighborhood during the Revolutionary war. It subsequently became the property of John Lozier, who, notwithstanding its then dilapidated condition, declined to take it down until, as he said, an opportunity arose for using the stones in the way and for the purpose to which they were ultimately applied. Mr. Lozier, however, never lived to see the day on which it was decided the work should commence, though his widow, who survived him, carried out his expressed wishes in that respect.

The church edifice being completed was formally dedicated to divine worship on the 1st of November, 1876, as "The Reformed Church of Cherry Hill and New Bridge," and subject to the rules, regulations, and government of the Reformed Church of America, by the Classis of Bergen County, N. J. Through the liberality of the promoters of the cause and the friends of religion, it was consecrated and established free from debt or any pecuniary obligation whatever.

The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. David Inglis, of New York City, since deceased, the text as the basis for his discourse being taken from Isaiah ix. 13: "I will make the place of my feet glorious."

The church was organized by about twenty-five persons, twenty-one of whom were members from other churches of different denominations, chiefly from Hackensack, New York City, and Brooklyn. Its membership is now over fifty. Mr. Charles W. Wood was temporary minister for nearly two years. After his resignation, and on the 5th of March, 1879, Mr. John E. Graham, of New Brunswick College, N. J., accepted a call from the church, and was duly installed its pastor.

The present officers of the church consist of two elders and two deacons. The former are Messrs. John C. Zabriskie and Frederick J. Stokes, and the deacons are Messrs. John Voorhis and Wesley Stoney. The treasurer of the church funds is Mr. Nathaniel Zabriskie, and the clerk to the consistory is Mr. F. J. Stokes.

Burial-Places.—The burial-places in Midland are not numerous, and now but little used, many of the inhabitants at the present day having chosen places of interment outside the township limits.

The oldest is probably known as the Spring Valley Cemetery, near the centre of the township, on the farm of Gilliam Zabriskie. It represents more than a century of antiquity, some of the memorial tablets being of old red sandstone, and much defaced by age. Among the families who have buried here are the Bantas, Demarests, Voorhises, Bertholfs, Kipps, Van Sauns, De Bauns, and Huylers. The grounds are now under the watchful care of John W. Kipp. Among the inscriptions are the following:

In memory of Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Effie Bogert, who died on the 12th of December, 1807, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 6 days.

When I lie buried deep in dust,
My flesh shall be Thy care:
These withered limbs with Thee I trust,
To raise them strong and fair.

In memory of Henry Banta, who departed this life August 12th, 1817, aged 66 years, 1 month, and 18 days.

Also of Elizabeth Lake, wife of Henry Banta, who died September 4, 1817, aged 67 years, 8 months, and 18 days.

I know, O Lord, that thy judgments are right, and that thou in faithfulness hast afflicted me. See! the Lord is good. Blessed is the man that trusteth in him.

In memory of Nicholas Demarest, who was born on the 3rd of May, 1759, and departed this life February 6th, 1811, aged 51 years, 9 months, and 3 days.

Hier Leir her Lighaem Van Jacob Brouwer is Gestervende 26 fr Van Augustus in her laer 1784 was our 58 laer.

In memory of Margaret Ackerman, born the 10th of February, 1764, and who departed this life September 8th, 1805, aged 38 years, 6 months, and 24 days.

A very old burial-place, known as the Voorhis burial-ground, is located near New Milford, on the farm of N. R. Voorhis. It was in use at the time of the Revolutionary war, but has since been abandoned. A substantial fence incloses its ancient graves.

Judge Henry H. Voorhis, great-grandson of Lucas, grandson of Nicholas, and son of Henry N. Voorhis, was born in the township of Midland, Bergen Co., Oct. 8, 1806. His education from books was received at the common school of his native place, and under the private instruction of the well-known teacher,



Henry Betton's

Daniel P. Demarest, under whose tutorship he became well versed in the theory of book-keeping, grammar, and surveying. In early life he became inured to farm labor at home, and obtained from parental instruction practical ideas of business. His life has been spent upon the homestead, where his father and grandfather both resided and reared their families, a detailed history of whose lives is more fully given in the township history of Midland. Succeeding his father in possession of the homestead, his main business through life has been agricultural pursuits. Outside of his own private business, Judge Voorhis has for fifty years been more or less identified with the business of other people and public matters, and continually during this time he has served as executor and administrator of the estates of various persons in his town and county. Although he has oftentimes found this business complicated and difficult in bringing about a statement of facts, he takes pleasure in knowing that his official acts have been performed with the strictest integrity, and that he has the confidence of those who have intrusted the care and guardianship of their business to him. Judge Voorhis has taken an active and influential part in all worthy local enterprises that have come before him in his town and county. In early manhood he became interested in local politics, and as a member of the Democratic party has unreservedly and unflinchingly advocated the principles of justice and right. He was a supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and upon the breaking out of hostilities in 1861 he took a firm stand for the Union cause as a War Democrat, and assisted liberally in giving his time and money for the support of the Union and the comfort of those who enlisted in their country's service.

In 1835 he was commissioned by Governor Peter D. Vroom a justice of the peace, and served for five years; he was again commissioned a justice of the peace by Governor Daniel Haines in 1843, and served three years, when, by the change in the constitution of the State requiring that office to be filled by election by the people, he was elected to the same office and served for two years. Judge Voorhis was elected and served in the State Legislature for the years 1848-49; was appointed master in chancery in 1853, and in 1857 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bergen County, and served one term of five years. In 1874 he was elected freeholder of Midland township, which position he creditably filled for five years. Upon the construction of the Midland Railroad he was appointed one of the commissioners for appraising damages to lands passed through by the road in forty-five cases, and he was one of the incorporators of the Bergen County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he is and has been secretary from its organization. He has been for many years a member and liberal supporter of the True Reformed Dutch Church at Schraalenburgh, and

actively interested in promoting church-work and kindred interests, and has for many years been a life-member of the American Bible Society. Whether Judge Voorhis be considered in a private capacity or as a public officer, it may be safely said of him that he is a useful citizen, an exemplary business man, and a worthy member of society. Whatever he does in a clerical way is systematic and faultless, as the scores of wills, deeds, and other conveyances attest.

He married, Oct. 11, 1823, Eliza, daughter of John Westervelt, of Schraalenburgh, who was born Aug. 26, 1806, and died Aug. 31, 1874.

John H. Voorhis.—The Voorhis family are of Holland extraction, and but little is known of this branch beyond the father of John H., whose name is Andrew A., who was born Oct. 1, 1802, in what is now Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J. He has spent



John H. Voorhis

his entire life as a farmer, is very quiet and unassuming in his manner, and now, in his old age, enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him. He married Mariah Saloma Schoonmaker, March 23, 1826. The result of this union was three children,—Euphemia, wife of Thomas Voorhis, Elizabeth (deceased), and John H. Mr. Voorhis is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Hackensack, as was also his wife. She died March 5, 1874.

John H. Voorhis was born March 5, 1836. He was married Nov. 23, 1858, to Anna Mariah, daughter of Anna and Samuel Demarest. They have had three children,—Anna, Salome, and Andrew, Jr.

He has always remained upon the farm where he was born, in Midland township, and has given his constant attention to agricultural pursuits. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Hackensack. In politics Mr. Voorhis is a staunch Democrat, having always cast his vote with that party.

Peter Board.—His great-grandfather, Cornelius Board, a native of England, emigrated to America with his wife, Elizabeth, and two sons,—David and James,—and settled at Ringwood, N. J., afterwards called Boardville, where he became a large real estate owner. Another son, Joseph, was born after the family arrived in this country.



Peter Board

David was grandfather of our subject, and succeeded to a part of his father's estate, where he continued his residence during his life. He was twice married, and reared a large family. His youngest son, Nathaniel, father of Peter Board, born Sept. 27, 1775, died Dec. 31, 1842, secured a liberal education while young, and succeeded to his father's estate. At the age of nineteen he volunteered to fill the place of another who was drafted to serve as lieutenant to pursue the "Whisky Boys" to Kentucky, in what is known as the "Whisky war."

He also distinguished himself for gallantry during the war of 1812, and was for six months stationed at Sandy Hook. His general occupation was farming, and he became a large land-owner, and was known as a leading agriculturist of Passaic County. Na-

thaniel Board was an active and influential politician, and for many years stood at the head of his party in the county. For several terms he served in both branches of the New Jersey Legislature, where his ability, sound judgment, and safe counsel were publicly acknowledged, and in which positions his public, alike with his private, life was untarnished and his honor unimpaired. As a public officer of his township, or as member, deacon, or elder of the church of his choice (Dutch Reformed), he ever bore the character of manliness, dignity, and integrity.

He was frequently sought after as counselor among his neighbors and townsmen, and often selected as executor and administrator of estates. His wife, Mary Kingsland, a native of Morris County, bore him the following children, who grew to manhood and womanhood: Edmund K., John F., Mary A., wife of Daniel H. Bull, of Orange County, N. Y., Peter, Eleanor, deceased, was the wife of James H. Bull, Harriet, wife of O. E. Maltby, of New Haven, Sarah J., wife of John C. Zabriskie, and David J. Board.

Peter, son of Nathaniel Board, was born Aug. 19, 1809, on the Board homestead in Pompton township, where he spent his early life and acquired an education, being prepared for college in the Pompton Academy.

Turning his attention to business pursuits, for eight years he was a clerk in general merchandise stores in the vicinity of his birth. He married, May 30, 1833, Matilda B. Zabriskie, of Midland township, who has borne him two children,—Cornelius Z. and Mary C., wife of John J. Zabriskie, of Ridgeway.

Mr. Board has spent most of his active business life as a farmer; is a man of strong force of character, decided in his opinions, and of correct habits. He has been honored by his townsmen with positions of trust in his township, and in the Reformed Dutch Church he has been officially connected for many years.

CHAPTER XLVI.

HOHOKUS.

General Description.—The township of Hohokus takes its name from the brook, the word "Hohokus" being of Indian derivation, and signifying "cleft in the rock." It is the extreme northerly township of the county, adjoining the New York State line, which is its northeastern border. Passaic County bounds it on the west, the townships of Ridgewood and Franklin are on the south, and Washington township lies on the east.

In dimensions it is the foremost township of the county, having an area of twenty-three thousand seven hundred and one acres.

In point of enterprise it may also be regarded as ranking equally with the remainder of the county,

having four hamlets, one of which rises to the importance of a growing and thriving village. Much of the land has been held for successive generations, while other portions have been secured as places of retirement by city purchasers, and are highly cultivated and adorned with residences of much architectural beauty. The Erie (formerly the Ramapo and Paterson) Railroad passes through the township from north to south, and has since its advent greatly added to its development. The number of acres in Hohokus, as given above, is divided into one hundred and one lots, the total value of real estate being \$1,122,579, and of personal property \$216,820. Upon this the taxes are apportioned as follows: county tax, \$3994.73; bounty and interest tax, \$2579.93; poor and township tax, \$1175.27; State school tax, \$3366.68; special school tax, \$301.30; road tax, \$4000.

Natural Features.—In its natural beauties Hohokus vies with its sister townships in the county, the scenery being diversified, and presenting alternately valleys and ridges of exceeding beauty and fertility. The general soil may be described as a thick loam with sandy subsoil. To particularize: on the east side of the township, along the border of the Saddle River, the land, which is principally known as "flats," is of clay and gravel interspersed, the meadows adjacent to the stream being exceedingly rich. Sand is more prevalent in the south, while the ground in the centre is found to be somewhat stony. In the west a gravelly soil prevails. The land bordering the Ramapo River is a rich meadow, this being especially the case on the east side. The timber of Hohokus is principally oak and chestnut, though maple, poplar, and elm are also found.

The township is well watered, the Saddle River flowing along the eastern border, the Ramapo River on the west, and the Hohokus Brook on the south. Each of these streams furnishes an excellent water-power, which is utilized in numerous instances. Aside from the manufactures mentioned in this chapter are numerous grist- and saw-mills that enjoy a home patronage. Many small tributaries flow into these streams.

The Early Families of Hohokus.—Among the early names in the township of Hohokus are those of Ackerman, Hopper, Bamber, Voorhis, Bogert, Zabriskie, Rosencrantz, De Baun, Wanamaker, Christie, Conklin, Ramsey, Van Gelder, Garrison, May, Goetschius, Valentine, Vanderbeck, Storms, Quackenbush, and Powell.

The Hopper family have been both numerous and influential in this township. Abram Hopper came before the war of the Revolution, and purchased a tract of land embracing what was for years known as Hoppertown, together with much additional land. He was, as are others of the family, of Holland lineage. His children were Henry A., Jacob, John, Abram, and a daughter, who became Mrs. Zabriskie, and died at the advanced age of one hundred and two

years. All the sons settled in the county of Bergen. Henry A. married Charity Conklin, of Rockland County, to whom were born children,—Lewis, Abram (who became a physician), Jacob H., and Mrs. S. Rosencrantz. Lewis married Maria Salyer, who was of English descent, and, a second time, Eliza Ackerman. His children were Louisa (Mrs. J. H. Goetschius), Eliza (Mrs. A. J. Terhune), Charity (Mrs. George S. Goetschius), Catharine (Mrs. Edwin De Baun), Henry L., and John J. The only one of this number now in the township is Henry L., who occupies the land first purchased by his great-grandfather. Abram, first mentioned, had a son John, whose son, Abram H., now resides in Hohokus.

The earliest remembered Bogert was Stephen, who resided upon the farm now occupied by John W. Bogert. He was of Dutch descent, and born Aug. 15, 1739, his wife, Maria Westervelt, having been ten years his junior. Their children were Keziah, Peter and James (who were twins), and Effy.

James, born July 8, 1785, settled upon the homestead, and married Sarah Westervelt, to whom were born children,—Stephen and John. The latter, whose birth occurred April 3, 1813, located upon the homestead, and was united in marriage to Catherine, daughter of Albert G. Hopper. They had one son, John W. Bogert, now residing on the ancestral estate. Another branch of the family is represented by James N. Bogert, and still another by the family of Peter Bogert.

The Voorhis family are of Dutch descent, the earliest remembered settler being Albert, who located on the place now owned by John Q. Voorhis. Albert contracted two marriages, and had children,—Albert, John, Henry, Christina (Mrs. Garret Zabriskie), Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry Zabriskie), Margaret (Mrs. Samuel De Baun), Jenny (Mrs. John Van Dolsen), Bridget (Mrs. Nicholas Hopper), and Hannah (Mrs. John Ackerman). The death of Albert occurred on the homestead. John remained on the paternal estate, and married Rachel Bogert. Their children were John Q. and Elizabeth (Mrs. Corinus Van Houten). Mr. Voorhis died on the farm now occupied by his son.

John Ackerman came before the Revolutionary conflict and settled in the township. He had four children,—Abram, Aaron, Maria, and Sarah. Abram married Sarah Cooper, and became the parent of children,—Henry, John, and Maria (Mrs. Stephens). Henry was united in marriage to Betsey, daughter of Nicholas Hopper, to whom were born two sons,—Abram H. and Nicholas H., both of whom reside in the township. John T., a grandson of Aaron, is also a resident of Hohokus.

David Ackerman, also of Holland lineage, first settled in Washington township. He had children,—John, Garret D., Albert, and Abram, and two daughters. Garret D., who was born on the homestead, married Charity Hopper, and had children,—David,

Andrew, and Alice. Andrew settled in the township, on the present farm of Garret A. N., and married Catherine Zabriskie. Their children were Garret A. N., Maria (Mrs. Abram Dater), and Charity, both deceased. Peter A. L., a son of Albert, above mentioned, also resides in the township.

John Terhune settled in Hohokus, on the farm now the residence of Edward De Baun. Among his children was Albert, who married a daughter of William Hopper, and had children,—Hannah, Mrs. Andrew Hopper, and Catherine (Mrs. Abram Ackerman). There were also two sons,—John and Stephen, the latter of whom died in youth. John married Anna Ackerman, and had children,—Albert, Garret, John H., Stephen, Andrew N., Matilda, Catherine M., and Jennie A. Stephen and Albert reside in the township, the latter being the occupant of his grandfather's land.

Another of the Terhune family, also named John, occupied the present residence of John E. Hopper, and married Catherine Lutkins, to whom were born children,—Albert, Herman, and Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Jacob I. De Baun. Herman settled upon the homestead, and married Rachel Zabriskie, of Paramus. Their children were Catherine, Martha, Adaline, John, Stephen, and Elizabeth. Of this number, John, Elizabeth (Mrs. John E. Hopper), and Martha (Mrs. Andrew Winter), reside in the township.

Another family of Hoppers was represented by Nicholas and Jacob, who were twins, and owners of much valuable land in the county of Bergen. Nicholas resided in Washington township. Among his children was Jacob, who married Sophia Westervelt, and had children,—John, Elizabeth, and Peter. Peter married Hannah Eckerson, and had children,—Sophia, John E., and Jacob. John E. is a resident of Hohokus.

The progenitor of the Rosencrantz family in Hohokus was John Rosencrantz, of Sussex County, N. J., whose son Elijah removed to the township in 1807. He married Cornelia Suffern, and had children,—John, George S., Elijah, and Andrew, all of whom at first located in Hohokus. All of this number, excepting Elijah, who is engaged in manufacturing, have since removed from the township.

Henry Eeler was an early settler in Ramapo, Rockland Co. His son Andrew chose the township as a residence, and located upon the farm now occupied by his sons, Henry and George Eeler.

Peter S. Bush, a son of Samuel Bush, came to the township during the latter part of the last century. Having located at Mahwah, he married Bridget Christie, and had eight children,—Samuel, John, Peter, David, and daughters, Mary M., Sarah A., Elizabeth, and Rachel, of whom Samuel and Peter still live in Hohokus, while David and John are residents of Franklin.

Albert Zabriskie located in Paramus. He had a

son Albert, who also lived in Paramus, and was the father of nine children,—Garret A. L., Jacob, Albert, Stephen, Simeon, John, Adeline, Rachel, and Anna. Garret A. L. married Katy, daughter of Albert Westervelt, and removed to Hohokus, where he purchased land and located. His children were Margaret (Mrs. Benjamin Westervelt) and Albert G., who is the owner of the homestead and the only one residing in the township. Catherine became Mrs. John L. Storma, Rachel, Mrs. Jacob Snyder, and Adaline, Mrs. George Eeler. Another branch of the family is represented by Albert A. I., who is a son of John Zabriskie, and still another by Garret H., and yet another by John H. Zabriskie.

Adolphus Shuart settled on land in possession of the family during the Revolution. He was united in marriage to Catherine Ackerman, and had children,—John, Henry, William, David, Daniel, Isaac, and three daughters. John settled with Henry upon the homestead, the latter having married a daughter of John Sutherland, to whom were born children, nine in number. Of these, James, John H., George, and three daughters reside in the township.

The progenitor of the Goetschius family was Dominie Goetschius, familiarly known in the ecclesiastical history of the county. Among his descendants was Peter, who settled in that portion of the township known as Saddle River, and married a Miss Eckert. Their children were William, John, and four daughters. John was thrice married, and had children,—James R., John H., Hannah, Rachel, and Jacob. James R. is the only one of this number who resides in the township.

John Valentine came at an early day and located upon the farm now owned by his grandson, John J. May. He married Elizabeth Swinn, and had five children, all of whom were daughters. One married Jacob C. May, and still resides with her son upon the paternal estate, now owned by John J. May.

The Messenger family (formerly spelled Maysenher) are among the oldest in Hohokus, the first of the name having been Nicholas, who emigrated from Holland at a very early date, and, in company with Dederick Wanamaker, located in Bergen County. He purchased the land now owned by Peter P. Messenger, which was in an entirely uncultivated condition on his arrival. His children were a son, Conrad, and two daughters, the former of whom inherited and improved the land of his father. His wife was (probably) Margaret Van Winkle, who had children,—Nicholas, Peter, John, Michael, Conrad, and three daughters. Conrad, the first, died upon the homestead, and was succeeded in the ownership by his son, Peter, who married Sarah Peterson, and had children,—Peter P., Margaret (Mrs. Benjamin Post), and Susan (Mrs. John Carlow). Peter P. is now the possessor of the paternal estate and the only survivor. He has three children, all of whom reside with their father.

Dederick Wanamaker, who is already mentioned,

in company with Nicholas Messenger, left his native Holland, and purchased a tract embracing six hundred and forty acres in Bergen County, on a part of which he settled. His four sons were Christian, Conrad, Adam, and Peter. Christian intermarried with the Shuart family, and had children,—Richard, Adolphus, and one daughter. The former married Margaret Fox, of Mahwah, and had children,—Christian, Henry, and four daughters. Henry married Anna Bogert, and was the father of two children, Richard and Rachel. The latter became Mrs. Edward Salyer, and resides at East Orange, while Richard is the possessor of the homestead. Six generations have in succession been reared upon this land. Another representative of the name in the township is James S. Wanamaker, while still others reside near Hohokus Station.

The earliest member of the Winter family was John, who formerly resided at Tappan, Rockland Co., and had children,—Abram, Andrew, and Sarah (Mrs. Jacob J. Hopper). Andrew, who lived upon the homestead, married a daughter of Garret Hopper. He had children,—Andrew, John, Margaret (Mrs. John Christie), Maria (Mrs. James Sufferin), Lavina (Mrs. Hopper), and Sallie A. (Mrs. Albert Zabriskie). Of this number the only survivors are Andrew and Mrs. Zabriskie.

The Fox family may with justice claim association with the pioneers of the township. The progenitor of the family had five sons,—Stephen, David, Tinus, Jacob, and John. David and Jacob had homes in Hohokus, the latter of whom has two sons still residents of the township, while a son of David resides on the Rockland County line. John removed to Canada, where members of his family were conspicuously known in connection with the "spirit-rapping seances" given by the Fox sisters.

Abraham Van Horn, a former resident of New York, removed to the township and settled upon the Ramapo road. Among his numerous offspring were Hopper and William Van Horn, who reside in Hohokus. Abram Van Horn was at an early day owner of a large portion of the Ramapo Mountain.

David Christie during the Revolutionary war resided upon land now occupied by J. D. Christie. Among his children was James, a school-teacher during the war, Peter, William, and David D. The latter married Irene Haring, of Tappan, and had children,—David, John, James D., Elizabeth, and Bridget, of whom James D. is the only resident of Hohokus.

Christian R., the grandson of John, and the son of David, resides upon the land of his father. Abram, the son of Richard, and David, the son of John, and grandson of David, also live in the township.

William Conklin was a former resident of Tappan, and removed to Hohokus while some portions of the township were yet in a primitive condition. With him came sons,—Benjamin, David, and William, all of whom found homes in the township. William, whose death occurred in Hohokus, was interred in the Ramapo

Church burial-ground. None of the family of David survive. William had a family of nine daughters and three sons, of whom John W. and Jane (Mrs. John Young) reside in the township. Another representative of the name is Albert, son of Elijah Conklin, deceased.

The pioneer of the Dater family was Abram, who settled upon land now owned by Henry Wentzel, and had sons,—Abram, Henry, and Adam. Adam became owner of the paternal acres, and married Mary Young. Their children were John, Abram, Jacob, Henry, and two daughters, Ann Eliza, who became Mrs. Aaron Garrison, and Martha, who married Henry J. Ryerson. Adam resided in the township until his death, when his son, John Y., succeeded to the estate.

The name of Ramsey is associated intimately with the development of the township. The first member of this family was William, who emigrated either from Ireland or Scotland, and located one mile west of the village of Ramsey's. He soon after became a British soldier, and fought in Canada against the French, but died from exhaustion on the return march. His children were John, William, Peter, Martin, Rachel, Catherine, Margaret, and Maria. Peter married Jane Ryerson, and had children,—William, James, Peter, and Maria. Of this number Peter was united in marriage to Elizabeth Christie, and had children,—Peter, John, David, and William. But two, David and Peter, now reside in Hohokus. John is a resident of Paterson, and William of Newark. David, the son of William Ramsey, also resides in the township.

The Bamper family are among the oldest in Hohokus, on their arrival having purchased land and at once occupied a position of influence in the vicinity. They are still represented by the families of Garret H. and J. Bamper. The Van Gelders are also associated with an early period, as are the Powells, the Quackenbushs, the Ponds, the Youngs, and the Westervelts.

Schools.—The township has eight school buildings, with a valuation of fourteen thousand six hundred dollars, and a seating capacity for five hundred and eighty-seven children. The territory is divided into eight school districts, named and numbered as follows: Hohokus, No. 54; Allendale, No. 55; Ramsey's, No. 56; Ramapo Valley, No. 57; Mahwah, No. 58; Upper Saddle River, No. 59; Masonicas, No. 60; and Riverdale, No. 62. Hohokus District, the first of these, is located partly in Franklin and partly in Hohokus, the building being in the latter township. A very rudely built and furnished school-house sufficed until 1856, which was erected by subscription. An effort was ultimately made to change the location and erect a new building, which met the usual opposition. The old one was sold, and the proceeds of the sale, added to a donation of five hundred dollars and land for the purpose, together with a tax of five hundred dollars levied upon the district, secured the desired object. The building is of wood, one story in height, twenty-

eight by thirty feet in dimensions, and very completely furnished. It is pleasantly located in the village of Hohokus, on the avenue leading to the Paramus Church. Until 1870 the school was maintained by a tuition fee of one dollar per quarter, but is now entirely free. The present instructor is S. Frisby.

Allendale District also occupies the southern portion of the township, the first building for school purposes, familiarly known as the "Old Red School-house," half a mile below the Allendale depot, having been erected in 1826. Previous to this two buildings had been used for school purposes, this being necessary for the accommodation of the children. During the year above mentioned it was resolved by the inhabitants to erect a structure, which is said to have been a one-story frame building, sixteen by twenty-four feet in dimensions, with conveniences similar to those provided at that time. Desks were arranged around the room, with long benches devoid of backs, on which the luckless urchin was doomed to sit from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. The first board of trustees embraced John G. Ackerman, John G. Ackerson, and Albert A. Garrison, who employed Isaac Demarest as their earliest teacher.

Many anecdotes are related of the teachers of that day, all of whom made frequent applications of the birch upon refractory pupils, and some of whom were more renowned for harsh discipline than for scholastic attainments. Among the names of former teachers in this district are the following: Henry H. Van Derbeck, James A. Ackerman, who was first a pupil and later became instructor, John Binder, son of the Governor-General of the island of Antigua, and Miss Mary Geroe, now Mrs. Jacob Oatman, of Paterson. The old building did good service until 1862, when the residents of Allendale District determined upon the erection of a new edifice. The present building, the result of their enterprise, was occupied for school purposes the same year. It is located one-quarter of a mile from the depot, is twenty-five by thirty-five feet in dimensions, adorned with belfry and blinds, and surrounded by shade-trees. The property is valued at two thousand dollars, and though excellent in all its appointments, is hardly adequate in size to the needs of the district. The present teacher is J. Alfred Ackerman.

Ramsey District is located in the central portion of the township, and derives its name from the thriving village of Ramsey, on the Erie Railroad. There are no authentic facts regarding this district previous to 1840. In that year a wooden structure, sixteen by twenty feet in size, was erected on the highway, and used until 1874, when it was condemned by the county superintendent and the present commodious edifice reared in its stead. This building is twenty-five by forty-five feet in dimensions, one story high, with belfry, attractive in appearance, and well furnished. Its valuation is five thousand dollars. The scholars

find ample room, one hundred and eighty being comfortably seated. The present instructors are H. G. Van Gelder and Genetta Romaine.

Ramapo Valley District lies in the northwest portion of the township, the present school building having been erected in 1855. It is pleasantly located in the beautiful Ramapo Valley, and has a seating capacity for fifty pupils, the property being valued at eight hundred dollars. The present teacher is Miss Adah H. Corliss.

Mahwah District lies in the northern portion of the township, and recalls 1847 as the period of erection of its present school building. This is eighteen by twenty-six feet in dimensions, one story high, and has by late repairs been made comfortable, though a new structure is much needed in this district. The property has been a deservedly small valuation. The present instructor is Wm. H. McClure.

Upper Saddle River is partly in Washington and partly in Hohokus, the school being in the latter township. No records of its early history are extant. The year 1853 is recalled as the date of construction of the present building, which is pleasantly located on the Valley road. It is a frame building, twenty-two by thirty-three feet in dimensions, one story high, and when first erected was neither complete or modern in its equipments, the seats for the children being of slabs. In 1873 it was repaired, more comfortably furnished, and is now a convenient and acceptable school-house. The common English branches are taught, though a frequent change of teachers has prevented any degree of progress among the pupils. The property has a valuation of two thousand five hundred dollars, its capacity being limited to seventy-five children. The teacher is J. Edgar Waite.

Masonicas District is also in the northern portion of the township, and was formed in 1820, through the exertions of Mr. Adolphus Stuart, who, in connection with Mr. Garret Litchhault and Mr. John Straut, were builders of the school-house. It is sixteen by twenty-four feet in dimensions, and is constructed of stone, but with no pretensions to architectural beauty. The furniture originally consisted of a continuous desk on three sides of the room and slab seats. The teacher was provided with a chair having a bark seat and high back, in front of which stood a small desk of common oak plank. Among the equipments of the pedagogue was a stout birch rod, which he daily found a useful adjunct in his labors. This school was first opened by Peter Herring, who was succeeded by Jeremiah Mandigo, after which Peter Mabie, William Henion, James Furman, and Edward Murray in turn had charge. The hours of study were at first from sunrise to sunset, but were in 1828 changed and the present system adopted, beginning at nine A.M. and closing at four P.M. The rod was the favorite resort of the teacher at this early day, and the dull pupil felt its severity no less than his refractory neighbor. The teacher received a stipulated sum per quar-

ter for each scholar and board, spending a week at the house of each patron. The old building was condemned in 1852; a plot of ground was purchased of Conrad Straut, and the present edifice erected. It is a frame structure, twenty by twenty-four feet in size, one story high, and will seat comfortably forty-two pupils. It is still antique in all its appointments, and though some improvements have been made, it cannot be classed among the model school buildings. Miss Agnes Terhune is the present teacher.

Riverdale is a new district, formed from Districts Nos. 52 and 57, in 1874, by E. E. Vreeland, then county superintendent. The earliest school within the bounds of this district was held in a vacant dwelling within a few rods of the present building.

The first teacher was David Mandeville, who possessed all the requisites of his profession with the exception of a mild temper. On one occasion he severely punished a pupil of the gentler sex, who afterwards became his partner in life. In 1812 the school was held one mile farther to the south, in a kitchen, and later in a turning-shop, the first school building having been erected in the present District No. 52.

The schools in Districts Nos. 52 and 57 being more than four miles apart, with many children in this territory who were unable to attend on account of the distance, application was made, and the district formed as stated above. The present building is a frame structure, with vestibule, and located near the division line. It is Gothic in design, and substantially constructed. The upper room is used for school purposes, while the lower apartment, having been furnished by private subscription, is used for religious worship. The present teacher is Mrs. Kate Hopper. The whole number of children in the various districts of Hohokus is 827. The township receives as her share of the interest of the surplus revenue fund, \$141.18; of the State appropriation, \$250.09; of the State school tax, \$3318.92; making a total of \$3710.14 from all sources.

Early Highways.—Information regarding the earliest highways of the township is neither ample nor specific. One of the oldest is the Island road, which passed through Hoppertown, and running north and northwest, pursued its course to Rockland County.

The Ramapo road may be described as nearly following the course of the Ramapo River, on the west border of the township, diverging at points from the stream and passing into Rockland County.

Another highway is known as the Ridge road, which began at Ramsey's, and follows a westerly, then a northwesterly course, and traverses the northwest portion of the township.

The Franklin turnpike follows nearly the course of the Erie Railroad, passing through Hohokus, Alledale, and, east of Ramsey's, on to Mahwah. The following are the present overseers of highways:

District.

- No. 1.....Isaac Ackerman.
 " 2.....Corinus Quackenbush.
 " 3.....Garret Ackerman.
 " 4.....John W. Bogert.
 " 5.....John A. Zabriskie.
 " 6.....Andrew Esler.
 " 7.....Abram Smith.
 " 8.....Joseph Terwileger.
 " 9.....Geo. A. Du Baun.
 " 10.....Andrew Hopper.
 " 11.....John McElroy.
 " 12.....Cornelius Quackenbush.
 " 13.....James H. Crow.
 " 14.....E. C. Straut.
 " 15.....Martin Litchult.
 " 16.....George Sullivan.
 " 17.....Jacob Crouter.
 " 18.....Andrew J. Winter.
 " 19.....A. A. Banta.
 " 20.....Wm. Van Horn.
 " 21.....R. J. Wanamaker.
 " 22.....Wm. E. Conklin.
 " 23.....David P. Ramsey.
 " 24.....Henry R. Wanamaker.
 " 25.....John Stuart.
 " 26.....James R. Goetschius.
 " 27.....Isaac Halstead.
 " 28.....A. A. Ackerman.
 " 29.....Jacob P. Young.
 " 30.....John A. Garrison.
 " 31.....Thomas Myers.
 " 32.....Andrew M. Henlon.
 " 33.....Jacob Van Derbeek.

District.

- No. 34.....Albert J. E. Zabriskie.
 " 35.....Samuel Beckley.
 " 36.....M. D. White.
 " 37.....Andrew Van Emburgh.
 " 38.....John L. Youmans.
 " 39.....E. F. Carpenter.
 " 40.....Garret Van Gelder.
 " 41.....N. B. Kukuck.
 " 42.....George F. Hosey.
 " 43.....Abram G. Ackerman.
 " 44.....John A. Smith.
 " 45.....John J. Mowerson.
 " 46.....Peter Konight.
 " 47.....Daniel Anthony.
 " 48.....Wm. Sindle.
 " 49.....John Van Horn.
 " 50.....David W. Valentine.
 " 51.....John Y. Dater.
 " 52.....J. H. Stuart.
 " 53.....Peter Bartolph.
 " 54.....Levi Hopper.
 " 55.....Daniel Hink.
 " 56.....James Butler.
 " 57.....John Degroat.
 " 58.....Paul Hetzel.
 " 59.....John A. Van Blarcom.
 " 60.....P. P. Ramsey.
 " 61.....Wm. Slack.
 " 62.....Peter D. T. Banta.
 " 67.....Stephen Van Blarcom.
 " 68.....James N. Bogert.
 " 69.....Isaac Ramsey.

Organization.—The act organizing the township of Hohokus reads as follows:

"AN ACT to set off from the township of Franklin, in the county of Bergen, a new township, to be called the township of Hohokus."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of the township of Franklin, in the county of Bergen, that lies north of the following line: beginning at the Saddle River Creek, at the upper end of Daniel Perry's mill-pond, opposite the course of the road leading from the Saddle River road to Fairfield; thence a straight course to said road; thence along the middle of said road until it intersects the road leading from New Prospect to Paramus; thence across said road, the course of the aforementioned road, direct to the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad; thence along said railroad northerly to the Hohokus Brook; thence along said Hohokus Brook westerly until it crosses the public road leading from Campgaw to Paterson, at the upper end of John Halsted's mill-pond; thence westerly along the line, between lands of Andrew G. Ackerman, Abram J. Hopper, Henry Sturt, Conrad Sturt, and Peter H. Pulls on the north, and Lewis Youmans and others on the south, to the middle of the road leading from Wycoff to Campgaw, at the southeasterly corner of lands of Peter H. Pulls; thence westerly along the middle of said road to the division line between lands of Henry B. Winter and Daniel Thomas; thence a straight course to the middle of the Yaupoh road, north of the house of David Bertholf, at the intersection of the mountain road leading from Wynockle; thence a northerly course through the Ramapo Mountain, parallel with the New York State line, to the line between the counties of Bergen and Passaic, shall be and the same is hereby set off into a separate township, to be called and known by the name of the township of Hohokus, in the county of Bergen."

It was also enacted that the township of Hohokus should hold its first annual meeting on the day appointed by law for holding the annual township meetings in other townships in the county of Bergen, at the house of John W. Ramsey, at Mount Prospect, in said township of Hohokus.

This act was approved Feb. 5, 1849.

Civil List.—The following is a list of the principal township officers since 1849:

Freeholders, 1849, James S. Wanamaker; 1850-52, Elijah Conklin; 1849, John G. Ackerman; 1850-51, Abraham Van Horn; 1852, Jacob I. De Baun; 1853-54, 1861-64, Peter P. Ramsey; 1853, John W. Ramsey; 1854, Abraham Ackerman; 1856-58, 1868-70, Aaron Ackerman; 1856-58, John A. Winter; 1859-60, Andrew Van Buskirk, David P. Ramsey; 1861-63, Andrew N. Hopper; 1864, 1866, Thomas Henyon; 1866-67, Jacob H. Bamber; 1867-69, Garret H. Van Horn; 1870-71,

1873-76, Aaron H. Westervelt; 1872, Henry P. Wannamaker; 1876-78, Cornelius Folly; 1879-81, John E. Hopper.

Township Clerks, 1849-51, Peter P. Ramsey; 1850-52, Peter Ward; 1853, Richard H. Wannamaker; 1854-56, Isaac J. Storms; 1856, Henry R. Wannamaker; 1857-59, Jacob P. Herring; 1860, Abram H. Ackerman; 1861-63, 1876-77, John A. Garrison, Jr.; 1864-66, John W. Bogert; 1867-69, 1879-81, John Q. Voorhels; 1870, Andrew J. Winter; 1871-73, John G. Ealer; 1874, Albert W. Conklin; 1878, Daniel S. Wannamaker.

Assessors, 1849-51, Abram H. Lydecker; 1850, Edward Salyer; 1852-54, John Young; 1855, Abram A. Van Riper; 1856-58, John W. House; 1859, Christian W. Christie; 1860, Albert G. Lydecker; 1861, George W. Whitley; 1862, Abram Garrison; 1863-65, Isaac J. Storms; 1866-68, John E. Hopper; 1869, Albert A. Lydecker; 1870, John W. Bogert; 1871, David A. Fell; 1872-73, Matthew D. White; 1874-76, Stephen J. Terhune; 1876-78, James Stuart; 1879-81, William H. Murray.

Collectors, 1849-51, George Ealer; 1852-54, Richard Christie; 1855-57, John W. Ramsey; 1858-60, Elijah Conklin; 1860, 1862-63, Andrew Winter; 1864-66, Garret H. Van Horn; 1867-69, John H. Henlon; 1870, John Q. Voorhels; 1871-73, Levi Hopper; 1874-76, John V. B. Henlon; 1877-79, George I. Ryerson; 1880-81, W. E. Conklin.

Surveyors of Highways, 1849-51, Richard Christie, Nicholas Heming; 1852-53, James Crouter; 1852, James V. B. Terwilliger; 1853-54, 1857-58, Martin Litchult; 1854-56, John P. Goetachius; 1855, Jacob S. De Baun; 1856-58, Peter Howard; 1857-58, John H. Terhune; 1869-80, Daniel C. Bush, Garret Ackerman; 1861-63, John V. B. Henlon, William W. Way; 1864-66, James Bertholf; 1864-66, 1874-77, David J. Carrough; 1867-70, John A. Garrison, Jr., Peter G. Powel; 1871-72, Peter G. Ramsey; 1872-73, John J. Morrison; 1873-74, Peter T. Banta; 1875-77, James Bartolph; 1878-81, William W. Packer; 1878-80, John E. Fox; 1881, Lewis H. May.

Superintendents of Schools, 1849-50, Dulois Hasbrook; 1851-53, Cornelius Mable; 1854, 1856-57, Peter W. Bogert; 1855, Charles A. Bremner; 1858-60, John A. Terhune; 1861-65, Albert S. Zabriskie; 1866, James A. Ackerman. After which the office of township superintendent of schools was abolished, and a county superintendent appointed with jurisdiction over all school territory in the county.

Villages and Hamlets.—The most important of the villages in the township is Ramsey's, so named from Peter J. Ramsey, the original owner of the land. It was sold after his decease, about the year 1854, at commissioners' sale, to William J. Pullis, the tract disposed of embracing sixty acres. Mr. Pullis resold twenty-two acres to John Y. Dater, of Hohokus township, with whose advent an era of enterprise dawned upon the locality. Mr. Dater at once began the erection of buildings, and opened a store for the sale of general merchandise, adding to this an extensive supply of coal and building materials. The earliest structure was of brick, and is still standing. At nearly the same time a hotel was erected by David W. Valentine, which was consumed by fire, and the present Fowler House built upon the site. Mr. Dater next erected a building for the manufacture of carriages and sleighs, for a long period did a thriving business, and ultimately leased to M. B. Deyoe, the present occupant. William J. Pullis then built a store, of which his son is now the proprietor.

A station had been established on the completion of the Ramapo and Paterson (now the Erie) Railroad, which was called Ramsey's, and a post-office was also located here by the government, with Albert G. Lydecker as the first postmaster, and John Y. Dater as his successor. As the location became more favorably known, capital flowed into the embryo village, residences were erected, business increased, and Ram-

sey's took its place among the growing towns of the county. It has since that time slowly but surely maintained its progress. There are now two stores, kept by George I. Ryerson & Bro. and James Pullis; two carriage-factories, owned by Harrison Bull and M. B. Deyoe; one hotel, of which Frank Fowler is proprietor; three churches, a large and flourishing school, and other minor business enterprises.

The hamlet of Hohokus, formerly known as Hoppertown, from the fact of its early settlement by the Hopper family, is situated in the extreme southeastern portion of the township. It takes its name, as does the township, from the brook on which it is located, which furnishes a superior water-power, on which the factories elsewhere described are located.

The spot has some historic interest attaching to it from the fact of its being the residence of the widow of Col. Provost, to whom Aaron Burr offered his hand. The residence, quaint in appearance, and embowered in shade, is still standing. Hohokus is one of the stations on the Erie Railroad, and has two stores, kept by G. H. Bamper and S. H. Vreeland, and a drug-store by A. H. Bender. G. J. Keiser is the postmaster.

Allendale is a hamlet of comparatively modern growth, and rather a place of residence than a centre of business importance. It is a station on the Erie Railroad, and was named from Col. Allen, one of the engineers engaged in the construction of the railroad. The land was first owned by John Lauback and Powlis Van Houten, and descended to their heirs, among whom were James and Henry Mallison, who embarked in manufacturing and for a while were actively engaged in commercial ventures. There are now two stores, kept by Richard Ackerman and Smith Roswell, the latter of whom is also station agent and postmaster. There are also two churches and a flourishing school located at this point.

The land in the vicinity of Mahwah, which is also located on the Erie Railroad, was originally owned by Andrew Winter, by whom it was inherited from John Winter. The Ramapo and Paterson (now the Erie) Railroad purchased land, erected a station, and christened it Mahwah. Aside from its railway connections it has little significance. There is a hotel located here owned by Andrew Hagaman, and a store, of which John Winter is proprietor.

Darlington, a settlement on the banks of the Ramapo River, in the western portion of the township, was formerly the site of the nickel-works of the Dickinson Manufacturing Company, which made it the scene of much business activity. With the removal of this enterprise to a more convenient location departed all the glory of the once thriving hamlet. Mr. Darling, from whom the point was named, owns here an extensive stock-farm.

Churches.—Ramapo Reformed Dutch Church, were its early and later history accessible, would prove a valuable acquisition to the ecclesiastical lore of the town-

ship. It was doubtless established as early as the beginning of the present century, or possibly before, and has been the place of worship of successive generations who resided in the vicinity and espoused the faith of this denomination, having formerly been familiarly known as the "Island Church." Stated services are maintained, though the congregation is at present without a pastor. The present consistory are Peter Messenger, John E. Fox, David Valentine, and Andrew J. Winter. A Sunday-school with fifty scholars, of which Andrew J. Winter is superintendent, convenes on Sabbath morning. The pastor last settled over the congregation was Rev. Wm. H. Nasholds. The cemetery adjoining the church is of equal antiquity, and is the place of sepulture of many of the old families of the congregation.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Hohokus has always been designated as the "New Prospect Church," from the fact that in 1797, and for many years after, it was part of the New Prospect circuit. This circuit was so extended as to require six weeks for the preachers to visit each appointment once, even while holding three services on Sabbath, and also services on alternate days of the week.

For a long time the New Prospect Society had no stated place of worship, but convened in the houses or barns of its members. The present edifice was erected in 1867, and is located a half-mile from Hohokus Station, in a region of farms and country-seats. It will accommodate with comfort six hundred people, and is attractively and even beautifully finished throughout, the interior being of chestnut with stained-glass windows and tastefully frescoed walls. The indebtedness on the edifice is entirely liquidated. The difficulty of obtaining the records renders it impossible to give the pastors in succession. The present incumbent is Rev. Elbert Clement.

The Archer Memorial Chapel is located at Allendale, and is a part of the New Prospect charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was erected in 1876 by O. H. P. Archer, of New York, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, is completely furnished with bell, heater, organ, etc., and will seat comfortably two hundred and twenty-six people. Services are held on Sabbath evenings, when a large congregation convenes for worship. A prosperous Sunday-school is also connected with this society.

The True Reformed Church at Ramsey's was organized on the 24th of May, 1824, and was the outgrowth of a separation from the Reformed (Dutch) Church. The causes of this departure from the parent church will not be deemed as of essential importance in a history of this character, and are therefore not given. The following persons who left the original body placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the True Reformed Church of America: Rev. James D. Demarest, V.D.M., David Valentine and wife, David Christie and wife, Peter S. Bush and wife, Henry F. Forte and wife, John I. Post and wife, Peter Haring

and wife, John J. Post and wife, John A. Ackerman and wife, William Emmet and wife, David C. Christie and wife, Matthew Dougherty, Jacob Mitchel and wife, Widow Jemima Van Rhoder, Widow Margaret Wanamaker, Widow Isabella Donaldson, David Meyers and wife, Jacob Valentine, Elizabeth Christie, James P. Ramsey, Mrs. Abram Van Roda, Mrs. Charles Townsend,—making a total of thirty-six members.

During the year 1826 a church building was erected one mile from Ramsey's Station, on the road leading to Darlington. Here regular worship was maintained until 1868 (a period of forty-two years), when the inconvenience of the location caused a change to be suggested. Ground was partly purchased, and the remainder donated in the village of Ramsey's, and an edifice erected which, together with furniture, cost five thousand dollars. This was dedicated in the year of its completion. During the year 1875 the walls were frescoed, a new and effective heating apparatus added, and a new chandelier and an organ presented by Mrs. John Y. Dater. Several gentlemen in the congregation contributed liberally towards beautifying the edifice, which is now free of debt. It has a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty persons. The Rev. James D. Demarest, the first pastor, labored alternately between this church and the one at Monsey until 1855 or 1856, and at a ripe old age retired from the ministry. Rev. John Y. De Baun next received a call from the same churches, and continued as pastor during a period of four years and six months, when a larger field was opened to him at Hackensack. The church was then served by supply and by stated supply, the Rev. Isaac J. De Baun officiating until 1875. In April of that year Rev. Samuel I. Vanderbeck received and accepted a call, and has continued his ministrations since that period, preaching both morning and evening. The church has a present membership of fifty-one, with an average attendance of one hundred persons.

A prosperous Sabbath-school, embracing seventy-five names upon its roll, convenes on Sabbath morning prior to the service.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, at Ramsey's, was organized under the auspices of Rev. E. De Yoe, on the 1st of February, 1867. Soon after a committee consisting of James N. Bogert, George Hosey, Henry R. Wanamaker, J. W. Valentine, Martin Litchhult, David Carlough, and Charles A. May were appointed to secure a building lot and erect thereon a church edifice. In the fall of 1867 a lot was secured of David Valentine, and the plan of the church having been drawn by Henry Rehling, work was begun by excavating for the foundation and basement. The contract for the erection and completion of the building was awarded in March, 1868, to Mr. Rehling, but, owing to delay in securing the lumber, operations were not begun until the fall of that year.

The corner-stone was laid Sept. 12, 1868, with ap-

propriate religious services, Rev. Henry A. Pohlman, D.D., of Albany, having preached the sermon in the house of David Valentine, and Rev. L. D. Wells, of Saddle River, together with Revs. Demarest and Van Benschoten, of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, took part in the services.

During the year 1869 the basement was so far completed as to make it useful for the holding of regular services. On the 25th of March of the same year the following officers were elected, who, with their successors, were to constitute the Council, in accordance with the polity of the Lutheran Church, and at the same time, according to the laws of New Jersey, they were to constitute the board of trustees:

Martin Litchhult, James N. Bogert, David Carlough, and Thomas P. Ackerson, elders; Richard C. Straut, William S. Valentine, John A. Straut, and C. Quackenbush, deacons.

The church was dedicated on the 6th of September, 1871, Rev. E. Belfour, of Easton, Pa., preaching the sermon, and Rev. D. Kline, president of the Synod of New Jersey, together with Revs. William Julian, of Saddle River, J. R. Sykes, of Stewartville, and the pastor, taking part in the services. There were also present Revs. Johns, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Searles, of the Reformed (Dutch) Church. The cost of the edifice was nearly five thousand seven hundred dollars, all of which, with the exception of a debt of nine hundred dollars, was liquidated.

Rev. E. De Yoe, who was from the beginning pastor of this little flock, continued in that relation until February, 1878, after which the congregation was supplied occasionally until October of the same year, when Rev. L. A. Burrell became pastor, and remained until June 7, 1880. The church was then without a minister until June 1, 1881, when Rev. J. W. Lake, of Pennsylvania, received and accepted a call. The congregation was at first small, and from various sources help was extended, which resulted in the erection of the building. The worshipers gradually increased, until the number who were connected with the church since its first inception is two hundred and fourteen, while one hundred and sixteen children have been baptized. From the beginning a Sunday-school has been maintained, which is now in a promising condition. All the obligations of the society have been promptly liquidated, and but one hundred and eighty dollars of the old debt now remains unpaid. The present outlook is hopeful.

Ground upon which to erect the Roman Catholic Church was given by John Jacob Zabriskie in 1864, the society having been organized and the church erected under the care of Father McNulty. He was succeeded by Father Dennis, and he by Father Hends, of Paterson, the present pastor. Services are held each Sabbath in summer, and on alternate Sundays in winter. The trustees of the church are John Ray, John Gradin, and Mrs. Cameron. A burial-ground with many imposing tablets adjoins the church.

The Mission Chapel of the Epiphany, Allendale, is the fruit of good seed planted by gentle and faithful hands. In January, 1872, Mrs. Stephen Cable, moved with compassion for the lambs without a shepherd, opened her house for a Sunday-school. On Epiphany Sunday, twelve days after Christmas, the good work was begun, fifteen scholars and six teachers being present. The names of the teachers were Mrs. James Reading, a communicant of Christ Church, Ridgewood, and a daughter of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J., Mr. J. Reading, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Miss Powell, and Miss Southwick. The school soon increased to seventy scholars, and other teachers enlisted, Mr. C. Conner and Miss Conner among the first. The enterprise enlisted the support of all Christian people, and friends aided the good work.

The following summer a barn was fitted up comfortably, and the school increased in favor. The contributions for the Sunday-school amounted in two years to one hundred and sixty-four dollars, and from 1872 to 1876 nearly seven hundred dollars were raised.

In September, 1873, the first service for public worship was held by the Rev. L. R. Dickinson. These services were continued at first monthly, and afterwards on alternate Sundays, and Hope Chapel, as it was then called, enjoyed the full service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The mission was placed in charge of the rector of Christ Church, Ridgewood, and during two years the faithful missionary horse did Sunday duty, driving to Ridgewood and returning, and then back again, a round of sixteen miles, that the flock might be fed in green pastures. Afterwards the Erie Railroad relieved him of this labor, and he rested, as a good Christian, from work. "Peace to his ashes."

In 1874, Mr. Daniel A. Smith became superintendent, and the school has ever since remained under his faithful care. The Christmas-tree has always been a regular feature of the Sunday-school. On Epiphany night the chapel is thronged with an eager multitude, carols are chanted, and ripe fruit falls from that bountiful tree into willing hands.

June 10, 1876, the chapel, built by earnest effort of young and old, aided by many friends, was opened by the minister in charge for divine service, which he continued every Sunday from that time.

June 25th, Bishop Odenheimer laid the cornerstone, and confirmed four persons. Nine hundred and seventy-two dollars were contributed for building and furniture, making in all sixteen hundred and sixty-one dollars. Mr. Smith was appointed lay reader under the minister in charge, and he unremittently attended upon his duties, coming from Brooklyn every Sunday and freely giving his services to the chapel.

The same faithful teachers have continued from the first, and the school still prospers, having a roll of fifty scholars, with library of two hundred and fifty volumes, under charge of Mr. George Rowland. A

beautiful banner, presented by Mrs. Pulis, of St. Luke's Church, New York, graces the chapel, and the infant class rejoices in another, the gift of Master Theodore Smith. On the Fourth of July, 1880, at an early communion service, the chapel-bell, bought by offerings of the class in charge of Mrs. Harris, was first rung. The same morning witnessed the confession of one who had long done what she could for this fold of the Good Shepherd.

In the chancel a beautiful memorial window bears the names of Edith and Floy Reading, two little lambs taken together to the arms of the Good Shepherd.

The total amount for building and other objects reported to May, 1881, is three thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars. The lot was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Cable.

The Reformed (Dutch) Chapel at Ramsey's was erected in 1876, the ground upon which it stands having been donated by Mrs. William Halstead. The congregation was organized and the building erected mainly through the efforts of Messrs. Jacob, Isaac, and Abram Halstead, Dr. Van Dyck, and others. It may be regarded as an outgrowth of the Ramapo Church, the distance of the latter making regular attendance upon its services inconvenient for many worshipers. The Sabbath-school, which is steadily maintained and of increasing interest, convenes every Sabbath.

A Methodist Episcopal Church is located on the eastern line of the township, in which services are regularly held, though no facts of interest regarding it are obtainable.

Manufacturing Interests.—On the Hohokus Brook are located the cotton-mills of C. A. and J. B. Wortendyke, which are furnished with both water- and steam-power. Forty hands are employed in this establishment, the product of the factory being warp and yarn. The material used is purchased in New York, which city, together with Philadelphia, also furnishes a market for the products of the mills. The superintendent of these mills is Horace Holcomb.

COTTON-MILLS OF JOHN ROSENCRANTZ.—The Rosencrantz mills were established as early as 1832 by Elijah Rosencrantz, and are also provided with both steam- and water-power. They were formerly operated by Pratt Brothers. In 1839, Elijah Rosencrantz became a partner in connection with his brother John, and in 1853 the former became sole owner. The mills are now exclusively owned by John Rosencrantz. Forty-two hands are employed, who are engaged in the manufacture of cotton warps. The mills are amply supplied with carding-machines, and with 2862 spindles. The average capacity is 3800 pounds per week, the material used being purchased in New York. Philadelphia affords a market for the products of the mills. Elijah Rosencrantz is the manager, and John Donahue the overseer.

PAPER-MILL OF WHITE & Co.—This mill was

established by John White in 1837, and has since that time been successfully operated by various members of the family. It is furnished by power from the Hohokus Brook, and also with an engine, when the supply of water is inadequate. Fifteen hands are employed, and tissue and manilla paper are the grades manufactured. The capacity of the mill is one thousand pounds per day. New York furnishes the material, and that city and Philadelphia find a market for the products of the mill.

CARRIAGE-FACTORY OF HARRISON BULL.—This manufactory is located in the village of Ramsey's, and was established by Mr. Bull in 1867, having been the second enterprise of its kind in this immediate locality.

Carriages and sleighs of all descriptions are made, eight men being employed in this department of labor. A demand for work of a superior order has enabled the proprietor to produce some of the best vehicles in the county, purchasers having been found in all parts of Bergen County as well as in New York. A shop for repairing and trimming is connected with the factory, as also a blacksmithing department. The present commodious building was erected in 1873.

CARRIAGE-FACTORY OF M. B. DEYOE.—This factory, which is located in the village of Ramsey's, was established by John Y. Dater in 1857, and at this early date did an extensive business in the manufacture of carriages, sleighs, and wagons of all kinds. It also embraced a shop where all varieties of blacksmithing was done. Mr. Dater conducted it for twelve years, after which it was leased to Harrison Bull, and ultimately passed into the control of Mr. Deyoe. All varieties of road vehicles are made, and blacksmithing connected with the trade is also done. Twelve men were formerly employed, and seven are at present constantly occupied in the various departments of industry.

The market for the wares of this factory is found in adjacent parts of the county.

Hon. Rodman M. Price.—The family to which the subject of this sketch belongs is of English extraction, and traces its origin in this country to three brothers, John, Samuel, and Robert, who first settled in Connecticut. They engaged extensively in shipping, owned vessels, and were well supplied with worldly goods. The brothers sailed in their own merchantmen, and maintained their shipping interest in New England until the loss of valuable cargoes by shipwreck compelled its abandonment, when they came to New Jersey and settled in the Walkkill Valley, Sussex Co. John soon after returned to Connecticut, where he adopted the life of a mariner, and was never afterwards heard of. Samuel and Robert remained in Sussex County, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. Zachariah, son of Samuel, was born Sept. 22, 1743, and married in 1772 Mary Depue, a lady of Huguenot extraction, who was born Oct. 20, 1754. He owned large tracts of

land in Sussex County, including the present site of the village of Lafayette, where he operated a flouring-mill, carding-mill, and distillery. He was an enterprising and successful business man, and furnished supplies in large quantities to the patriot army during the trying days of the Revolution. Francis, his brother, was also a man of commanding influence in his day, serving as a captain in the army of the Revolution, and in civil life as a justice of the peace for many years. The family is largely represented in Sussex County to this day, several of its representatives having filled positions of trust and responsibility in the county and State.

Of the twelve children of Zachariah and Mary (Depue) Price, Francis, father of our subject, was the eighth. He removed to the city of New York when quite young, received his early education from those well-known teachers, Levi Kidder, John Griscom, John Rutherford, and David Patterson. His father did not long remain a resident of New York, but purchased a farm at Weehawken, Bergen Co., N. J., on the Palisades, fronting the Hudson River, where he resided until his demise. He participated actively in political life, and represented Bergen County in the State Senate for several years. As a business man, he was energetic and successful, and sustained the reputation of an upright and honorable man. His wife was the daughter of Col. David McCamly, of Sussex County, a Revolutionary soldier of distinction, who contributed largely from his private purse to keep the regiment he commanded during that struggle in the field.

Rodman M. Price was born in the McCamly mansion, in Vernon township, Sussex Co., N. J., Nov. 5, 1818, and was the only son who grew to manhood. His early life was mostly spent on his father's estate in Sussex County. After the removal of the latter to New York City he attended the High School there, besides private classical schools of prominence, and after a preparatory course at the Lawrenceville (N. J.) Academy, entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton, 1834, sophomore class; half advanced, when, ill health preventing his pursuing his collegiate course, remaining there with his father, he afterwards entered the study of law in the office of N. Dane Ellingwood, of New York City. His time was very much divided between the study of his profession and the general business of his father, and he never applied for admission to the bar. During his study of the law he exhibited great taste and fondness for political subjects, and, his father being then in political life, he became an active member of the Democratic party at the age of eighteen, and addressed political assemblages. In 1840 he was sent as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, having previously been a member of several State Conventions.

At an early age Mr. Price was united in marriage to Matilda Sands, eldest daughter of Capt. Edward

Trenchard, United States navy, and a native of New Jersey. His marriage introduced him to a large circle of naval acquaintances. This association and his failing health led him to apply to President Martin Van Buren for the appointment of purser in the navy, and his appointment was readily and cheerfully made in November, 1840.

Mr. Price's first orders were to the steam-frigate "Fulton," Capt. Newton, employed on gun and target practice at Sandy Hook. After a year's service in the "Fulton," Capt. Newton and Mr. Price were detached and ordered to the new steam-frigate "Missouri." At the time, 1842, she and her sister-ship, the "Mississippi," were the largest steamships in the world, carrying the heaviest guns known at that time, and considered the finest specimens of steam naval architecture. The "Missouri" continued cruising on our own coast and in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico until 1843, when she was ordered to take Hon. Caleb Cushing, minister to China, to Alexandria, and on this voyage this noble ship was destroyed by fire the night after her arrival in the harbor of Gibraltar. His detention for several months at Gibraltar allowed him time to visit the African coast, where he was the guest of the Marquis of Lorne, now the Duke of Argyle, and participated in a hunting-party for wild boar on the African coast and in the south of Spain. When he left Gibraltar he had leave to travel in Europe, and consequently spent some time in Spain, France, and England, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the Spanish and French languages. Soon after his return he was sent to Pittsburgh on special duty, to disburse for the first iron steamship, the "Allegany," built by the government. Remaining there only a few months, he was ordered to join the sloop-of-war "Cyane," Capt. Mervine, and in August, 1845, sailed for the Pacific. A war with Mexico was then anticipated, and the early occupation of California in that event contemplated.

The "Cyane" joined the Pacific squadron, Com. J. D. Sloat, at Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, about six months after sailing from New York, having touched at Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, and Callao. Remaining only a few days at Mazatlan, she was ordered to the Sandwich Islands and Monterey, Cal., to leave a bearer of dispatches sent by the government to communicate with Capt. Fremont, then supposed to be in Oregon or California.

On returning to the squadron at Mazatlan, rumors existed that hostilities had occurred between the United States and Mexican troops on the Rio Grande, and the squadron sailed for Monterey, where it arrived on the 3d of July, and formal possession was taken of Upper California on the 7th day of July, 1846. Lieut. Edward Higgins, in charge of our flag to be raised on the occasion, landed from the same boat with Mr. Price; and it is an interesting historical fact that they manned the *halliards that ran up the flag which now floats over California*.

The business became so onerous to the prefect, with the only fee and reward of giving equal and exact justice, that on the arrival of the sloop-of-war "Warren," bringing the declaration of war made by the United States against Mexico, Mr. Price volunteered to carry it to Commodore Stockton, who had gone down the coast to subdue the Californians in arms at San Diego and Los Angeles. After this hazardous service he joined his ship, then at San Pedro, and under orders to go to the lower coast of Mexico and destroy the enemy's shipping in the Gulf of California and blockade Mazatlan and San Blas. After blockading several months, which was most exposed service, during the hurricane and rainy season on that coast, the "Cyane" returned to San Francisco for provisions, and found that the enemy had driven out our small garrison at Los Angeles, and were in possession of the southern part of Upper California. The "Cyane" was immediately ordered to San Diego, where Commodore Stockton was organizing and drilling his sailors to march upon Los Angeles; but, cut off from all resources by the enemy, the officers and crew of the "Cyane" went on shore, and were conspicuous in the battles of San Gabriel and the Mesa, which occurred in the land march of the naval expedition upon Los Angeles, and which restored the American supremacy in all Upper California, and gave peace to the whole country. After this the "Cyane" returned to the lower coast, and was present at the taking of La Paz and San José, Lower California, and San Blas and Mazatlan. Mr. Price was one of the American commissioners appointed to settle the terms of occupation of the city of Mazatlan, and urged as one of the conditions the abolition of the Alcabala duty, a tax levied upon every article brought into the city, and collected at the gates. This contributed to the maintenance of our force, for provisions and supplies came in abundantly, and made our occupation of the place acceptable to the Mexican people.

After taking Mazatlan, Commodore Shubrick, who had succeeded Stockton, desired to take Acapulco, but his force was not adequate to do it and hold the Mexican places then held and occupied.

In his intercourse with the officers there he found a decided opposition to the treaty just made, and a hope that it would not be ratified by our government. Fully impressed with these views, he became anxious to reach Washington before it was ratified, and with important dispatches he set out for that place, but arrived too late.

He was able to give much valuable information as to Upper California, and asserted that "California is capable of sustaining as large a population as the same extent of area anywhere on the Atlantic coast." This was considered very wild.

Mr. Price remained at home until the following December, during which time the discovery of gold placers was made, and there was every indication that a large emigration would go to California, and our

navy and army force had to be greatly increased in the Pacific.

It became desirable and important for the government to establish an agency in California to obtain all the money and necessary supplies required for the United States forces. From Mr. Price's knowledge of the Pacific and its resources, he was selected for this duty and given special instructions with extraordinary powers, which constituted him navy agent of the whole Pacific, the intention being to concentrate exchanges of the Pacific on New York, and, by his recommendation, to control all the gold and silver produced and shipped from the Pacific ports of all South America, Central America, and Mexico, by drawing government bills against it. He sailed under these orders, in December, 1848, for Chagres. Mr. Price found San Francisco greatly augmented in population, and the greatest activity, enterprise, and speculation prevailing. On his arrival he opened a government office, and gave strict attention to his official duties. He found that a few lots of land which he had purchased for a small sum at San Francisco the year before had become very valuable. The sale and improvement of these lands identified him with the growth and prosperity of the place, and in all matters of municipal concern he was consulted, and was elected a member of the first town council, or ayuntamiento, to organize a city government. His life during that period was characterized by the greatest amount of labor, during which time, by the enhanced value of his lands and the improvements he had put upon them, he became a very rich man. When the election took place for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which had been called by Gen. Riley, without any previous knowledge, Mr. Price found himself selected by an almost unanimous vote a member of the convention.

Mr. Price proved to be one of its most active, laborious, and influential members. The instrument which came from the united wisdom of this convocation was pronounced by Mr. Clay the best constitution that had yet been made for any of the States.

At the election which followed the framing of the constitution, Mr. Price was voted for for Congress, receiving almost the entire vote of San Francisco, Monterey, San Diego, Los Angeles, and the entire coast; and his election was conceded up to the day before the official account and return had to be made by the Secretary of State, when returns were filed overcoming Mr. Price's vote by a small number, and the certificate was given to Edward Gilbert. A change of the national administration occurring in March, 1849, Mr. Price was recalled from duty at San Francisco, and ordered to report at Washington, and he left San Francisco in January, 1850, having been in San Francisco ten months, a period of unparalleled excitement, high prices, prosperity, and growth. Mr. Price could have realized and brought away with him half a million of dollars made during

the time, including his early purchases, and his rents were more than one hundred thousand dollars per annum. It is a curious fact that the first meeting of the Masonic society in California was held in his office, and the first lodge was there organized. This society did great good. A hospital was organized and opened under its direction, and many a distressed brother received medical care and relief in a strange land away from home and friends. Upon the occasion of his leaving a public banquet was given him by the citizens of San Francisco. Public and private tokens of esteem and friendship were showered upon him before leaving, all of which were lost on his return.

Mr. Price had made his arrangements to resign his commission in the navy on his return to Washington, having formed a business house and copartnership with Mr. Samuel Ward, under the firm-name of Ward & Price, and Mr. Ward had preceded him to New York, and had there opened a banking-house to do business with California and Europe, Mr. Ward having previously been a member of the banking-house of Prime, Ward & King. Mr. Price was to furnish a large amount of capital. On his return he was detained several days at Chagres, a very unhealthy place, and anxious to leave it, he took the first steamer that left, which was bound to New Orleans, and going from there to Washington. He took the steamer Orlean St. John, and on the Alabama River she took fire and was burned, and more than half the people on board were lost. Mr. Price was barely saved by swimming, but all his effects were lost, including all his papers, private and public vouchers for disbursements on account of the government to a large amount, besides a very large amount of gold dust. This calamity seemed to presage his future losses and embarrassments, for his business affairs were unfortunate from that time.

From the loss of his accounts and vouchers a settlement had to be postponed with the Treasury Department until duplicates could be supplied from California, which was rendered difficult from the unsettled state of that country.

His old friends and neighbors, on his return, gave him a public reception and banquet at Jersey City. They had followed his successful and eventful career with deep interest, and gave him a generous and warm-hearted welcome; and in September of that year, 1850, only a few months after his return, he was nominated by the Democratic convention of the Fifth Congressional District for the Thirty-second Congress. Mr. Price accepted the nomination, and was elected by a majority of 170. During the period between his election and taking his seat, which was more than a year, he returned to California, and was warmly greeted by the authorities and his friends in San Francisco, as will appear from the following extract from the *Morning Post* of June 24, 1851:

"Of the many of our citizens who took an early

interest in the establishment of this city and the organization of its institutions, and who have returned among us after a visit to the older States, none have deserved or received a more cordial welcome than Rodman M. Price, Esq.

"Although of a school of politics opposed to those which it is our pride to represent, we shall hail in this newly-elected representative from New Jersey one who will outweigh all mere party considerations, and will insure one more true and well-informed friend of California in the councils of that general government to whose action at its next session we all look with so much interest."

Mr. Price's business had been managed disastrously in New York, and his property in California had diminished in value. Devastating fires had swept over the city twice during his absence. This prevented Mr. Price from making the arrangements that he had anticipated to liquidate all the claims against his firm, which was dissolved. Still he returned with a considerable sum of money, which was handed over to the creditors of his late house, and he looked forward confidently to the revenues of his California property relieving him from all embarrassments, as they were still very large. On this visit he again explored the country, and contrasted its growth and population with what it was when the American flag was first raised in July, 1846, only four years before. He also spent some time upon his rancho of San Geronimo, in Marin County, which he had greatly improved, and was at the time the most improved farm in the country. He returned just in time to take his seat as the youngest member in Congress in December. He was distinguished for the faithful and close attention to the interests of his constituents, and the prompt and ready attention he gave to their wants. He was successful in getting large appropriations for the improvement of the Passaic River, and also in getting some change in the tariff favorable to the interests of his constituents. As a representative in Congress, he advocated a distribution of public lands to the old Revolutionary States for educational purposes, and for the endowment of State insane asylums, and also for the homestead bill, granting land to actual settlers on the public domain, and opposed all grants of lands to railroads. He also prepared with great care and research a bill for a Pacific Railroad.

He was again nominated for Congress, and one of the most spirited and warmly-contested elections ensued that has ever taken place. The opposition nominated Mr. A. C. M. Pennington, who was elected. His friends at once said, "Well, if he can't go to Congress he shall be Governor next year."

At the next State Convention he was accordingly nominated for Governor, and Jan. 17, 1854, was inaugurated to serve three years.

The administration of Governor Price was eminently successful and satisfactory to the people of his State. His various and important recommendations



E. Miller



Wm. H. H. H. H.

and progressive views were carried out by the Legislature. He took the deepest interest in education, and devoted much time to this cause. In his inaugural address he says, "It is a truth that the greater the intelligence of the people the greater the safety of our republican institutions. Whilst we abjure a property qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise, we would make a fair educational standard to justify the right. Property must be accountable for the liberal education of every child. . . . Education is calculated to diminish crime, and is essential to the great principle of self-government. It is our pride to be first in intelligence, first in defense of State rights, and first in the defense of the Union." He recommended in the same address the establishment of teachers' institutes and a Normal School. They were both established on the most liberal basis during his term, and he had the gratification of seeing them both in successful operation. At the beginning of his administration his State was behind some of her sister-States in education, but at the termination her educational system was equal, if not superior, to any other State.

A geological survey was commenced by his recommendation upon the most thorough principle, and was prosecuted during his administration with great zeal and accuracy, and with much valuable development.

This survey was preceded by a topographical survey and good physical map, and a precise chemical analysis followed the examinations in the field. The details of the work were of such a character as to attract the attention of scientific persons generally, and by the law was under the entire direction of the Governor.

During his administration the question of general and special banks became a very exciting one in the Legislature; many old bank charters were about expiring, and they were unwilling to come under the general law and give security for their issues. Governor Price sustained the general law, and at one session vetoed more than thirty bank charters, but such was the power of the banks they were afterwards passed by a constitutional vote.

In the last year of his administration, his accounts remaining unsettled with the government from the loss of some vouchers and the suspension of others, a wide difference existed between the accounting officers of the Treasury and Governor Price, and each claimed a balance.

To adjust this difference it was necessary for the government to bring a suit, as Governor Price was prevented by law from suing the United States. The case came to trial in the United States District Court of New Jersey in March, 1856, and resulted in a verdict in favor of Governor Price. For the amount of the verdict and the large unadjudicated balance of his claim against the government he subsequently prosecuted with success before the Court of Claims.

During the whole of Governor Price's administra-

tion his messages showed his entire devotion to the distinctive doctrines of the Democratic party, and his conservative State rights, national union sentiments.

After the close of his administration as Governor he devoted himself to private business pursuits, and established the Weehawken ferry between New York and New Jersey, which he managed for a number of years. The property was at that time owned by Governor Price's father, and at the death of the latter, in 1864, was sold, his son settling up his estate. In 1861 Governor Price represented New Jersey at the Peace Congress at Washington. In 1862 he took up his residence on his beautiful estate of Hazlewood, on the Ramapo River, that has since continued to be his home. Here he now lives in the peaceful pursuit of husbandry, devoting himself to the advancement of improved agriculture, administering with peculiar grace the hospitalities of an elegant home, and enjoying the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

Col. Ezra Miller.—The subject of this sketch is of Scotch descent. His father, Ezra Wilson Miller, was the oldest of the four sons of the late Capt. Thaddeus Miller, of Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., and of Mary Elizabeth Webb, of Edinburgh, Scotland. His mother was Hannah Ryerson, only daughter of the late George Ryerson, a wealthy gentleman of Pompton, N. J. Both of Col. Miller's parents were possessed of abundant means, and, owing to ill health, his father engaged in no business except that of directing his employers in the management of his farm.

Col. Ezra Miller was born on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, on May 12, 1812, his parents occupying a quaint but richly-furnished farmhouse which still stands within plain view of and nearly opposite Fort Washington. Here he passed the first five years of his life. Subsequently the family removed to New York City, where they resided three years, and then to find a more healthy residence removed to Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Three years later they changed their residence to Flushing, L. I., where Ezra Miller grew to manhood, receiving a thorough English education. It was the design of his father that he should pursue the study of medicine, but the natural bent of his mind was in the direction of mathematical and mechanical investigation, to which he paid much attention, and which resulted in his becoming a successful civil, topographical, mechanical, and hydraulic engineer, a profession that he has followed more or less down to the present time.

On Sept. 23, 1833, Col. Miller enlisted in a company of horse artillery belonging to the Second Regiment, First Brigade, New York State Militia. After an honorable service of nearly six years, during which time he filled the various offices in the company, he was on the 5th of August, 1839, appointed adjutant of the regiment, and July 2d of the following year he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, in which ca-

capacity he served until July 4, 1842, when he was promoted to a full colonelcy and placed in command of the regiment.

In May, 1841, Col. Miller was united in marriage to Amanda, daughter of Capt. Seth Millar, of New York, and removed to Fort Hamilton, residing on the "Post place," adjoining the fort. While here he took a warm interest in the efficiency of the United States troops stationed at that point, and rendered material assistance to Lieut. Duncan, of the regular army, in command of Company A of United States artillery, and training his company successfully against the machinations of a superior officer at headquarters, who had for some cause conceived a dislike for the young commandant, and who sought to curtail his chances of success, in the decline of his military discipline, by depriving him of the use of the accustomed sum of money for the yearly renting of a field on which to drill his company. Col. Miller counteracted this influence by loaning Lieut. Duncan one of his meadows in which to drill his command. In the Mexican war, which followed shortly after, Duncan's battery took a very important part, and gave ample evidence of the great value of its perfect drill. It saved the army at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and throughout the campaigns of Taylor and Scott did the most effective service.

In the month of April, 1848, Col. Miller removed with his family to Rock County, in the State of Wisconsin, which had just been added to the union of States. There he engaged in surveying the United States and State lands, with his residence at the new town of Magnolia. He at once took a prominent and influential place in the community, and was elected to various county and town offices. For two terms he filled the office of justice of the peace with general acceptance. It is true that his unfailing good humor often led him to temper justice with mercy, but in the end the greater good was generally thereby accomplished. It was during his first term of office that a constable brought a prisoner before him on a warrant for assault issued by a justice of an adjoining town. The colonel, seated on a log in a grove near his house, listened to the constable's testimony against the prisoner, who was a peaceful man when not under the influence of liquor. On hearing the case the justice found it to be only a petty scuffle, the result of a too free use of liquor at a chopping-bee, and after administering a little good advice to the prisoner, at the same time receiving his promise to do better in the future, he dismissed the case, directing that the costs be paid by the constable, to which that functionary readily responded by pulling a flask from his pocket and treating the court.

The military reputation of Col. Miller followed him to the West, and on July 4, 1851, he was appointed by Governor Dewey to the colonelcy of the Eighth Regiment State Militia, a position which he filled during his residence in Wisconsin.

The following year (1852) he was elected a member of the State Senate from the Seventeenth District, comprising the county of Rock, then the most wealthy and populous, excepting Milwaukee, in the State. As a senator he served the State and his constituency with honor and fidelity, and was appointed by the Governor one of the managers of the State Institution for the Blind. After one term of faithful service as a representative he declined a renomination, as well as a remuneration for extra services rendered in behalf of certain local improvements. It was during Col. Miller's senatorial term that the celebrated trial of Judge Hubbel occurred, in which the former took an important part. For this and other duties an extra mileage was voted by both Houses, which Col. Miller opposed, and he was the only member who did not draw pay for the same, the amount still standing to his credit on the books of the State treasurer.

No great length of time had elapsed after the residence of Col. Miller in the West before his naturally inquiring mind led him to investigate the condition of affairs in that growing section, and to suggest changes and improvements that might conduce to its more rapid growth and development. His principal attention was directed to the railroad system of the country. He had been present at the birth of that system; had traveled in the first trains, when stage-coach bodies were placed upon trucks and run upon strap rails; when, in case of rain, the locomotive was housed and horses substituted; and when the construction of tracks, locomotives, and cars was in the most crude state. His acquaintance with these matters enabled him to perceive that improvements were necessary in order to facilitate transportation, making it reliable and expeditious between the seaboard and the far West; and he was not long in finding errors that needed correcting, particularly in the method of making up the passenger trains, which, though it might do for a speed of ten miles, or less, per hour, was dangerous to life at a greater speed.

The height of the first cars was two feet ten inches above the track, and the couplers were placed on a line with the sills, the buffers being on the same line, though separately constructed. Subsequent improvements, however, raised the coach and car bodies, rendering it advisable to combine both buffer and coupler in one, and place them beneath the platform and below the line of the sills,—which is the line of resistance to any longitudinal blow,—in order to admit of their coupling to the older cars. This depression of the line of resistance between the cars was the greatest error of the American system of making up trains, and led to that most fatal of all forms of railway accidents, telescoping. About the year 1853, while Col. Miller was engaged in the survey of portions of the Northwestern Railway, there were a number of accidents upon the great passenger lines, both East and West, in which cars were telescoped with fatal results, owing entirely to the errors mentioned. Col. Miller

also discovered that the oscillation of cars acting independently of each other, coupled as all of them were by slack links or chains, was one of the most fruitful causes of derailment, and that it could only be prevented by tension, or holding the cars firmly together; and the result of long years of labor and experiment on his part was the invention of what is now known as the "Miller Platform," a device that is now in general use on all the railroads of this country, and which is conceded to be the greatest life-saving invention ever placed upon rail, saving more than a thousand lives a year.

The result of Col. Miller's labors in behalf of safety in railway travel has been to greatly diminish the number of accidents, to put an end to telescoping and oscillation on all the railroads in the country, and to infuse a feeling of safety and comfort into the passenger, the employé, the manager, and the stockholder. He has in his possession a large collection of letters from presidents, managers, superintendents, master-mechanics, car-builders, conductors, and engineers, all of which bear ample testimony to the great value of these inventions.

Col. Miller has invented several other valuable improvements for various purposes. He has letters patent for his platforms in Russia, and has licensed that government to use them, and it is now a prominent feature of the national standard system of Russian railways. They are also used in nearly all countries, and will soon become the only system of making up trains. The colonel occupies a beautiful residence at Mahwah, Bergen Co., which his ingenious devices and excellent artistic taste have rendered one of the most beautiful rural homes in the United States. Here he loves to retire, away from the cares and anxieties of a large business, engaging in the cultivation and decoration of his lands, and by a spirit of enterprise benefiting the community in which he has located. Socially, he is the most affable of men, and his genial good nature and ready wit make him a welcome guest at many firesides. Occasionally he indulges in a European tour, where he studies the styles of architecture and other improvements of the Old World.

A gentleman who has been intimate with the colonel since his boyhood says of him, "The colonel is one of the most genial and social of men, approachable to all, frank, truthful, honest, faithful, and exceedingly generous and charitable, and while his Scotch blood fires quickly at an attempt to wrong him, he is calm and forgiving."

Col. Miller and his wife, who, like himself, is hale and active, have five children, three sons and two daughters, viz.: Ezra Wilson, Jordan Gray, Dr. Frank W., Amanda Josephine, wife of M. L. Hinman, of Dunkirk, N. Y., and Hattie M., wife of J. H. Van Kirk, of New York. All are married and settled in life, and have apartments especially provided for them at the spacious residence of their parents when visiting "home."

CHAPTER XLVII.

ORGANIZATION OF PASSAIC COUNTY.

Boundaries.—The county of Passaic was organized by an act of the Legislature passed on Feb. 7, 1837. Its boundaries are thus defined in the act:

"All those parts of the counties of Essex and Bergen contained within the following boundaries and lines: beginning at the mouth of Yantecaw or Third River, at its entrance into the Passaic River, being the present boundary of the township of Acquackanonk; running thence northwesterly along the course of the line of the said township to the corner of said line, at or near the Newark and Pompton turnpike; thence in a straight line to the bend of the road below the house now occupied by John Freeman, in the township of Caldwell, being about one and a half miles in length; thence to the middle of the Passaic River; thence along the middle of said river to the middle of the mouth of the Pompton River, by the two bridges; thence up said river along the line between Bergen and Morris Counties to Sussex County; thence along the line between Sussex and Bergen Counties to the State of New York; thence easterly along the line between the two States to the division line between the townships of Pompton and Franklin; thence along said line dividing said townships and the townships of Franklin and Saddle River, to where it intersects the road commonly called Goetschius' lane; thence down the centre of said road or lane to the Passaic River; thence down the middle of the Passaic River to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be called the county of Passaic; said lines shall hereafter be the division lines between the counties of Essex, Morris, Sussex, Bergen, and the State of New York, and the county of Passaic, respectively."¹

Civil Divisions.—The original civil divisions of Passaic County were Acquackanonk, taken from Essex, erected into a township in 1693; Manchester, included in Saddle River township, Bergen Co., prior to 1837; Pompton, erected as part of Bergen County in 1797; and West Milford, taken from Pompton in 1834. In 1847 Wayne township was set off from Manchester. Paterson township was erected from Acquackanonk in 1831, incorporated in 1851, enlarged in 1854 and 1855 by the addition of the present First and Second Wards, and again in 1869 by the annexation of a considerable portion from Little Falls and Acquackanonk. Little Falls was set off from the latter township in 1868. Passaic was erected from Acquackanonk in 1866; in 1871 it was incorporated as a village, and in 1873 received a city charter.

The present civil divisions of the county are the cities of Paterson and Passaic and the townships of Acquackanonk, Little Falls, Manchester, Pompton, Wayne, and West Milford.

Area and Taxable Valuation.—The area and taxable valuation of these cities and townships are as follows:

	Area in Acres.	Valuation.
Paterson.....	5,357	\$20,573,110
Passaic.....	800	2,904,425
Acquackanonk.....	6,420	1,500,000
Little Falls.....	3,251	460,000
Manchester.....	6,122	639,550
Pompton.....	27,715	647,850
Wayne.....	15,700	747,530
West Milford.....	41,369	480,875
Totals.....	106,734	\$27,953,340

¹ Nixon's Digest of the Laws of New Jersey, 182.

POPULATION.			
Paterson:	1880.	1875.	1870.
First Ward.....	2,272	4,050	2,904
Second Ward.....	5,782	4,536	3,208
Third Ward.....	7,619	5,823	4,454
Fourth Ward.....	6,561	4,482	3,574
Fifth Ward.....	7,506	5,520	7,202
Sixth Ward.....	4,149	3,318	4,113
Seventh Ward.....	8,666	4,515	3,101
Eighth Ward.....	9,396	6,870	4,044
Ninth Ward.....	979
Total city.....	50,960	38,824	33,579
Passaic.....	6,532	4,883
Acquackanonk.....	1,782	1,631	4,368
Little Falls.....	1,404	1,456	1,282
Manchester.....	1,513	1,334	1,166
Wayne.....	1,757	1,630	1,521
Pompton.....	2,251	1,560	1,840
West Milford.....	2,591	2,472	2,660
Total towns.....	17,830	14,969	12,837
Paterson.....	50,960	38,824	33,579
Total county.....	68,790	53,793	46,416

The rate of increase of population in the county has been: From 1840 to 1850, 35 per cent.; from 1850 to 1855, 10 per cent.; from 1855 to 1860, 20 per cent.; from 1860 to 1865, 33 per cent.; from 1865 to 1870, 26 per cent.; from 1870 to 1875, 17 per cent.; from 1875 to 1880, 27.8 per cent.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

PASSAIC COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

JUDGES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

1837, Oct. 31, Cornelius G. Van Riper, Nathaniel Board, Horatio Moses, Abraham Ryerson; Nov. 14, Cornelius C. Blauvelt, John S. Van Winkle, John B. Speer, Lambert Sythoff, Evert H. Van Ness. 1838, Feb. 28, David Burnett; Oct. 26, Cornelius Van Wagoner, Samuel Van Saun. 1839, March 12, Nicholas Smith, George W. Colfax, Isaac P. Cooley. 1840, Feb. 27, David H. Reeve. 1841, Nov. 3, John Parke. 1842, Oct. 28, Cornelius G. Van Riper, Horatio Moses; Nov. 8, Cornelius C. Blauvelt, John S. Van Winkle, John B. Speer; Oct. 28, Abraham Ryerson; Nov. 8, Evert H. Van Ness, Lambert Sythoff. 1843, Feb. 23, David Burnett, George A. Ryerson; Oct. 30, John K. Flood, Benjamin Sandford, Thomas Gould; Nov. 9, Cornelius I. Westervelt, Henry Whitely, Melancthon S. Wickware; Oct. 30, Benjamin N. Cleveland, Ebenezer Cobb; Nov. 9, Jacob Van Houten. 1844, Jan. 19, Cornelius I. Van Wagoner, Jacob Berdan; March 13, Benjamin Geroe, Henry Schoonmaker. 1845, April 1, Peter P. Brown. 1846, April 1, Robert Morrell. 1847, March 3, David Burnett; April 1, Cornelius G. Van Riper. 1848, April 1, Nicholas R. Terhune. 1849, Feb. 28, George A. Ryerson; April 1, Samuel A. Van Saun. 1850, April 1, Peter P. Brown. 1851, April 1, Peregrine Sandford. 1852, April 1, Henry P. Simmons. 1853, April 1, Henry Coddington. 1854, April 1, Gilbert M. Cooper. 1856, Feb. 8, Peregrine Sandford. 1857, April 1, Benjamin N. Cleveland. 1858, April 1, Henry Coddington. 1859, April 1, Benjamin Geroe. 1862, April 1, Martin Canavan, Benjamin N. Cleveland. 1863, April 1, Patrick Agnew. 1864, April 1, Peregrine Sandford. 1865, June 5, Bernard O'Neill. 1866, March 7, Garret Van Wagoner. 1867, April 1, John N. Terhune. 1868, April 1, John B. Daggers. 1869, April 1, Peregrine Sandford. 1872, April 1, John N. Terhune. 1873, April 1, Joseph R. Baldwin. 1875, June 1, Peregrine Sandford. 1876, April 1, Peregrine Sandford. 1877, April 1, John R. Daggers. 1878, April 1, Henry P. Simmons.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1837, Oct. 31, Cornelius G. Van Riper, Nathaniel Board, Horatio Moses, Abraham Ryerson, Samuel Van Saun, Charles T. Wallace; Nov. 14, James King, Nicholas Smith, William A. Cobb, John S. Van Winkle, Lambert Sythoff, Richard I. Jacobus. 1838, Feb. 28, Isalah M. Cusmond, David Burnett; Jan. 19, Isaac P. Cooley, John D. Morris; Oct. 26, Cornelius S. Van Wagoner. 1839, Jan. 25, John Parke, Cornelius C. Blauvelt, George W. Colfax, John B. Vanderver, John B. Vreeland; Nov. 7, J. B. Nafie, Thomas Gould. 1840, Feb. 27, David H. Reeve, Samuel A. Van Saun. 1841, March 9, Simeon Hart, Adrian Van Riper; Nov. 3, John B. Speer. 1842, Oct. 28, Cornelius G. Van Riper, Horatio Moses, Abraham Ryerson; Nov. 8, John S. Van Winkle, Richard I. Jacobus; Oct. 31, Charles T. Wallace; Nov. 8, Lambert Sythoff. 1843, Jan. 17, Isaac P. Cooley; Feb. 13, David Burnett; Jan. 17, John D. Vreeland; Feb. 23, John Parke, George A. Ryerson; Oct. 30, John K. Flood, Peregrine Sandford, Henry E. Cooley; Nov. 9, Samuel Roberts, Cornelius I. Westervelt, Henry Whitely, David I. Alyea, Melancthon S. Wickware; Oct. 30, Ebenezer Cobb, Henry Schoonmaker. 1844, Jan. 19, Cornelius S. Van Wagoner, Jacob Berdan; March 13, Edward C. May, Charles Inglis, Cornelius A. Van Houten, John Vall, John P. Carroll, Barney I. Spear, John F. Board, Robert Rutan. 1845, May 1, George Stephens, Daniel Russell, Simeon Hart, David Dimick, Horatio Moses, Benjamin Geroe, Jacob Van Houten, John B. Nafie, David Burnett, Adrian Van Riper, Cornelius G. Van Riper, James Hinchman, John Vall, John A. Ryerson. 1848, May 1, Henry E. Cooley, Edward C. May. 1849, May 1, Robert Rutan, Seaman Potter, Andrew Mead, George A. Ryerson, John H. De Bov, John F. Board. 1850, May 1, John A. Miller, Andrew Mead, Cornelius A. Van Houten, Henry Coddington, David Dimick, Cornelius G. Van Riper, John Benson, Cornelius C. Blauvelt, Peregrine Sandford, Adrian Van Riper, Richard Brower, John Stagg, Benjamin Geroe, Garret Van Wagoner; April 1, John McAlvanah. 1851, May 1, George A. Ryerson, John Vall; April 14, Daniel P. Lanterman, Thomas McMickens, Charles T. Wallace. 1853, April 11, James Van Orden, Cornelius T. Wallace. 1854, May 1, David N. Shippee. 1855, May 1, Cornelius C. Blauvelt, Peregrine Sandford, John Arison, Henry Coddington, John Benson, David Dimick, Garret Van Wagoner, Benjamin D. Doremus, William M. Morrell, John F. Board, Cornelius G. Van Riper, William G. Smith, Peter Roparty, Henry McClary; May 12, John Stagg. 1857, May 2, William K. Thompson; May 1, Bernard O'Neill, George A. Ryerson. 1858, May 1, Francis Gallagher, Anthony S. Day, Thomas Wickens, William S. Hunt, David N. Shippee. 1860, May 1, John Arison, Peregrine Sandford, Henry Coddington, Benjamin Geroe, Cornelius C. Blauvelt, Benjamin D. Doremus, H. C. Hudson, John Benson, Samuel W. Goddard, Abraham Van Houten. 1861, May 1, John J. Stagg, Andrew Mead, John F. Board, Cornelius G. Van Riper, Henry Schoonmaker, William Cook, Thomas Gould, John Donovan, John Flynn, Joseph Stamford, Peter P. Brown, Jonathan B. Webb. 1862, May 1, Garret Van Wagoner, Martin Canavan, Bernard O'Neill, George A. Ryerson. 1863, May 1, John Wm. Rea, Heskiah S. Timbrel, Thomas Mitkins, John Brush. 1864, May 1, David N. Shippee, M. B. Huyler. 1865, May 1, John Avison, Benjamin Geroe, H. C. Hudson, Orren Vanderhoven, George D. Doremus, Moses Drury, Charles P. Gurnee, John J. Stagg, William Cook, Andrew Mead, Cornelius G. Van Riper. 1866, May 1, Edward M. Weiss, John F. Board, John Donovan, T. W. Gurnee, James Cory, W. Oakley Roat, J. C. McConnell, William C. Doremus. 1867, May 1, A. Butterworth, G. S. Chiswell, Bernard O'Neill, George A. Ryerson. 1868, May 1, John Brush, John Crown, Michael Quigley, Peter Rutan, Isaac Vescelius, David Dimick, Philip Schuyler, David N. Shippee. 1869, May 1, E. M. Vanderhoven, Wm. H. Chamberlin, Isaac Silcocks, John W. Berry, John C. Post, Abraham Ackerman. 1870, May 1, John Avison, H. C. Hudson, Heskiah Scofield, Benjamin D. Doremus, William Cook, J. M. Catman, Joel M. Johnson, John Preston, Robert Bridge, Moses Demay, Reynier Speer, Francis J. Manson. 1871, May 1, George C. Bock, James Cory, Albert B. Conkling, John Watson, Garret Van Houten, W. Oakley Roat, John F. Board. 1872, May 1, James A. Morriss, George S. Chiswell, John B. Berdan, Abraham Van Houten, James Loftus, James H. O'Neill. 1873, May 1, John H. Quaine, Bernard O'Neill, John E. Manson, Henry Muxxy, George A. Ryerson, John Brush, Lawrence McManus, J. C. McConnell, Peter Rutan, Christopher McKiernan, Benjamin D. Doremus, Edward N. Tyson, David Dimick, Alfred Van Riper, John Duffus, James A. Sproull, Abraham N. Fonda. 1874, May 1, Peregrine Sandford, Malachi Higgins, John W. Berry, C. McKiernan, Paul J. Vanderbeck, Isaac Silcocks, Philip Schuyler, Conrad Vreeland, Daniel O'Connell. 1875, May 1, John Avison, John Preston, Jacob M. Catman, George G. Halstead, William Cook, H. C. Hudson, Abraham Vermeilen, Heskiah Scofield, John C. Roe. 1876, May 1, Sidney Farrar, John B. Redney, James Dimond, Leonard L. Grear, Francis J. Manson, W. Oakley Roat, Alvin Webb, John H. Brown, S. A. McGregor. 1877, May 1, James Loftus, James A. Morriss, John B. Berdan, John McGowan, George

¹ Census of Passaic and Acquackanonk taken together in 1870.

S. Chiswell, Elias Van Ness, George A. Ryerson. 1878, May 1, David Dimick, James A. Norton, Edward N. Tyson, Edmond Mead, James A. Sproull, C. H. Schenck, Lawrence McManus, Michael King, Peter Rutan, T. C. Stewart, Benjamin D. Doremus, Tuus Van Iderstine, Alfred Van Riper. 1879, May 1, James Dimond, John J. Cadmus, Peregrine Sandford, Conrad Vreeland, Samuel A. McGregor. 1880, May 1, John Avison, John Preston, William Cook, H. C. Hudson, J. M. Oatman, Thomas Mickens, John Van Vermeule, Charles A. O'Neill. 1881, May 1, Sidney Farrar, Michael Nolan, John B. Pudney, W. Oakley Roat, John D. C. Brown, Joel M. Johnson, Edward M. Weiss, Leonard L. Grear, M. Luther Ward.

CORONERS.

1839, Oct. 26,¹ Ralph Doremus; Nov. 8, James J. Tichenor; Nov. 9, Nathaniel Tharp. 1840, Oct. 16, James J. Tichenor; Oct. 19, Avery Richards; Oct. 20, Cornelius C. Blauvelt. 1841, Nov. 7, Cornelius C. Blauvelt; Nov. 9, James J. Tichenor. 1842, Nov. 2, Cornelius C. Blauvelt, James J. Tichenor, John Bowman. 1843, Oct. 17, Samuel Roberts. 1844, Nov. 1, John Bowman. 1845, Nov. 11, Cornelius C. Blauvelt; Nov. 17, John Bowman. 1846, Jan. 3, Adrian P. Roome; Nov. 10, Cornelius C. Blauvelt; Nov. 20, James J. Tichenor; Nov. 30, John Bowman. 1847, Nov. 9, James Gordon; Nov. 18, James J. Tichenor. 1848, Jan. 7, Hartman A. Vreeland; Nov. 17, Cornelius C. Blauvelt; Nov. 21, James J. Tichenor. 1849, Nov. 15, James Gordon. 1850, Nov. 22, James Gordon; 1851, May 6, John Vail (for Paterson); May 19, John Bensen (for Paterson); Sept. 20, Benjamin H. Bone; Nov. 18, John Stagg; 1852, Nov. 15, Joseph Jackson; 1854, Nov. 20, John P. Zelliff; Dec. 11, Barney Perrine; 1855, Nov. 22, John P. Zelliff, Alexander Taylor. 1857, Nov. 14, John P. Zelliff, Simeon Garrison; Nov. 25, John Munroe. 1858, Nov. 16, John Bowman; Dec. 1, Cornelius C. Blauvelt; Dec. 2, William Eckhart. 1859, Nov. 25, Cornelius C. Blauvelt. 1860, Jan. 5, John Bowman, Cornelius C. Blauvelt; 1861, March 30, Thomas D. Hoxsey. 1862, Dec. 10, John Stagg; Dec. 29, John W. Rea. 1866, Dec. 31, Charles A. Monk. 1867, Dec. 4, Henry Jones; Dec. 21, Henry Simmons; 1868, Dec. 15, John H. Cousenhoven. 1869, Dec. 22, Abraham Butterworth. 1870, Nov. 29, Abraham Butterworth. 1871, Nov. 16, John W. Berry; Nov. 17, John Quin. 1872, Feb. 28, George Denholm; Dec. 5, James C. Amireaux. 1873, Nov. 15, Abraham Butterworth, James C. Amireaux. 1874, Jan. 8, James A. Sproull; Nov. 11, Nixon Campbell. 1875, Nov. 12, C. D. Van Den Bylart, M.D.; Nov. 13, Charles W. Myers, M.D. 1876, Jan. 29, Nixon Campbell. 1878, Nov. 14, William S. Hurd, M.D., Oswald Warner; Nov. 16, Charles A. Rutan.

COUNTY CLERKS.

1837, Perigrine Sanford; 1837-42, George A. Ryerson; 1842-52, John Keenan; 1852-61, Silas D. Canfield; 1861-66, Thomas D. Hoxsey; 1866-71, Benjamin W. Hoxsey; 1871-81, Jacob H. Blauvelt.

SURROGATES.

1837, Silas D. Canfield; 1837-42, Benjamin W. Vandervoort; 1842-April, 1845, Charles D. Ridgway; April, 1845-November, 1845, David Burnett; 1845-55, John Hopper; 1855-60, John M. Gould; 1860-69, William Gledhill; 1869-70, Zebulon M. Ward; 1870-80, Isaac Van Wagoner; 1880, Henry McDanolds.

SHERIFFS.

1837-39, Rynier S. Speer; 1840-42, Isaac B. Vanderbesk; 1843, Moses De Witt; 1844, Nathaniel Lane; 1845-47, William Masters; 1848-50, Nathaniel Lane; 1851-53, William S. Hogenkamp; 1854-56, William H. Quackenbush; 1857-59, Richard B. Chiswell; 1860-62, William Douglass; 1863-65, Nathaniel Townsend; 1866-68, Alfred Ryerson; 1869-71, Nathaniel Townsend; 1872-74, John Allen; 1875-77, James Blundell; 1878-80, Albert A. Van Voorhies.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.²

By the act of Feb. 7, 1837, the board of chosen freeholders and their successors were constituted a body politic and corporate in law, under the name and style of "The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Passaic." The first meeting of the board was required by law to be held "at the house now occupied by Barney I. Speer, inn-keeper, in the township of Manchester, in the county of Passaic." It was held there accordingly.

Up to 1858 two chosen freeholders were elected from each township and ward; from 1858 to 1868 there were two chosen from each township

and one from each ward of Paterson; in 1868 two were chosen from each ward and township, as formerly; in 1869 the number was reduced to one from each township and ward.

Until 1872 chosen freeholders were elected for one year; in 1872 it was enacted that in this county they should thereafter be elected for two years, and the members chosen in 1872 were divided into two classes,—those from the First, Fourth, and Seventh Wards of Paterson, and from Little Falls, Wayne, Pompton, and West Milford going out in 1873, and every second year thereafter, and those from the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards of Paterson, and from Passaic (Second Ward), Acquackanonk, and Manchester going out in 1874, and every second year thereafter.

Where the figures are connected by a hyphen it indicates that the two years were in one term of the member.

Ackerman, David D., Paterson, Ninth Ward, 1869-70.
Adams, Joseph, Passaic, Third Ward, 1873-74.
Aitchison, Wm., Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1865.
Allen, Stephen, Manchester, 1853; Paterson, North Ward, 1854.
Alyea, David I., Paterson, North Ward, 1854-55.
Aycrigg, Benj., Acquackanonk, 1865.
Beam, Conrad, Pompton, 1850-56.
Beam, John V., Pompton, 1843-49.
Beam, Josiah, Pompton, 1851-52.
Beam Joseph B., Pompton, 1856.
Beattie, Robert, Little Falls, 1869-70.
Beattie, Robert, Jr., Little Falls, 1872.
Beaumont, John, Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1859-60.
Benson, David, Wayne, 1871-72.
Berdan, James D., Wayne, 1873-74, 77-80.
Blauvelt, Cornelius C., Jr., Paterson, North Ward, 1855-56.
Blauvelt, Jacob T., Paterson, Second Ward, 1869-70.
Board, Edmund K., Pompton, 1854-55, '64-67.
Board, Nathaniel, Pompton, 1837-42.
Brooks, Munson S., Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1856.
Brown, Henry M., West Milford, 1839.
Brown, Peter P., West Milford, 1847.
Buckley, John F., Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1871-73.
Bush, James H., Paterson, First Ward, 1868.
Campbell, Michael, Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1878-79.
Carless, Joseph, Paterson, Second Ward, 1878-79.
Close, James, Paterson, 1840-41.
Clover, Edward A., Paterson, Second Ward, 1876-77.
Colfax, Richard H., West Milford, 1868-69.
Colfax, Maj. Wm. W., Wayne, 1850, '56-57, '59-60.
Conklin, Lewis L., Paterson, North Ward, 1866.
Conkling, George W., Passaic, Second Ward, 1878-81.
Cooley, Benj., West Milford, 1850-51, '57-58, '62-66.
Cooley, Isaac P., West Milford, 1841-42, '45-46.
Cox, Winfield S., Pompton, 1879-81.
Debow, Gilliam, Pompton, 1875-76.
DeCamp, Chillon F., West Milford, 1844.
DeCamp, Edward, West Milford, 1849-50.
Decker, P., West Milford, 1855.
DeGray, Wm., Manchester, 1867-68.
Demarest, Daniel, Passaic, First Ward, 1873-78.
Demarest, Garret H., Manchester, 1847-49.
Demarest, James M., Wayne, 1861.
Demarest, John M., Wayne, 1850.
Demarest, Peter S., West Milford, 1837-38.
Demarest, Samuel, Paterson, East Ward, 1856-57.
DeMott, George V., Acquackanonk, 1878-81.
Deyo, Wm., Manchester, 1853.
DeWitt, Moses E., Paterson, 1839.
Dickey, William, Paterson, 1842.
Doherty, James, Paterson, Eighth Ward, 1868-69.
Doremus, Henry, Manchester, 1843-44; Wayne, 1847-49.
Doremus, John G., Paterson, First Ward, 1871-74.
Doremus, John H., Manchester, 1855-58; Paterson, North Ward, 1862-63.
Doremus, John E., Manchester, 1865-66.
Doremus, Nicholas J., Wayne, 1854-55, '61-63.
Doremus, Peter J., Wayne, 1881.
Doremus, Thomas P., Wayne, 1857-58.
Dowling, Daniel, Paterson, Seventh Ward, 1873-74.
Drew, Peter, Paterson, North Ward, 1856, '59-61.
Eckhart, Wm., West Milford, 1862.
Fielding, Wm., Paterson, West Ward, 1863-64.
Fitzgerald, Joseph J., West Milford, 1840.

¹ Date of being sworn into office.

² Compiled by William Nelson, clerk of the board.

- Fonda, Alex. P., Acquackanonk, 1858-63.
 Francoeo, Edward, Little Falls, 1871, '73-76, '79-81.
 Galloway, Hudson, Paterson, Third Ward, 1876-77.
 Galvin, Patrick S., Passaic, First Ward, 1881.
 Garrison, John H., Manchester, 1865-66.
 Garrison, Simeon G., Fifth Ward, 1855.
 George, Edward C., West Milford, 1881.
 George, Philip R., Pompton, 1863, '68-70, '77-78.
 Geroe, Benjamin, Paterson, North Ward, 1868.
 Gledhill, Joseph, Paterson, 1851-52.
 Gregory, Samuel, West Milford, 1867.
 Hagedorn, Henry, Paterson, South Ward, 1859-61.
 Hanson, Frederick, Paterson, West Ward, 1855-58.
 Harrison, John F., Manchester, 1838.
 Hartley, Philip, Paterson, First Ward, 1877-80.
 Hayes, Robert, Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1863.
 Healy, Cornelius, Paterson, South Ward, 1866-67; Eighth Ward, 1868.
 Hemion, John, Passaic, First Ward, 1879-80.
 Henry, David, Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1866-68.
 Higgins, Peter, Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1868-69.
 Hilliard, James B., Paterson, East Ward, 1865-66.
 Hindle, John H., Paterson, Fourth Ward, 1870-71, '75-81.
 Hockenberry, Harmon, Paterson, West Ward, 1855; Third Ward, 1868.
 Hogan, John D., Paterson, West Ward, 1862.
 Hogencamp, Wm. S., Manchester, 1840-41.
 Holland, Franklin, Paterson, Eighth Ward, 1874-75.
 Hopper, Garret A., Paterson, 1851; Fifth Ward, 1861-62.
 Hopper, Peter, Wayne, 1868-69.
 Hopper, Peter A., Manchester, 1837; Paterson, North Ward, 1857; First Ward, 1869-70.
 Humphreys, Andrew, Paterson, Seventh Ward, 1871-72.
 Hunton, Josiah P., Paterson, East Ward, 1853-54.
 Ingles, John, Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1857-58.
 Jacobus, Cornelius R., Wayne, 1862-64.
 Jacobus, Garret, Acquackanonk, 1868-69.
 Jacobus, Richard J., Acquackanonk, 1847.
 Jacobus, Wm. R., Acquackanonk, 1856-57.
 Jackson, Joseph, Paterson, 1837, '43-50.
 Jaqua, Sherman, Paterson, East Ward, 1867; Fourth Ward, 1868.
 Johnson, Charles F., Pompton, 1857-58.
 Keenan, Patrick, Paterson, South Ward, 1857.
 Kelly, Peter, Paterson, South Ward, 1865.
 Kenahan, William, Paterson, Seventh Ward, 1879-81.
 Kerwin, John, Paterson, Seventh Ward, 1868-69.
 Keys, James, Paterson, Eighth Ward, 1878-79.
 Kingsland, Jacob, Paterson, Third Ward, 1874-75.
 Kinsell, Benj. E., Manchester, 1867.
 Kip, Nicholas, Wayne, 1851-53.
 Lane, Nathaniel, Paterson, 1848.
 Langwich, Wm. H., Paterson, Third Ward, 1868.
 Laroe, Chillon, West Milford, 1866-67.
 Laroe, Horace, West Milford, 1837-38.
 Laroe, John J., West Milford, 1856, '58-61.
 Lofthouse, Charles, Manchester, 1872-75.
 Lovell, Charles P., Paterson, Sixth Ward, 1876-79.
 MacPherson, John A., Paterson, 1847, '49-50.
 Marsh, Elias J., Paterson, 1846.
 Matches, Robert, Little Falls, 1868.
 McAllister, Wm., Paterson, West Ward, 1853, '55-56.
 McConnell, Jacob C., West Milford, 1865.
 McGill, Samuel, Paterson, Seventh Ward, 1875-78.
 McGrogan, Daniel, Paterson, West Ward, 1859-61.
 McKenna, Andrew, Paterson, Eighth Ward, 1880-81.
 McInerney, Patrick, South Ward, 1862-63.
 Mead, Henry L., Wayne, 1851-53.
 Mead, Samuel D., West Milford, 1847-49.
 Meeks, Albert V., Wayne, 1868.
 Merselis, John D., Acquackanonk, 1858-60; Paterson, North Ward, 1864-65; First Ward, 1868.
 Merselis, Peter, Acquackanonk, 1871-73.
 Merselis, Peter E., Acquackanonk, 1852, '55-57.
 Merselis, Peter G., Wayne, 1866-67.
 Miller, James, Paterson, Sixth Ward, 1880-81.
 Mills, William, Paterson, Third Ward, 1878-81.
 Monks, George W., Pompton, 1857-58, '65.
 Morrell, Edward, Passaic, Third Ward, 1877-81.
 Morrell, Wm. M., Acquackanonk, 1864-67.
 Moses, Horatio, Paterson, 1838, '45.
 Munson, Israel, Paterson, West Ward, 1866-67.
 Murtagh, John, Paterson, Seventh Ward, 1870.
 Newell, Samuel, Acquackanonk, 1874-77.
 Norton, Chandler D., Pompton, 1853-54.
 Oldham, David, Little Falls, 1868.
 Perry, Wm. S., Paterson, North Ward, 1867; Second Ward, 1874-75.
 Petry, George, Manchester, 1851-52.
 Phelan, John, Paterson, Eighth Ward, 1870-73.¹
 Planton, Gerrit, Manchester, 1871.
 Post, Cornelius H., Paterson, North Ward, 1857.
 Quackenbush, John P., Wayne, 1870.
 Quackenbush, Wm. H., Paterson, South Ward, 1853-54; Fifth Ward, 1864.
 Rafferty, James, Paterson, Second Ward, 1860-81.
 Reid, David, Paterson, 1837.
 Reid, Hugh, Paterson, South Ward, 1855-58.
 Reynolds, Abraham, Paterson, 1839-42.
 Rhinesmith, Daniel, Pompton, 1871-72.
 Ridgway, Charles D., Paterson, West Ward, 1854.
 Ridgway, Wm., Paterson, West Ward, 1853.
 Riggs, Jetur R., West Milford, 1839, '42-46, '48.
 Riker, John, Acquackanonk, 1843-46.
 Rooney, Hugh, Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1870.
 Rutan, Peter, West Milford, 1852-54.
 Ryerson, Abraham M., Wayne, 1875-76.
 Ryerson, Garrabrant, Paterson, First Ward, 1875-76.
 Ryerson, George I., Manchester, 1847-48, '50-51, '54-64.
 Ryerson, Ira, Paterson, Second Ward, 1871.
 Ryerson, Jacob M., Pompton, 1843-49.
 Ryerson, John D., Wayne, 1864-65.
 Ryerson, John V., Acquackanonk, 1870.
 Ryerson, Martin J., Pompton, 1850-53, '60-61, '64.
 Ryerson, Peter M., Pompton, 1837-42.²
 Sanford, Perigrine, Manchester, 1841-42, '45-46, '49-50.
 Schoonmaker, Daniel H., Acquackanonk, 1853-54, '64, '68.
 Schuyler, Isaac, Wayne, 1847-49.
 Senior, David J., Paterson, Second Ward, 1872-73.
 Sheeran, Patrick, Paterson, Seventh Ward, 1868.
 Shields, Patrick Henry, Paterson, Sixth Ward, 1871-75.
 Shurte, David, Manchester, 1845-46.
 Sip, John, Acquackanonk, 1849-51, '61-62.
 Smith, Henry, Manchester, 1868-70.
 Smith, Joseph, Manchester, 1852.
 Smith, Oscar F., West Milford, 1873-74.
 Speer, Peter G., Acquackanonk, 1837-42.
 Speer, Ryndler S., Acquackanonk, 1850-51, '67.
 Stagg, Wm. I., Manchester, 1843-44.
 Stephens, Samuel, Paterson, South Ward, 1855-56.
 Stiles, James, Paterson, West Ward, 1854.
 St. Lawrence, Patrick, Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1874-77.
 Sutton, Zebulon, Paterson, Sixth Ward, 1868-70.
 Sturr, Peter I., Manchester, 1864.
 Sweeney, Edward, Paterson, South Ward, 1853.
 Terhune, Nicholas R., Acquackanonk, 1844-48.
 Terhune, Peter J., Paterson, East Ward, 1853-55.
 Terhune, Stephen, West Milford, 1851-55.
 Thomson, William L., Paterson, Fourth Ward, 1868-69.
 Tice, Conrad, Pompton, 1860-62, '66-67.
 Townsend, Samuel S., Pompton, 1862-63.
 Traphagen, John J., Wayne, 1859-60.
 Tulley, Michael J., Paterson, South Ward, 1864.
 Tuttle, Socrates, Paterson, East Ward, 1855.
 Van Blarcom, Abraham C., Paterson, West Ward, 1857.
 Van Blarcom, Brant, Paterson, 1843-44.
 Van Dien, Garret, West Milford, 1840.
 Van Deursen, John, West Milford, 1841.
 Van Houten, Adrian R., Manchester, 1842, '54.
 Van Houten, Halmagh, Manchester, 1876-81.
 Van Houten, Jacob, Manchester, 1839-40.
 Van Houten, John H., Paterson, Third Ward, 1871-73.
 Van Houten, John R., Paterson, East Ward, 1856.

¹ The ballot-box being upset in 1871, no return was made, and Mr. Phelan held over.

² Mr. Ryerson is not reported as attending any meetings of the board during the year 1841, although elected.

Van Houtan, Richard H., Paterson, East Ward, 1857-58.
 Van Ness, Francis, Acquackanonk, 1849, '52.
 Van Ness, Henry S., Pompton, 1859, '65, '68.
 Van Ness, Lucas R., Little Falls, 1877-78.
 Van Riper, Cornelius G., Acquackanonk, 1837-43.
 Van Riper, John B., Acquackanonk, 1856.
 Van Riper, Uriah J., Wayne, 1868.
 Van Saun, Samuel A., Paterson, 1838.
 Van Voorhies, Albert A., Paterson, Second Ward, 1868.
 Van Winkle, Charles T., Acquackanonk, 1854-55.
 Van Wyck, John, Paterson, First Ward, 1881.
 Vondermuth, Eli W., Passaic, Third Ward, 1875-76.
 Vreeland, Andrew, Paterson, South Ward, 1864; Fifth Ward, 1855-57.
 Vreeland, Cornelius D., Wayne, 1854-56, '65-67.
 Vreeland, James C., Pompton, 1873-74.
 Vreeland, Thomas B., West Milford, 1856-57, '59, 60-61, '63, '70, '75-80.
 Wait, Wm., Paterson, East Ward, 1859-64.
 Walls, Henry, Paterson, Eighth Ward, 1876-77.
 Wardle, Henry, Paterson, Fourth Ward, 1872-74.
 Waterhouse, James, Passaic, 1871-77.
 Westervelt, Cornelius I., Manchester, 1837-38; Paterson, 1862.
 Westervelt, Ralph P., Manchester, 1859-63.
 Whitenour, Peter H., Pompton, 1859.
 Wickham, Wm., West Milford, 1863-64, '71-72.
 Williams, Jeremiah, West Milford, 1843.
 Wilson, Nathaniel, Manchester, 1839.
 Wilson, Wm. T., Paterson, Third Ward, 1869-70.
 Woolley, John, Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1880-81.
 Zeliff, Peter, Acquackanonk, 1848, '53.
 Zeluff, David B., Paterson, Second Ward, 1868.
 Zeluff, John P., Paterson, Sixth Ward, 1868.

Directors of the Board.

Beam, John V., Pompton, 1849.
 Blauvelt, Jacob T., Paterson, Second Ward, 1870.
 Demarest, Daniel, Passaic, 1876, '78.
 Doremus, John H., Manchester, 1858.
 Fonda, Alex. P., Acquackanonk, 1860-63.
 Franciso, Edward, Little Falls, 1879-81.
 Galloway, Hudson, Paterson, Third Ward, 1877.
 Henry, David, Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1868.
 Hilliard, James R., Paterson, East Ward, 1866.
 Hindle, John H., Paterson, Fourth Ward, 1871.
 Huntoon, Josiah P., Paterson, East Ward, 1854.
 Jaqua, Sherman, Paterson, East Ward, 1867.
 Merrell, John D., Acquackanonk, 1859; Paterson, North Ward, 1865.
 Ryerson, George I., Manchester, 1848.
 Ryerson, Martin J., Pompton, 1850-53.
 Schoonmaker, Daniel H., Acquackanonk, 1864.
 Shields, P. Henry, Paterson, Sixth Ward, 1872-75.
 Terhune, Nicholas R., Acquackanonk, 1845-47.
 Thomson, Wm. L., Paterson, Fourth Ward, 1869.
 Van Blarcom, Brant, Paterson, 1843-44.
 Van Riper, Cornelius G., Acquackanonk, 1838-42.
 Van Winkle, Charles T., Acquackanonk, 1855.
 Vreeland, Andrew, Paterson, Fifth Ward, 1857.
 Vreeland, Cornelius D., Wayne, 1856.
 Westervelt, Cornelius I., Manchester, 1837.

Clerks of the Board.

Blauvelt, Cornelius C., 1839-42.¹
 Burnett, David, 1845-52, '55.
 Chiswell, George S., 1865-67.
 Crismond, Josiah M., 1838.
 Henderson, Archie, 1868.
 Irish, Hugh C., 1861-62.²
 Mead, Andrew, 18 7, '53-54, '56-60, 64.
 Nelson, William, 1871-81.
 Sandford, Perigrinus, 1839, '43-44.
 Thomson, Wm. L., 1862-63.
 Webb, Alvin, 1869-70.

¹ Appointed April 2, 1839, *vice* J. M. Crismond, absent since the previous May. Mr. Blauvelt held the office until the next annual meeting, May 8, 1839.

² Resigned Aug. 27, 1862.

³ Appointed Aug. 27, 1862, *vice* H. C. Irish, resigned.

County Collectors.

Fonda, Alex. P., Acquackanonk, 1864-66.
 Garrison, Cornelius G., Paterson, 1841-42.
 Gledhill, Joseph, Paterson, 1845-46.
 Hayes, William H., Paterson, 1875-81.
 Hockenberry, Harmon, Paterson, 1871-74.
 Hogencamp, Wm. S., Manchester, 1849-50.
 Hopper, Garret A., Paterson, 1854, '57.
 Moses, Horatio, Paterson, 1851-53.
 Ryerson, George I., Manchester, 1837-40, '43-44.
 Smylie, James M., Paterson, 1867-69.
 Taylor, Joseph N., Paterson, 1858-63.
 Thomson, Wm. L., Paterson, 1870.
 Van Riper, Cornelius G., Acquackanonk, 1847-48.
 Van Winkle, Halmagh, Paterson, 1855-56.

Counsel to the Board.

Canfield, Silas D., 1848-49.
 Drury, Henry S., 1879-81.
 Gledhill, William, 1854.
 Griggs, John W., 1878.
 Hobart, Garrett A., 1872.
 Hopper, John, 1855-64.
 Pennington, Aaron S., 1846-47.
 Tuttle, Socrates, 1853, '65-71.
 Ward, Zebulon M., 1873-77.
 Woodruff, Absalom B., 1850-52.

Jail Physicians.

Blundell, Wm., 1869-81.
 Burr, Lemuel, 1856-58.
 Warner, Oswald, 1859-61.
 Weller, Frederick S., 1857.

Jail Wardens.

Buckley, John F., May 12, 1874-79; May 13, 1879.
 Demarest, Samuel, Nov. 4, 1857; Nov. 12, 1862-64.⁴
 Goodridge, Harmon B., May 11, 1869-74.
 Green, Nathaniel J., May 11, 1864-69.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FROM PASSAIC COUNTY.

1837.—Council, Andrew Parsons;⁴ Assembly, Aaron S. Pennington, Henry M. Brown.
 1838.—Council, Andrew Parsons; Assembly, Henry M. Brown, Henry Doremus.
 1839.—Council, Nathaniel Board; Assembly, Eliaba B. Clark, John F. Ryerson.
 1840.—Council, Nathaniel Board; Assembly, James Speer, John F. Ryerson.
 1841.—Council, Silas D. Canfield; Assembly, George I. Ryerson, Samuel A. Van Saun.
 1842.—Council, William Dickey; Assembly, Martin J. Ryerson, Samuel A. Van Saun.
 1843.—Council, Silas D. Canfield; Assembly, William S. Hogencamp, Thaddeus Board.
 1844.—Senate, Cornelius G. Garrison; Assembly, George W. Colfax, Chilson F. D'Camp.
 1845.—Senate, Cornelius G. Garrison; Assembly, Chilson F. D'Camp, George W. Colfax.
 1846.—Senate, Martin J. Ryerson; Assembly, Abraham Prall, Henry R. Van Ness.
 1847.—Senate, Martin J. Ryerson; Assembly, Henry R. Van Ness, John M. Demarest.
 1848.—Senate, Martin J. Ryerson; Assembly, Cornelius S. Van Wagoner, Oscar Decker.
 1849.—Senate, Silas D. Canfield; Assembly, Cornelius S. Van Wagoner, Thomas D. Hoxsey.
 1850.—Senate, Silas D. Canfield; Assembly, Thomas D. Hoxsey, Benjamin Gerse.
 1851.—Senate, Silas D. Canfield.
 1852.—Senate, Thomas D. Hoxsey; Assembly, Philip Rafferty (1), Jacob V. R. Van Blarcom (2), Cornelius Van Winkle (3).
 1853.—Senate, Thomas D. Hoxsey; Assembly, Philip Rafferty (1), Charles H. May (2), John J. Laroe (3).

⁴ Resigned May 10, 1864.

⁵ Dates of election.

⁶ Elected over Simeon Brown by *one vote*.

1854.—Senate, Thomas D. Hoxsey; Assembly, William M. Morrell (1), John Schoonmaker (2), William C. Stratton (3).
 1855.—Senate, Jetur R. Riggs; Assembly, Benjamin Buckley (1), John J. Schoonmaker (2), Peter H. Whitnowe (3).
 1856.—Senate, Jetur R. Riggs; Assembly, Benjamin Buckley (1), John J. Brown (2), James B. Beam (3).
 1857.—Senate, Jetur R. Riggs; Assembly, Benjamin Buckley (1), Patrick Maginnis (2), Richard Van Houten (3).
 1858.—Senate, Benjamin Buckley; Assembly, Samuel Pope (1), Joel M. Johnson (2), Richard Van Houten (3).
 1859.—Senate, Benjamin Buckley; Assembly, Samuel Pope (1), Joel M. Johnson (2), Isaac P. Cooley (3).
 1860.—Senate, Benjamin Buckley; Assembly, Samuel Pope (1), Socrates Tuttle (2), Isaac P. Cooley (3).
 1861.—Senate, Benjamin Buckley; Assembly, John N. Terhune (1), Socrates Tuttle (2), Chandler D. Norton (3).
 1862.—Senate, Benjamin Buckley; Assembly, Samuel Pope (1), Joseph N. Taylor (2), Charles F. Johnson (3).
 1863.—Senate, Benjamin Buckley; Assembly, Aaron Kinter (1), Joseph N. Taylor (2), Charles F. Johnson (3).
 1864.—Senate, Benjamin Buckley; Assembly, Aaron Kinter (1), Garret Van Wagoner (2), Isaac D. Blauvelt (3).
 1865.—Senate, Benjamin Buckley.
 1866.—Senate, Benjamin Buckley; Assembly, David Henry (1), Joseph B. Baldwin (2), Edward A. Stansbury (3).
 1867.—Senate, John Hopper; Assembly, David Henry (1), Joseph B. Baldwin (2), Albert A. Van Voorhis (3).

1868.—Senate, John Hopper; Assembly, John N. Terhune (1), Garret Van Wagoner (2), Isaac D. Blauvelt (3).
 1869.—Senate, John Hopper; Assembly, Hugh Reid (1), Henry Hobbs (2), Charles P. Gurnee (3).
 1870.—Senate, Henry A. Williams; Assembly, John O'Brien (1), Charles Hemingway (2), Robert M. Tarbet (3).
 1871.—Senate, Henry A. Williams; Assembly, Henry McDanolds (1), Charles Hemingway (2), Robert M. Tarbet (3).
 1872.—Senate, Henry A. Williams; Assembly, Henry McDanolds (1), George Barnes (2), Garret A. Hobart (3).
 1873.—Senate, John Hopper; Assembly, David Henry (1), John P. Zeluff (2).
 1874.—Senate, John Hopper; Assembly, David Henry (1), John P. Zeluff (2), Robert M. Tarbet (3).
 1875.—Senate, John Hopper; Assembly, John W. Griggs (1), John Sanderson (2), Joseph L. Cunningham (3).
 1876.—Senate, Garret A. Hobart; Assembly, John W. Griggs (1), John Sanderson (2), Joseph L. Cunningham (3).
 1877.—Senate, Garret A. Hobart; Assembly, John Kennell (1), John O'Brien (2), John H. Robinson (3).
 1878.—Senate, Garret A. Hobart; Assembly, George W. Conkling (1), John O'Brien (2), John H. Robinson (3).
 1879.—Senate, Garret A. Hobart; Assembly, Robert A. Haley (1), John O'Brien (2), Thomas B. Vreeland (3).
 1880.—Senate, Garret A. Hobart; Assembly, Jacob Latus (1), Robert B. Morehead (2), Thomas B. Vreeland (3).

TABLE OF COUNTY EXPENDITURES, 1869-81. COMPILED BY WM. NELSON.¹

	I. CURRENT EXPENSES.										Appropriated.			
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	
Courts.....	\$14,779	\$17,000	\$24,160	\$37,000	\$42,858	\$32,398	\$23,601	\$30,451	\$27,407	\$24,875	\$24,600	\$34,003	\$36,000	
County jail.....	6,846	5,600	5,560	6,800	7,844	8,596	6,689	6,593	6,878	5,910	6,858	6,733	8,000	
Support of lunatics, State asylum.....	5,944	7,445	6,978	11,400	10,850	6,819	8,730	6,988	9,495	10,323	9,123	9,158	7,000	
Support of lunatics, County asylum.....													1,000	
Chosen freeholders.....											2,580	4,108	2,600	
Officers.....	12,568	10,018	6,888	7,131	8,578	5,862	5,964	5,675	5,399	5,975	2,400	2,550	4,400	
Bridge-tenders.....							1,549	1,360	809	961	975	1,220	1,250	
Coroners' inquests.....	369	889	1,734	1,035	2,187	1,151	1,715	1,720	1,149	1,628	2,565	1,390	1,500	
Elections.....	1,159	1,113	996	1,031	1,258	1,216	2,081	1,458	1,080	990	874	1,267	1,200	
Stationery.....	1,862	2,575	3,593	2,957	6,106	7,809	5,730	5,548	2,082	571	490	337	500	
Advertising, publishing, and printing.....										1,353	1,701	2,470	2,000	
Incidentals—Sundries.....	1,770	6,611	2,590	4,590	2,545	684	4,301	2,579	1,778	1,071	1,055	1,745	1,500	
Boundary line.....										108	34			
Dinners and horse- feed.....	4,069	540	315	503	589	256								
Horse hire.....	894	20	29	446	185	729								
Transcribing deeds.....						3,697	2,295	921	1,418	920	652	374	500	
Turnpike commission.....							588	26,548	894					
Centennial.....								1,000						
Total.....	\$49,781	\$51,911	\$52,843	\$72,913	\$83,000	\$69,212	\$60,702	\$70,862	\$58,394	\$54,600	\$55,889	\$65,346	\$57,250	
II. DEBT AND INTEREST.														
Principal of bonded debt.....	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$9,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$8,500	\$9,000	\$13,000	\$18,080	\$24,000	\$22,000	\$22,000	
Interest on bonded debt.....	7,053	16,897	12,652	12,437	19,030	15,895	14,980	14,997	14,000	13,492	11,567	10,167	9,000	
Bank discounts.....	3,986	4,154	2,896	5,805	6,920	5,374	2,709	1,541	1,063	518		154	200	
Special deficiency.....						\$60,000	\$40,000		\$5,000					
Total.....	\$13,039	\$21,051	\$24,548	\$28,242	\$35,950	\$61,269	\$66,189	\$25,538	\$33,093	\$32,010	\$35,567	\$32,321	\$31,300	
III. PUBLIC WORKS.														
Public buildings and grounds.....	\$7,934	\$1,600	\$11,300	\$22,600	\$3,423	\$10,976	\$2,709	\$2,603	\$3,000	\$2,441	\$1,908	\$18,771	\$10,000	
Bridges—Paterson.....	52,900	55,490	40,164	28,982	89,724	8,593	14,634	10,162	3,800	2,779	3,485	6,679		
Acquackanonk.....				2,545	9,261	243	1,612	1,776	175	1,932	594	175		
Passaic.....	11,485	11,086	11,639											
Little Falls.....				10,582	1,593	2,877	2,503	1,212	473	1,595	4,241	553		
Manchester.....	409	18,187	8,167	900	2,003	1,023	4,606	1,099	233	377	30	160	20,000	
Wayne.....	8,067	5,187	1,220	165	7,094	2,22	882	366	507	717	25	81		
Pompton.....	1,485	6,790	610	34,000	2,983	1,297	3,779	362	436	881	1,520	335		
West Milford.....	14,181	7,270	1,532	16,306	3,785	3,948	10,590	4,861	996	1,010	1,681	699		
	1,474	1,664	1,194	1,642	1,141	2,069	1,232	2,383	1,304	1,150	1,672	2,806		
Total.....	\$97,915	\$105,674	\$63,526	\$95,072	\$121,007	\$66,294	\$42,549	\$24,826	\$10,928	\$12,855	\$15,156	\$31,233	\$30,000	
Aggregate.....	\$160,735	\$180,636	\$152,217	\$217,627	\$239,957	\$226,775	\$169,440	\$121,226	\$102,416	\$69,586	\$106,612	\$128,900	\$118,450	

¹ Fractions of a dollar are omitted in the above table, but are reckoned in the totals. ² Including \$5000 paid for turnpikes, the money being borrowed for the purpose. ³ Floating debt paid off. ⁴ To pay the loan made for the purchase of the turnpikes bought in 1876. ⁵ Including \$35,045 expended in rebuilding the Lincoln bridge. ⁶ Including \$12,719 expended for fallen bridges. ⁷ Including \$969.17 expended for fallen bridges.

HON. JOSEPH N. TAYLOR, Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1864, died at his residence in Paterson, April 2, 1864. He was born Oct. 23, 1822, and had lived in Paterson from infancy, his parents becoming residents of the city the same year he was born. Mr. Taylor was a very active and useful man, both in private and public life. Few have merited or received higher tokens of the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens. While successful in business, he was earnest and faithful in the discharge of his public duties, to which he devoted himself with characteristic energy and diligence up to the very last hours of his life. An obituary notice written at the time of his decease says, "He fell in the active arena of official duty, and when stricken the brain, from excessive labor, had given away. There was no hope of his recovery. He reached home from Trenton only three days preceding his death, and rapidly declined till the fatal hour arrived. His social and genial character made him a great favorite, and his death was sincerely mourned, not only by the whole community in which he had lived, but by many scattered over different parts of the State and at its capital, who attended his funeral in large numbers. Public offices were closed, and business in a great measure suspended in the city, while a sorrowing community paid their last tribute of respect to one whom they had learned to esteem and love for his many amiable qualities and excellent traits of character. Mr. Taylor left a family consisting of a wife and three children,—two sons and one daughter. They are all deceased except Mrs. Taylor, who still survives and resides on the estate left her by her husband.

CHAPTER XLIX.

FIRST COURTS AND ELECTIONS.

COURTS of Common Pleas and of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace were required by the act of Feb. 7, 1837, to be held in and for the county of Passaic on the fourth Tuesday of April, the third Tuesday of July, the fourth Tuesday of October, and the first Tuesday of February, annually; the Circuit Courts and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery should be held on the fourth Tuesday of April and the fourth Tuesday of October; and until the seat of justice in and for the said county shall be determined, and a court-house built, or another place in said county shall be prepared therefor by the board of chosen freeholders thereof, the courts shall be held at the house now occupied by Ira Munn, in the town of Paterson. Due notice was required to be given by the sheriff of Essex County in the newspapers published in Paterson and Newark for six consecutive weeks from and after the passage of the act. The courts first convened, as required by

law, at the house of Ira Munn, now the Passaic Hotel, in Paterson, in the ball-room of which the altar of justice for the county was first erected in April, 1837. They next held their sessions in the old Cross Street Methodist Church, where they continued to meet till the court-house was ready for occupancy in 1839.

The election for determining the location of the county-seat was held on the first Tuesday in June, 1837.

The first Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Passaic County was held at the Passaic Hotel, in Paterson, beginning on the 25th of April, 1837. Nineteen justices of the county were present upon the bench, viz.: Abraham Reynolds, John K. Flood, Cornelius I. Westervelt, Nicholas Smith, Benjamin N. Cleveland, John Parke, Andrew Mead, Peter S. Demarest, Cornelius C. Blauvelt, William Colfax, James King, Simeon Hart, J. M. Crismond, David H. Reeves, Samuel S. Gregory, George E. Ackerson, Jacob Berdan, Henry Schoonmaker, Thomas Gould.

The first business of the court was the granting of licenses to the following persons to keep inns and taverns in the county, at an assessment of ten dollars each: Thomas M. Armstrong, Jacob Rutan, Miah Van Riper, Josiah Beam, John Kershaw, John A. Post, John Riker, Peter G. Speer, Aaron Prall, Richard R. Ryerson, Isaac H. Mead, James Rea, Henry Tifield, Benjamin H. Bone, Peter Archdeacon, Henry A. Hopper, Ephraim Corby, Moses Kanouse, Nehemiah Brower, William L. Andrews, William Blanchard, Joshua Engell, John A. McPherson, William J. Craig, Richard Mead,—twenty-five in all.

John Wyley was appointed crier of the courts of the county.

The Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court began their first session for Passaic County at Paterson, April 5, 1837. Judges present: Abraham Reynolds, William Colfax, John Parke, Jacob Berdan, David H. Reeves, Josiah M. Crismond, Benjamin N. Cleveland, and John K. Flood.

The first term of the Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery commenced at Paterson on Tuesday, April 25, 1837, Mr. Justice Hornblower presiding. The associate judges were Abraham Reynolds, Jacob Berdan, Benjamin N. Cleveland, William Colfax, David H. Reeves, John K. Flood, John Parke, and Josiah M. Crismond. Robert O. Robinson, Esq., sheriff. The following persons were empaneled as grand jurors, to wit: Abraham Goodwin, Andrew Parsons, David Roe, John Nightengale, Henry Whitely, James Close, Thomas Rogers, Horatio Moses, Robert Morrell, Cornelius G. Van Riper, Aaron A. Van Houten, Peter E. Merselis, Thomas P. Doremus, David I. Alyea, Frederick Petry, Daniel Shurte, Jacob B. Van Riper, Cornelius A. Schuyler, Gilliam Bartholf, Martin R. Beam, Joseph Board, Jr., Jeremiah Williams, John B. Van Duin. Elias B. D. Ogden, Esq., was prosecutor of the pleas. Most of

the indictments at this term were for assault and battery and for selling liquors unlawfully.

Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower held the first Circuit Court in Paterson on Tuesday, the 25th of April, 1837. No business being brought before it, the court adjourned for the term on the 26th instant.

The lawyers who appeared at the first terms of the county courts were Elias B. D. Ogden, James Keen, Daniel Barkalow, Silas D. Canfield, James Speer, John Hopper, S. S. Morris, B. W. Van Der Voort, A. S. Pennington, William B. Sloan, Daniel Haines, J. D. Miller. All these practiced in the courts in 1837.

County Buildings.—On June 26, 1837, the board of chosen freeholders decided to accept the site now occupied for the court-house and jail, and which was given for the purpose by "The Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures." On July 11th the board adopted plans for the jail. On August 3d contracts were awarded for the mason-work for \$5845; carpenter-work, \$1645; iron-work, eleven cents per pound. On August 17th plans for a court-house were adopted, and on September 12th contracts were awarded,—for the carpenter-work, \$3100; mason-work, \$7000. On May 8, 1839, the board held their first meeting in the new court-house, and on July 10th the building was dedicated. Up to August, 1840, the cost of the two buildings appears to have been \$29,300. In 1871-72 the court-house was greatly enlarged and somewhat altered.

In 1853 the board decided to rebuild the jail. On December 7th plans prepared by Mr. Nash, of Connecticut, were adopted, the estimated cost being \$20,000. In the spring of 1855 the building was ready for occupancy, but was not completed till 1859. The cost was about \$35,000. In 1880 and 1881 the board awarded contracts for enlarging the jail, to meet the increased demand upon its capacity, and the work is now nearly done, at a total cost of about \$25,000.

First Election.—Upon the organization of the county such inhabitants only as were of age and were freeholders were entitled to vote. The constitution which remained in force till 1844 required that each voter should be of "full age and worth fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate in the same, and have resided in the county for twelve months preceding the election." The officers chosen by the people in each county were the members of the Council and Assembly, and "one Sheriff and one or more Coroners," to be elected at the same general county election. The people, at their township meetings, elected their constables and chosen freeholders. Justices of the peace, judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, clerks of the courts, as well as judges of the Supreme Court, attorney-general, State secretary and treasurer, were chosen by joint meeting of the Council and Assembly and commissioned by the Governor.

The act organizing the county took effect April 11,

1837. All persons in office in the respective counties of Bergen and Essex, except clerks, surrogates, and prosecutors of the pleas, held over till the expiration of their terms. The judges of the Court of Common Pleas and justices of the peace holding over from Bergen and Essex Counties respectively were required to qualify according to law in the new county, as if they had been therein appointed.

"And be it enacted, That from and after the said eleventh day of April next the then sheriff of the county of Essex, in person or by his under sheriff, deputy, and, in case of the legal disability of the sheriff, the coroners of the said county, shall execute all writs to him or them directed in the township of Acquackanonk and Paterson; and the then sheriff of the county of Bergen, in person or by his under-sheriff, etc., shall execute all writs to him or them directed in the townships of Pompton, West Milford, and Manchester."

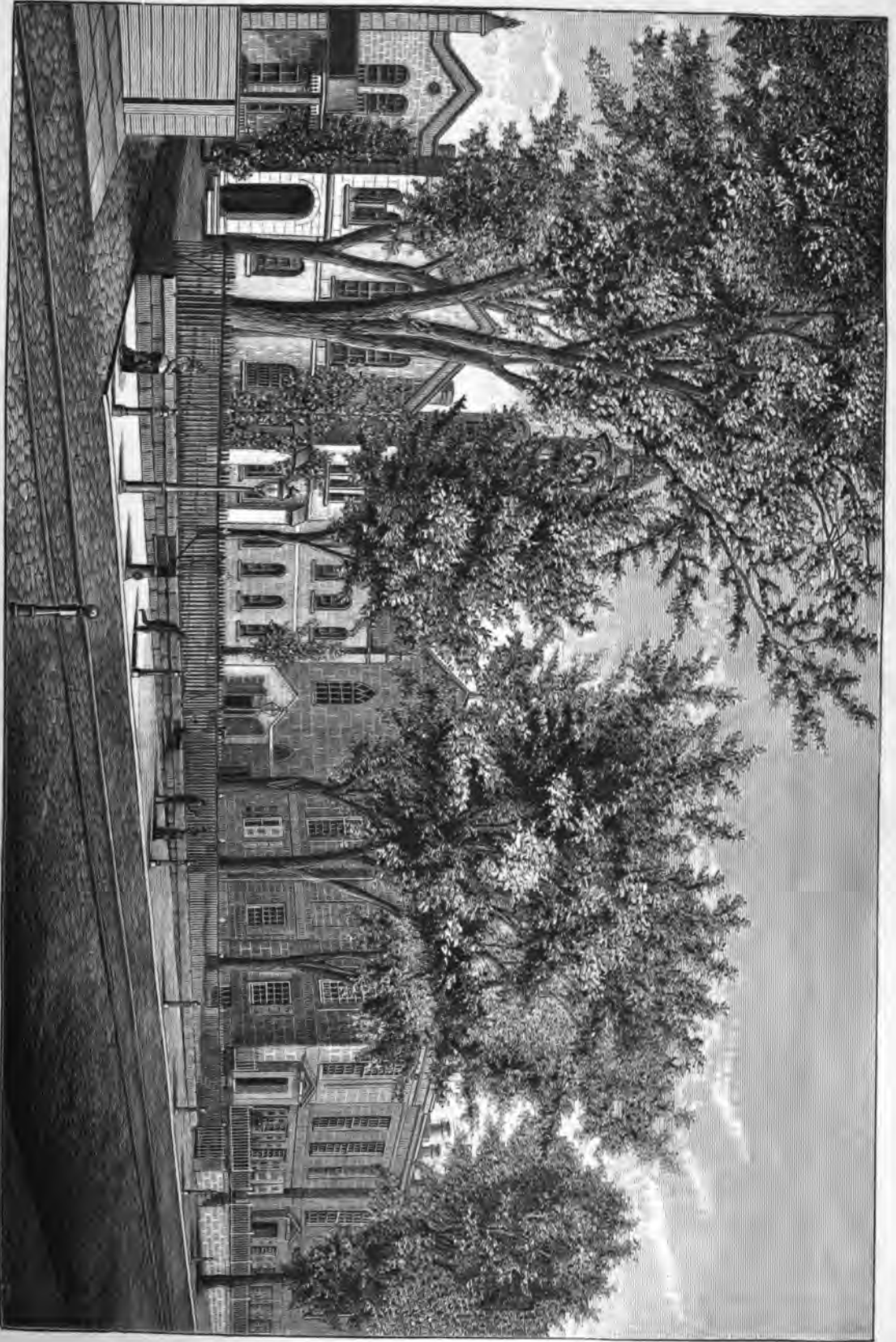
Robert O. Robinson, sheriff of Essex County, and Jacob C. Terhune, sheriff of Bergen County, acted in the capacity required by the act until the election in Passaic County, on the second Tuesday in October, 1837, when Rynier S. Speer was elected sheriff. A member of the Council and two members of the General Assembly were at the same time chosen. Mr. Andrew Parsons was elected to fill the former position, and Mr. Aaron S. Pennington the latter. These were the first representatives from Passaic County to the State Legislature. The constitution then required that the member of the Council should be a freeholder, "worth at least one thousand pounds proclamation money," and that the member of Assembly should be "worth at least five hundred pounds" of the same currency, both having a residence in the county for one year preceding election.

CHAPTER L.

BENCH AND BAR OF PASSAIC COUNTY.

THE organization of a county and the location of a seat of justice bring in due time a bench and bar. These are the necessary appliances of jurisprudence, and in the older counties they have been of very gradual growth, from a rude and frontier state of society up to the most complete arrangements for the execution of law and order of modern times. The county of Passaic, being taken almost full grown from Bergen in 1837, had at the beginning a number of able lawyers and judges who resided within its limits and sat upon the bench or practiced in other counties. Among these were several whose biographical sketches appear in this chapter,—Hon. Elias B. D. Ogden, judge of the Supreme Court; Hon. Philemon Dickerson, Governor of the State and member of Congress; Hon. John Hopper, now judge of the District Court of Paterson; Hon. Aaron S. Pennington, one of the earliest members of the Legislature for the county, and for many years prosecutor of the pleas; Hon. Absalom B. Woodruff, and others. A list of the prosecutors and judges of the Common Pleas of the county from 1837

COUNT-HOUSE AND JAIL, PATERSON, N. J.



to 1881 will be found in the chapter preceding this, and also an early history of the courts. We give below a list of the members of the bar of this county from the first to the present time, 1882, together with the dates of their admission, both as attorneys and counselors. For convenience of reference the list is placed in alphabetical rather than in chronological order:

MEMBERS OF THE PASSAIC BAR.

	Admitted Attorney.	Admitted Counselor.
¹ Ballesay, J. J.	June Term, 1875.	
Beam, John R.	November " 1875.	Nov. Term, 1878.
Berry, David J.	" " 1879.	
¹ Board, David J.	" " 1844.	
Cahill, John F.	February " 1878.	Feb. Term, 1881.
² Canfield, Augustus.	" " 1852.	
² Canfield, Silas D.	November " 1832.	
Coddington, Henry K.	February " 1875.	Nov. Term, 1878.
² Comstock, Albert.	" " 1873.	Feb. " 1876.
Cramer, Joseph G.	November " 1873.	
Dayton, Edmund E.	" " 1875.	
² Dickerson, Philemon.	" " 1813.	Nov. Term, 1817.
Dickerson, Philemon, Jr.	February " 1853.	
¹ Dickerson, Edward N.	July " 1846.	July Term, 1849.
Donald, James D.	February " 1840.	
Drury, Augustus H.	June " 1870.	Nov. Term, 1874.
Drury, Henry S.	November " 1872.	Feb. " 1876.
¹ Durling, Robert S.	June " 1872.	
¹ Ely, George B.	April " 1848.	
Evans, James.	" " 1851.	June Term, 1854.
¹ Fonda, William A.	February " 1874.	Feb. " 1877.
Force, Munson.	" " 1878.	
² Froleigh, Peter D.	April " 1848.	
Fredericks, J. V. E.	June " 1875.	
Gould, John M.	November " 1839.	
² Gledhill, William.	October " 1846.	Oct. Term, 1849.
Gourley, William B.	June " 1880.	
Gaston, William F.	" " 1877.	June Term, 1880.
Griggs, John W.	November " 1871.	Nov. " 1874.
Harold, Lonis V.	June " 1879.	
Hilton, George S.	November " 1869.	Feb. Term, 1872.
Hobart, Garret A.	June " 1866.	June " 1871.
¹ Hopkins, Abram C.	November " 1870.	
Hopper, John.	September " 1836.	Feb. Term, 1839.
Hopper, Robert L.	June " 1869.	June " 1872.
² Hoxsey, Thomas D.	November " 1851.	Nov. " 1854.
² Keefe, Michael L.	" " 1868.	" " 1871.
² Leaser, Edmund.	October " 1848.	
MacCarthy, John J.	February " 1879.	
Moore, Thomas M.	" " 1875.	Nov. Term, 1878.
² Ogden, Elias B. D.	May " 1824.	May " 1829.
¹ Ogden, Frederick B.	July " 1850.	Feb. " 1854.
² Pennington, Aaron R.	February " 1821.	" " 1824.
Pennington, John C.	November " 1869.	Nov. " 1872.
Pennington, William.	June " 1863.	" " 1870.
Prall, William M.	November " 1877.	Feb. " 1881.
Pulver, Frank.	February " 1878.	
Reynolds, John H.	June " 1879.	
² Ridgeway, Charles D.	November " 1841.	
Rogers, Charles R.	April " 1851.	
Rogers, James H.	February " 1872.	Feb. Term, 1875.
Ryerson, Louis J.	November " 1877.	
¹ Rynyon, Charles H.	February " 1876.	Feb. Term, 1879.
Kyle, Peter.	November " 1876.	
Samuels, Henry E.	June " 1879.	
¹ Sanford, Andrew J.	November " 1858.	
Sanford, Charles E.	June " 1869.	
¹ Savage, George W.	February " 1876.	Feb. Term, 1879.
Scott, Frank.	" " 1878.	
Simonton, Thomas G., Jr.	" " 1877.	June Term, 1880.
Smith, William M.	" " 1878.	
St. Lawrence, William J.	" " 1877.	
Stevenson, Eugene.	" " 1874.	June Term, 1877.
Stevens, Richard F.	November " 1879.	
Stewart, James F.	June " 1875.	
Stevenson, Preston.	" " 1878.	June Term, 1881.
Stevenson, Edward I.	November " 1879.	
Stoutenburgh, J. E.	" " 1874.	Nov. Term, 1877.
² Speer, James.	" " 1830.	" " 1833.
Tuttle, Socrates.	April " 1848.	April " 1851.
Tuttle, Charles M.	November " 1879.	
Van Cleave, Frank.	June " 1879.	
Van Hovenburgh, Alfred A.	November " 1878.	
Van Wagoner, Isaac.	October " 1848.	
Van Buren, Charles C.	February " 1858.	
¹ Van Wagoner, Garret S.	September " 1844.	
² Vandervoort, Benjamin W.	May " 1822.	May Term, 1828.
Ward, Zebulon M.	February " 1867.	Feb. " 1871.
Weiss, Edward E.	November " 1877.	
Wilcox, Albert A.	June " 1877.	
Williams, Henry A.	April " 1849.	June Term, 1852.
Williams, William H.	November " 1878.	
Woodruff, Abalom B.	September " 1844.	Oct. Term, 1847.
¹ Youngblood, James C.	June " 1864.	June " 1867.

¹ Removed.² Deceased.

ELIAS B. D. OGDEN, a son of Col. Aaron Ogden, was born at Elizabethtown in 1800. He graduated at Princeton College in 1819, was licensed as an attorney in 1824, as a counselor in 1829, and was made a sergeant-at-law in 1837, being the last lawyer to receive that honorary title in the State of New Jersey. Soon after his admission as an attorney he removed to Paterson, where he continued to practice, being prosecutor of the pleas of Passaic County for two terms, and in 1844 member from that county to the Constitutional Convention, in which he took an active part.

In 1848 he was appointed by Governor Haines one of the justices of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Whitehead, whose term had expired. He was reappointed by Governor Price in 1855, and again by Governor Olden in 1862, having meantime, in 1858, returned to his native town and to the old homestead of his father.

Judge Ogden was a man of strong intellect and of much natural sagacity, his attainments and abilities commanding high respect both at the bar and on the bench. In the political contest of 1828, Mr. Ogden took sides with Gen. Jackson, and soon became a Democrat, whose principles he maintained throughout his life, being a moderate Union man during the civil war. In the early part of 1865 he was attacked by pneumonia, which terminated his life. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, an active, influential member of the conventions of that denomination, and a trustee of the college at Burlington.

PHILEMON DICKERSON was a native of Morris County, N. J., having been born at or near Succasunna, in that county, in the latter part of the last century. In 1813 he was licensed as an attorney, in 1817 as a counselor, and in 1834 as a sergeant-at-law, a degree since dropped in New Jersey. After residing a few years in Philadelphia he removed, about 1816, to Paterson. He was elected to the Assembly in 1821-22. In 1832 he was elected to Congress. In 1836 the Legislature appointed him Governor, the Jackson party being then in the ascendancy in that body. His brother, Mahlon Dickerson, had been Governor in 1815-17. As Governor, Mr. Dickerson was also chancellor, in which capacity his decisions gave general satisfaction. In 1838 he was again placed in nomination by the Democrats for Congress. The whole six congressmen from New Jersey were then elected on a general ticket, and the returns from several townships were rejected on account of irregularities by the county clerks, which elected the Whig delegation, and Governor William Pennington gave them the certificate, in accordance with the returns certified to him. This led to a prolonged debate in Congress, and to great bitterness in New Jersey, but the six Democrats, who undoubtedly had the majority of the popular vote, were finally admitted to Congress. The contest is popularly known in New Jersey history as the "Broad



John Harper



Socrates Little

by an unvarying ease and grace, at once dignified and cordial, which impress his friends with the true worth of the man, while they win for him their warm regard. In politics he has always been a consistent adherent to true Democratic principles, and has long been a potent factor in the counsels of his party. He represented his county in the State Senate from 1868-71, and from 1874-77, and secured recognition in that body as an able and useful coadjutor in the important work of legislation, serving as a member of some of the leading committees. He has always been in close sympathy with the various movements tending to develop and advance the interests of the locality in which he resides, and as a member of the Paterson Board of Education did much towards establishing and perfecting the public school system of the city. He is one of the older members of the New Jersey Historical Society, is a member of the board of trustees of Rutgers College, N. J., and has been secretary of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company since its organization in 1844, and also treasurer of the company since 1851. He was appointed judge of the District Court of Paterson in March, 1877, and holds that position at the present time (1882). In 1878 he was appointed one of the advisory masters of the Court of Chancery by Chancellor Theodore Runyon, and is still discharging the duties of that office, which is one nearly equivalent to that of vice-chancellor, and involving the same line of judicial functions.

Judge Hopper was married on June 16, 1840, to Mary A., daughter of the late Robert Imlay, a former merchant of Philadelphia. The marriage ceremony was performed in the same house (on Market Street, in the city of Paterson) in which he resides, and in which all of his children have been born. Six of the latter are living, viz.: John H., a member of the silk-firm of Hopper & Scott, Paterson; Robert Imlay, a graduate of the class of 1869, Rutgers, and a partner of his father; Mary A., wife of Frank W. Potter, late United States consul to Marseilles; James Burling, residing in Texas; and Misses Caroline Imlay and Margaret Imlay Hopper.

Mr. Hopper now owns and occupies the same office in which he studied law with the late Judge Ogden from 1832 to 1833.

SOCRATES TUTTLE, a prominent member of the Passaic County bar, and one of its oldest practitioners, was born at Colebrook, Coos Co., N. H., on Nov. 19, 1819. The family origin in this country is traced back to the year 1640, when two brothers, John and William Tuttle, emigrated from England, the former settling at Ipswich, Mass., and the latter at New Haven, Conn. Lieut. Jonathan Tuttle, the grandfather of Socrates Tuttle, and a descendant of John Tuttle, was born at Littleton, Mass., Sept. 30, 1753. He was a brave officer during the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. On Aug. 6, 1781, he married Catherine Gray,

born in Salem, Mass., in September, 1762, and had a large family of children. Of these, Jonathan Tuttle, Jr., born Nov. 10, 1782, was a teacher by profession, and passed the greater part of his life in Massachusetts; Amos H. was born Oct. 21, 1784, and died Aug. 15, 1791; Catherine, born Aug. 9, 1786, married Edward A. Reed, of Passumpsic Village, Vt.; Asahel, born July 16, 1788, died in his youth; Horatio Tuttle, born Dec. 22, 1790, was the father of the subject of this sketch; Amos H. (2d) was born Aug. 10, 1792; Edward was born May 27, 1794; Socrates, born Nov. 2, 1796, was a physician by profession, and practiced for more than fifty years at Barnet, Vt.; William G., born Jan. 3, 1799, learned the trade of a blacksmith, and followed it during his early manhood, residing most of his life in Michigan, where he died a few years ago; Sarah was born March 6, 1806; John, born Feb. 8, 1807, engaged in farming near Ann Arbor, Mich., during his life.

Horatio Tuttle learned the trade of a blacksmith at Bath, N. H., in early life, and afterwards worked at that place for a short time. He subsequently removed to Coos County, in the same State, where he worked steadily at his trade until his death on Dec. 31, 1842. His wife was Betsey Thomas, a native of Acton, Mass., who bore him a family of nine children, all of whom attained to years of maturity. She died Oct. 1, 1842. Jonathan Tuttle, born April 6, 1814, grew up at Colebrook, N. H., learned the trade of a blacksmith, and died in August, 1843. John Leighton, born Sept. 22, 1815, left his home in boyhood, learned the trade of a woolen-spinner, and afterwards removed to Paterson, N. J., where he labored as a machinist for several years. He died in Philadelphia in 1863. Charles Martin, born Feb. 18, 1818, was educated at Barnet, Vt., studied medicine with his uncle, Socrates, and has practiced his profession at Littleton, N. H., since 1839. Elizabeth, born May 9, 1822, married E. A. Harwood, of Worcester, Mass., and resides there. William A., born May 8, 1824, learned the trade of a machinist, and resided at Paterson, N. J., until his death in January, 1869. Horatio Gates and Catharine Gray Tuttle were born April 22, 1827. The first was in the service of the government as a carpenter during the late war, and was last heard of at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1865; the second passed her life as a teacher in Bergen County and Paterson, N. J., married a Mr. Nelson, and died in April, 1877. Mary, born Aug. 23, 1830, married John Sargent, of Littleton, N. H., where she and her husband both died in the spring of 1881.

Socrates Tuttle, the fourth of the children of Horatio Tuttle, was early inured to a life of labor and toil. His parents were very poor, and his boyhood days were attended by many privations. His book education was received at the common schools of New Hampshire, which he attended three months of each year until he reached the age of twenty-one. The remainder of the time was passed in his father's

blacksmith-shop, with the exception of a few short intervals of time, during which he worked at other pursuits, such as brick-making, team-driving, and farming, in the employment of others. He became an expert blacksmith, and worked hard at that trade until he was twenty-two years of age. Having then formed a distaste for the business, and feeling that he was fitted for a higher, though not more honorable, vocation in life, he left home with a Yankee boy's usual capital,—a jack-knife, a few dollars, and a brave and hopeful heart,—and located at Blue Ball, Monmouth Co., N. J., where he taught a subscription pay-school from December, 1841, until March, 1844. At that time he removed to Paterson, N. J., and entered upon the study of the law in the office of James Speer, of that city, with whom he remained until the latter's appointment as one of the judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, about a year later. Mr. Tuttle then entered the office of Benjamin W. Vandervoort, of Paterson, where he remained until his admission to the bar as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery, in April, 1848. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and has continued in it to the present time. He was licensed as a counselor at law in 1851.

When Mr. Tuttle first commenced the practice of law in Paterson, the field was well occupied for that early day, and he had to contend with such men as Judge Elias B. D. Ogden, Daniel Barkalow, Aaron S. Pennington, Benjamin W. Vandervoort, Silas D. Canfield, John M. Gould, John Hopper, and Absalom B. Woodruff. The earnings of the first year were only four hundred dollars, but during that time he had manifested a peculiar talent for the law, had familiarized himself with the practice of the courts, and had drawn attention to himself as a hard-working, faithful, and promising member of the bar. His business gradually increased from that time, until he found himself enjoying one of the largest and most lucrative practices in the city. At first it consisted largely of a collection and commercial litigation business, but general litigation came in upon him so rapidly that he was obliged to hand over the greater part of the former to his son-in-law, Hon. G. A. Hobart, and to devote himself to active practice in the courts. He has been engaged in a large number of important civil cases, and in the defense of criminals has achieved marked success. He brings to the management of his causes a degree of force which few can command, and handles the facts of a case with peculiar skill and tact. He acted as the counsel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in acquiring title to land for the Boonton Branch of that road, and also for the Midland Railroad of New Jersey in the same direction. He was also counsel for the defendant in the celebrated chancery cause of Sigismund Dringer, at the suit of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company, which has become familiar of late years, and from which he voluntarily

withdrew in 1881 for good cause, and after having successfully sustained his case in the Court of Chancery. He also defended, by the appointment of the court, John Jonston, who was indicted for the murder of John S. Van Winkle and wife on Jan. 9, 1850, and who was the only person ever hung in Passaic County. The proofs against Jonston were overwhelming. Mr. Tuttle was also the counsel of William Dalzell, who was indicted for murder committed during the Garret Mountain riot in 1880, but who was acquitted; also of Koma Nymen, charged with the murder of his father, in Acquackanonk township, during the same year, and who was also acquitted. He had as a partner from 1873 to 1880 Hon. John W. Griggs, at present city counsel of Paterson.

Mr. Tuttle has always taken an active interest in politics, being at first a member of the old Whig party, and afterwards an ardent Republican. He has held a number of important public offices, was clerk of the city of Paterson in 1851 and 1852, member of the board of chosen freeholders from the same city, and in 1861 and 1862 represented the Second District of Passaic County in the State Legislature. The labors of this Legislature were necessarily heavy at that trying period, and he filled an important place in its deliberations, and was a member of the judiciary and other important committees. In 1871 and 1872 he was mayor of the city of Paterson. He is a member and one of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, a member of the board of managers of the Old Ladies' Home, and lends his support to every good work. He is literally one of the self-made men of the city, and has raised himself from the anvil to his present prominent position by sheer force of character and brain. He possesses marked individuality of character, and is decidedly original in his methods of thought and action.

He married on May 23, 1848, Jane, daughter of Baltus and Esther Winters, of Paterson, who died June 14, 1849, leaving an only daughter, Jane, wife of Hon. G. A. Hobart, of Paterson. His second wife was Mary, eldest daughter of William Dickey, Esq., of Paterson, whom he married in November, 1852, and who died Aug. 25, 1869. The children were Charles M., a practicing lawyer of the city of Paterson; William D., a clerk in the office of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railway Company at New York; Minnie, who died in infancy; Elizabeth Murray, who died at the age of three years; Lillian, who died at seven; and Augustus Hobart, born Aug. 25, 1869. Mr. Tuttle's present wife is Elizabeth A., widow of Dr. F. S. Weller, a surgeon in the United States army, who was drowned off Cape Hatteras in February, 1862, and who was a leading physician in Paterson for a number of years.

ABSALOM B. WOODRUFF, son of William Paterson and Leah V. Woodruff, was born in New Vernon, Morris Co., N. J., July 9, 1819. His grandfather,



Wm. H. H. H.



A. P. Woodruff

Dr. Hezekiah Stites Woodruff, a physician of Mendham, N. J., died at Succasunna Plains, married Mary Blatchley, a sister of Dr. Henry and Absalom Blatchley, of Pennington, N. J., who bore him four sons. Dr. Ebenezer B. Woodruff, of Drakesville, died there. Dr. William P. Woodruff, father of our subject, practiced at New Vernon, Paterson, Milford (Hunterdon Co.), in Virginia, and died at Mount Pleasant, in Ohio. Dr. Absalom Woodruff, of Succasunna Plains, died at Morristown. Dr. Hezekiah Stites Woodruff practiced at Succasunna Plains for many years, and died at Newark, N. J., and one daughter, Anna M., who married Rev. John Van Lien, of Readington, N. J., died at Bloomfield, N. J. On his father's side A. B. Woodruff traces his descent from an English ancestry, and on the maternal side from Holland ancestors. He began life for himself at the age of sixteen, and for some three years was a clerk in a general store respectively at Milford, Millstone, and New Brunswick. Returning home to Milford, he studied medicine with his father and at German Valley for some two years, which was followed by two years' service as a school-teacher, one in German Valley, the other in the chapel on Schooley's Mountain, where he boarded with Rev. Holloway W. Hunt. Resolving to turn his attention to the profession of the law, just before reaching his majority he entered the law-office of John S. Hagar, of Morristown, formerly a United States senator from California, but now a judge in San Francisco. He subsequently was a law student of William J. Hunt, of Chester, and for two years of Peter D. Vroom, of Trenton, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in September, 1844, and in October, 1847, as counselor.

Prior to Mr. Woodruff's settlement as a lawyer he was appointed a master and examiner in chancery by Chancellor Haines, and for one term (1844-45) served as engrossing clerk of the New Jersey Assembly, reporting its proceedings for the *Newark Daily Advertiser*.

In the spring of 1845, upon the recommendation of William L. Dayton, he came to Paterson and began the practice of law. Previous to 1856 he was appointed adjutant of the First Regiment Passaic Brigade, and was elected colonel, which office he subsequently resigned. He was appointed prosecutor of the pleas by Governor Newell, and served for five years, 1858 to 1863, declining a reappointment. He was, however, appointed again by Governor Parker in 1873, and served five years, and when his term expired, there being no prosecutor, the court appointed him for the term. The most important cases tried by him during his incumbency of the office of prosecutor were the case of Charles Sanford and Joshua M. Beach, indicted for conspiracy in attempting to start a bogus bank, both being convicted, in which case Mr. Woodruff was opposed by learned counsel,—Zabriskie, Williamson, and others; a case during his second term of office, of the State against James S.

Preston and Ebenezer K. Rose, the former being sent to State's prison, the latter fined; the case against James Hand, William Eakins, and Thomas Bromley, assessors of taxes, in which all were sent to State's prison for attempting to defraud the public. He also defended Van Winkle Bogert, connected with Libbie Garrahant in the alleged poisoning of Burroughs, clearing him; the latter, although defended by able counsel, was sent to State's prison for life. In his official capacity as public prosecutor, Mr. Woodruff merited and gained the reputation of an able and impartial advocate, a fearless promoter of justice, careful in the preparation of a cause and strong in its presentation. "He is a lawyer of brilliant abilities and high standing, a good orator, an acute reasoner, and a most untiring worker."

In only one case was he assisted by the attorney-general during his long term of office.

In 1878 he was again appointed by Governor McClellan to the same office, and served until appointed by Governor George C. Ludlow, in March, 1881, as "president judge" of the Court of Common Pleas, which place he now fills.

Judge Woodruff has always taken an active part in political matters, and in the spring of 1856 he bought out the old *Paterson Intelligencer*, converted it into an independent Democratic journal, and edited it in support of Fremont and Dayton during the Presidential campaign of that year.

Politically he has been an independent Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, a part of the time voting with the Republicans until Grant's second term. In 1872 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fifth District, and, although running ahead of the Presidential ticket in every ward and township of his county, was defeated by William Walter Phelps. This election took place just upon his return from Europe, where he had spent some time and visited the leading places on the continent. Judge Woodruff has been interested in and a promoter of the interests of Paterson during his residence there. He started the Bellevue Nursery Company in 1870 in that city, for raising plants and flowers, and the first time the plants of this nursery were exhibited, about 1877, in Gilmore's Garden in New York, the geraniums took the first six prizes. This association was incorporated in 1871, but is now owned mostly by himself and son. He was formerly a director of the Passaic County Savings-Bank, the directors of which advanced the money to pay the depositors in full. Judge Woodruff married, April 26, 1849, Isabella, daughter of Gen. George D'Wolf, of Bristol, R. I., and latterly of Cuba. She died in September, 1856. Their children are Howard D'Wolf, a graduate of New York University with the highest honors of his class; Theodora D. W., wife of Thomas W. White, son of Judge White, formerly of New York Superior Court; and Bonton, who died while in his sophomore year at the New York University, noted for his fine oratory.

HENRY A. WILLIAMS was licensed as an attorney-at-law of New Jersey in 1849, being then a young man of twenty-four years, a resident of Paterson, where he has since remained. In 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865 he was elected mayor of the city of Paterson, both parties uniting to do him that honor in 1862 and 1863. He was again elected in 1867. During the war he rendered the city invaluable service by his prudent and careful advice, freely given, and his indefatigable aid in raising the city's quota to fill the ranks of the New Jersey regiments. In January, 1868, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Passaic County, holding the office for three years, when he accepted an election to the State Senate, to which he had been chosen by the Republican party in the preceding November by the largest majority given to any candidate up to that time. In the Senate he was an earnest, influential worker, and gave much time and labor to perfecting the law in reference to the taxation of railroads in cities, as well as to other public legislation. He was very successful as prosecutor, although from his well-known conscientiousness he never urged a conviction where he doubted the guilt of the defendant. In 1874 he was appointed by the board of aldermen of the city of Paterson to be city counsel, and was reappointed in 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878. He has been counsel of the First National Bank since December, 1869; counsel of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company for fifteen years; counsel of the Paterson Savings Institution for ten years, and of other corporations and institutions, by all of whom, as well as by the community generally, he is deemed an extremely safe adviser.

GARRET A. HOBART was born at Long Branch, N. J., June 3, 1844, and having graduated at Rutgers College in 1868, entered the law-office of Socrates Tuttle at Paterson. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 was licensed as a counselor-at-law. In May, 1871, he was appointed city counsel of Paterson, holding the office one year, when he was appointed counsel to the board of chosen freeholders of the county, declining a re-election the next year, because of his election to the Assembly in the fall of 1872, fearing the two positions might conflict. Being re-elected to the Assembly in 1873, he was, without any effort on his part, chosen Speaker of that body, which difficult office he filled in the most satisfactory manner. He declined a re-election in 1875, but in 1876 was elected to the State Senate. In 1879 he was re-elected by 1899 majority, the largest ever given to any candidate in the county. In 1881, and again in 1882, he was chosen president of the Senate. During his term in the Senate he has introduced probably more bills than any other member, most of them being of an important public nature. In 1874 he was appointed receiver of the New Jersey Midland Railroad, managing his trust so successfully that he paid a dividend to the unsecured creditors. Upon the reorganization of the company he was

unanimously elected president, but resigned in a few months on account of the pressure of more important engagements. He was also receiver for some time of the Montclair Railway and of the Jersey City and Albany Railroad. In the summer of 1880 he was appointed receiver of the broken First National Bank of Newark, and in six months had its affairs substantially closed up and the depositors paid off in full. In 1880 he was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee, a position he still holds. He is counsel for many manufacturing and other corporations, and is director and counsel for half a dozen or more important railroads in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

THOMAS D. HOXSEY.—For many years there was no more striking figure in Passaic County politics than that of Thomas D. Hoxsey. He was born at Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 28, 1815, where he received a common-school education, which he undertook to impart, when a youth of but sixteen or seventeen, to the youngsters of Michigan, where he remained for a year or two. Returning East he settled in Paterson, being engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store for some years. Then he embarked in the manufacture of cotton for a time, making some money. His thoughts taking another direction, he studied law with Daniel Barkalow, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1841 and 1842 he was elected one of the school committeemen of Paterson. In 1849 he was elected to the Assembly, and re-elected in 1850. He was elected to the State Senate in 1852, on a platform pledging him to free banks and anti-monopoly generally. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed county clerk to fill a vacancy, and in the ensuing fall was elected to that office for the term of five years. In 1867 he was appointed United States register in bankruptcy for the Fourth District of New Jersey, retaining the office for several years. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1872. In 1877 he accepted the "Greenback" nomination for Governor, making a most energetic canvass in a cause which he felt to be hopeless from the first. In 1880 he again made a like canvass, undergoing hardships which broke down his iron constitution, and, it was believed, brought about his death on May 30, 1881. For many years he had been identified with the militia system of the county, in the days before the war, and was commissioned brigadier-general of the Passaic brigade. He was a man of wonderful energy and vigor, strong in his likes and dislikes, was always opposed to slavery, loathed tobacco and intoxicating liquor in every form, was kindly to those in need, and was noted for his warm hospitality and his exceeding courtesy in his "Castle" at Haledon, where he ended his days.

CHAPTER LI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Early Physicians.—The physicians located at Newark, Belleville, Bergen, Pompton, Paramus, and Hackensack were probably the earliest practitioners in the section of country embraced in the present county of Passaic. There were few, if any, resident physicians in any of the towns along the Passaic River until after the Revolution. The first physician in Paterson and vicinity of whom we have any knowledge was Dr. Ebenezer Blachly, although the date of his settlement is not very definitely fixed. Dr. Wickes, in his "History of Medicine in New Jersey," says, "Dr. Ebenezer Blachly settled in Paterson after the Revolution." It was probably a considerable time after, as late as 1791 or '92, if not later. This Dr. Ebenezer Blachly was a son of Dr. Ebenezer Blachly, Sr., of Long Island, who, after his marriage to Mary Wick, settled near Mendham, Morris Co., where he died at the age of seventy, April 11, 1805. He was a young man about thirty-one when the New Jersey Medical Society was formed, in 1766, and for many years took an active part in that organization. Dr. Wickes relates the following anecdote respecting his tact and enterprise in securing what may have been the first body used for dissection north of Newark, or in the vicinity of Morristown. "On a certain occasion," says Dr. Wickes, "he obtained by exhumation the body of a criminal who was hung and interred at Morristown, and conveyed it on horseback to Mendham, about six miles off, for dissection. Upon meeting any one in the darkness of his lonely ride, he would talk to the subject as to a drunken man, telling him to sit upright and behave himself like a man, and thus reached home with it in safety. Dr. Hezekiah Stites Woodruff, who related this incident and married his eldest daughter, was one of his students, as were also Dr. William Leddell and Dr. John C. Budd. The former practiced in Mendham and the latter in Chatham.

"Of his seven sons, five studied medicine." The oldest was the subject of this sketch, Dr. Ebenezer Blachly. He was born in 1760. He entered the American service under age, as surgeon's mate to a North Carolina regiment, which was encamped this side of the old Raritan bridge, in the winter of 1778, acting also as a volunteer assistant surgeon to a regiment of the Pennsylvania line. He was at the battle of White Plains, in October, 1776, in winter-quarters at Valley Forge in 1777, and in the battle of Monmouth in 1778. After the war he married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Oliver Spencer, of Elizabethtown, and subsequently settled in Paterson, where he enjoys an extensive and successful practice. By this marriage he had nine children, two of whom studied medicine. The names of the children and dates of birth are as follows: Nancy, born July 7, 1783; Eben-

ezer Spencer, born Aug. 19, 1784; Henry Wickham, born April 17, 1786; Mary Jerusha, born May 5, 1789; Juliana, born Aug. 11, 1791; Bayard Patterson, born May 8, 1793; Eliza, born April 19, 1795; Joseph Warren, born Aug. 7, 1797; Oliver B., born Sept. 3, 1799.

The following obituary of Dr. Blachly is taken from a local paper at the time of his death, Aug. 20, 1812:

"Died at Pennington on the 20th inst. Doctor Ebenezer Blachly, of the town of Paterson, in this State. For some weeks he had been abroad for the benefit of his health, but growing worse he was unable to return to his family. He was buried in Pennington, with the most friendly and becoming attentions of the inhabitants of the place. He was a man of rare activity and promptitude of mind. His enterprise and perseverance were remarkable. He died in the meridian of his life and usefulness. His family have sustained a heavy loss. His neighbors will feel the want of his friendship and medical assistance. His connections will long deplore the sincerity, zeal, and ability with which he performed the relative duties of life; and the friends of the Revolution have lost one more of the early asserters and defenders of the rights and liberties of our country."

From another obituary we quote the following:

... "He has closed the morning of a sad and stormy life, replete with cares and exertions of mind and body. . . . On the day preceding the morning of his exit he dictated a solemn charge to his dear friends, and at the closing scene bestowed, with great composure of mind, a benediction on each of his relatives present. He retained his senses to the last, and wished for the moment to arrive when the divine will, to which he wished patiently to submit, would launch his soul into eternity, there to remain free from trouble."

EBENEZER S. BLACHLY, son of the above, studied with his father in Paterson, attended medical lectures in New York, and became a successful practitioner in that city, keeping himself well up in the discoveries and literature of his profession. He settled on Greenwich Street, near Spring, and acquired a large practice. "He was diligently attentive to the sick of all classes, courteous in his manners, and very successful as a practitioner." So says his brief biography.¹

His brother, Henry Wickham Blachly, was a practicing physician at Pennington, N. J., and had four sons who became physicians, viz.: Ebenezer S., the eldest, who received his medical degree at Jefferson College, and practiced in Waynesburg, Pa.; Stephen L., a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and who practiced in Sparta, Washington Co., Pa.; Joseph W., a graduate of Cleveland Medical College, who practiced in Hunterdon County, N. J., where he died April 6, 1864; Henry W., the last of the sons in the profession, and bearing the name of his honored father, graduated at Cleveland, and is now (1881) or was recently practicing in Van Wert County, Ohio.

This family of Blachlys were descended from Thomas Blachly, of Hartford, 1640; New Haven, 1643; Brandford, 1645. He signed the agreement with those who migrated from Brandford to settle in Newark, but never came with them. He was of Guilford in 1683, when he sold his land in Newark to Thomas Huntington.

¹ Wickes' "History of New Jersey Medicine," p. 157.

The following is from Conger's "Genealogies in Newark":

"Children of Ebenezer Blachly, of Huntington, L. I.:

"Elizabeth, born March 8, 1708; Ebenezer, born Oct. 9, 1709; Anna, born 1711; Joseph, born 1712; Benjamin, born Aug. 6, 1718; Daniel, born Aug. 6, 1720.

"Children of Ebenezer Blachly (2d), of Milford township, near Pompton:

"Francis, born Nov. 19, 1731, married — Woods, Long Island.

"Zophar, b. Nov. 23, 1733, lived at Roadston.

"Ebenezer, b. Feb. 13, 1735-36, Mendham.

"Miller, b. March 13, 1738, lived at Roadston.

"Sarah, b. Nov. 23, 1739, married Daniel Robbins, Detroit.

"Cornelius, b. May 23, 1741, died young.

"Mary, b. Oct. 29, 1742, married Joshua Robbins, Detroit.

"Marcy, b. March 31, 1745, married Daniel McKinna.

"Children of Ebenezer Blachly and Mary Cooper Wick:

"Mary, born March 9, 1759, married Dr. Hezekiah Stites Woodruff; Ebenezer, born Dec. 6, 1760, married Elizabeth Spencer; Henry Wickham, born April 12, 1764; Absalom, born Feb. 7, 1765; William, born Oct. 3, 1767, died 1791; Daniel, born April 8, 1769; Nathan, born May 4, 1771, died early; Cornelius Camden, born Jan. 1, 1773; Hannah, born July 16, 1774; Judith, born July 13, 1776; Phebe, born Dec. 18, 1777; Temperance, born July 20, 1780."

WILLIAM PATERSON WOODRUFF is referred to by Dr. Weeks as having practiced at New Vernon, Paterson, and Milford at an early time. He was a son of Hezekiah Stites Woodruff and Mary, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Blachly, and was born March 23, 1785. After practicing for some time in the places above mentioned he removed to Ohio, where he died.

DR. BENJAMIN R. SCUDDER practiced medicine for many years at Acquackanonk, where he was a successful and prominent physician till the close of his life. His remains lie in the burying-ground at Passaic. He was a son of Richard Scudder, of New Providence, N. J., and married Sally Wade, of Connecticut Farms. His children are mentioned by Littell, as follows:

Susan married first Hugh Littell, second, Rev. Peter D. Froeleigh, of Acquackanonk, father of Peter D., lawyer; Rhoda married — McRea; Sally married Jacob Van Riper.¹

DR. LAMBERT SYTHOFF practiced in Acquackanonk, and taught a classical school there from 1820 to 1826. He was a graduate of Princeton, and took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania.

He was a successful practitioner, although his attention was largely given to his school. He removed from Acquackanonk to Paterson, where he also taught a school, and was one of the charter members of the District Medical Society in 1844. He removed to Pompton, where he practiced till his death, which occurred at quite an advanced age.

DR. WILLIAM COLFAX, long a successful practitioner in Acquackanonk and Pompton, was the successor of Dr. Scudder in the former place. He was born in Pompton, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Being a native of Pompton, where the family estates were located, he retired there after his period of most active practice, and there spent the remainder of his days.

GARRIT TERHUNE, M.D.—The family of Terhune are of French origin, and belong to the stock of Huguenots who left their native country to avoid persecution, first settling in Holland, and subsequently in this country, on Long Island. They were among the early settlers of Bergen County, N. J., and by intermarriages are connected with the most influential families in the State. His grandfather, Nicholas Terhune, born near Hackensack, married a Miss Paulison, who bore him several children. He was an ardent supporter of the Reformed Dutch Church, of which he was a member, and a substantial citizen of "olden time." He died in 1807, aged seventy-five years.

His son Richard, born Oct. 21, 1763, was a large farmer in the township of New Barbadoes, and held various offices of trust there. He was also a member of the Reformed Church at Hackensack, a man of more than average business ability, enterprising and thrifty, and looked to in the vicinity as a man of good judgment and sterling integrity. His wife, Hannah, was a daughter of Nicholas Voorhis, and granddaughter of Lucas Voorhis, and bore him the following children: Nicholas, Albert, Paul, Garrit, subject of this sketch, and Peter R.

Richard Terhune died Aug. 5, 1824. His wife died in 1855, aged eighty-five years.

Dr. Garrit Terhune, only surviving son in 1881, is the eldest practicing physician in Passaic County, and was born near Hackensack, in New Barbadoes township, Oct. 9, 1801. In early life he received a good English and classical education; first studied medicine with Drs. Lambert Sythoff and David Marvin, and subsequently with Prof. John W. Francis, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he attended one course of lectures, when the faculty seceded from that college and became the faculty of Rutgers Medical College, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1827.

For two years following his graduation he practiced medicine in Hackensack, but in 1829 settled at Passaic, where he has since remained in the continuous practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Terhune is known in his profession as a skillful and judicious physician, devoted to the welfare of his patients, and

¹ Littell's Genealogies.



Garrig Terhune





Engraved by J. H. Smith

Chas. A. Myers, M.D.



O. V. Garnett

The Garnett family are originally from Virginia, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch having emigrated from that State to Kentucky, and located in Jessamine County. He was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Moore, of the former State, to whom were born twelve children, among this number being Obadiah, whose birth occurred Aug. 4, 1800, in Jessamine County, Ky. Here he spent the years of his boyhood, and subsequently repaired to Lexington, Ky., where he was apprenticed to a tailor. He removed at the age of twenty to Danville, Ky., where he embarked in business.

Mr. Garnett was married to Miss Elizabeth Davis, of Boyle County, Ky., and became the parent of children,—Margaret, Robert, Mary J. (Mrs. Bishop), Edwin, O. V., Marcus, and Bettie. Of this number but three survive. The subject of this biography, O. V., was born in Danville, June 9, 1834, and passed the years of his boyhood in Boyle County, Ky. He later repaired to Danville for the purpose of pursuing his studies at Centre College.

At the early age of seventeen he determined upon the profession of medicine as one adapted to his tastes, and his later success has demonstrated the wisdom of this choice. He began his preparatory studies with Drs. Moore and Spillman, of Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Ky.,

and continued them at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1855.

Danville was the scene of his earliest professional labors, after which he removed to Missouri. At the beginning of the late civil conflict Dr. Garnett enlisted in the Confederate service, and served as a surgeon during the whole period of the war. After a brief time spent in Kentucky he repaired to the North, and chose Paterson as a location, where he accepted a position as a drug clerk.

Having speedily become identified with the inhabitants in a professional capacity, and by his ability and surgical skill secured a considerable practice, he determined to become a permanent resident of the city. His practice has greatly increased, until it now affords Dr. Garnett but little respite from the unceasing toil of the physician's life. The doctor is a member of the Passaic County Medical Society, and is also surgeon of the Erie Railroad Company. Though not an active politician, his convictions are in harmony with the platform of the Democratic party.

Dr. Garnett was on the 21st of October, 1856, married to Miss Mary S., daughter of Nimrod Harris, of Harrodsburg, Ky. Both he and his wife are devoted to the tenets of the Baptist faith, and members of the Staunton Street Baptist Church of New York City.





C. Van Riper

The origin of the Van Riper family in America and the derivation of the name have been so fully alluded to elsewhere in the biographical department of this volume as to make a repetition of the facts unnecessary here. It is altogether probable that the branch from which the subject of this sketch sprang had for its progenitor Juriaen Tomasson, of the city of Ripen, in North Jutland, Denmark, who emigrated to the New Netherlands in 1663. Yerry Van Riper, the grandfather of Cornelius S., was born in Saddle River township, Bergen Co., where he resided during his lifetime, and died of apoplexy at the age of fifty-four. He married first Miss Ann Vreeland, to whom were born three sons,—Simeon, Stephen, and Nicholas. By a second marriage he had daughters,—Ann and Jane.

Stephen Van Riper was born July 20, 1793, in Saddle River, where his life was passed in agricultural employments. He was united to Sophia, daughter of Garret and Halanah Van Wagoner, whose birth occurred Dec. 17, 1800. To this marriage were born children,—Jerry, Benjamin, Garret, Stephen S., Cornelius S., Nicholas, Ellen Jane (Mrs. Nicholas Vreeland), Rachel Ann (Mrs. John Banta), and Catherine Sophia (Mrs. Jacob Ackerman), but three of whom survive.

The death of Mr. Van Riper occurred Feb. 11, 1870, and that of his wife Dec. 16, 1868.

Their son, Cornelius S., was born Nov. 22, 1837, on

the homestead in Saddle River, where his early life was passed at school in the immediate vicinity. He later repaired to Paterson and subsequently to Hackensack, where he prepared for a collegiate course. He entered Rutgers College at the age of fifteen, and two years later began the study of medicine under the auspices of Dr. A. W. Rogers, of Paterson, having meanwhile engaged in teaching at Clifton, N. J. He for a period of three years attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which he graduated in 1859. He decided upon Paterson as a favorable location, and at once became associated with his former mentor, Dr. Rogers, in practice.

He was, on the 1st of June, 1859, united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Hopper, of Bergen County, N. J., who is the mother of three children, now living,—Sophia, Irving, and Laura. Dr. Van Riper's abilities, together with the profound knowledge of medicine he evinced, enabled him speedily to acquire a considerable practice, which close attention to the needs of patients greatly increased. The doctor is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and has been for three years president of the Passaic County Society. His political predilections lead him to affiliate with the Republican party, though in no sense a party man.

His religious convictions are in consonance with the worship of the Reformed (Dutch) Church.



James S. Birney M.D.

sympathetic in cases of suffering and distress. His quick perception of cause and effect in cases of complicated disease enables him to diagnose and give judicious counsel readily, and his administrations have always been given as freely to the needy and worthy poor as to those in opulence.

Dr. Terhune was one of the founders of the Passaic County Medical Society; was its first president, and is the only surviving one of its charter members. He has been its president twice, and one of its censors for many years. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and has frequently attended its meetings as a delegate from the County Medical Society. Politically, Dr. Terhune is a Republican, and he is a supporter and member of the Reformed Church at Passaic. His wife, Elizabeth A., is a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Anderson) Zabriskie, who was born July 25, 1805, and whom he married March 19, 1828. Their children are Dr. Richard A., a prominent physician of Passaic City, who was born Jan. 9, 1829, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, 1850; Andrew Zabriskie, born Oct. 29, 1831; Nicholas P., born Nov. 24, 1835; Ann E., born Dec. 14, 1839, wife of R. Burnett Smith, of California; Christiana, born Feb. 1, 1845, wife of James B. Randol, of California. The Zabriskies of Bergen County were among its earliest settlers, and of Polish origin.

CHARLES F. W. MYERS, M.D.—The Myers family are of Prussian lineage, both the great-grandfather and grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch having been born in the suburbs of the city of Berlin. The latter was twice married, and had by the first union three sons,—Arnold F. W., Charles, and George H. A.,—while to the second marriage were born two daughters,—Lizzie and Mary.

Mr. Myers emigrated to America about the year 1825, and located in Maryland. After a brief residence there he removed to Delaware County, Ohio, where his death occurred in the fifty-second year of his age. His son Arnold, whose birth took place during the year 1818, came with his parents when a lad to America, and after spending much of his early life in travel settled in Buffalo, N. Y. He won some distinction as a courageous soldier in the Mexican war, and served through the entire period of the conflict. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Weeland, of Lockport, N. Y., to whom were born four children,—Charles F. W., Minnie (Mrs. Morrison Batchelor), George H. A., and Anna (Mrs. Sylvester Shepherd).

Mr. Myers survived his wife many years, and died at Bluffton, Ind., in his sixtieth year.

Charles F. W. was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1849, and passed the early years of his life at Columbus, Ohio. He afterwards removed to Delaware, Ohio, where much time was given to study, and later to teaching at Warren, Ind., to which place he removed for the purpose. During the year 1868 he repaired to

the city of New York and embarked in business pursuits. His ambition was not satisfied with the dull and uninteresting routine of commercial life, and in 1870 he decided upon a professional career, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Austin Barnes. He was also at this time engaged in the drug business at Paterson. He attended one course of lectures at the Long Island Hospital Medical College, and at a later period two additional courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which he graduated in 1874, as the class secretary. He then determined upon Paterson as a congenial field of labor, where he located, and at once engaged in professional labor. Though still a young man, Dr. Myers has achieved a practice which is rarely attained save as the reward of labor and long experience. This fact is not less the result of professional ability than of the many popular elements of character which he possesses. Soon after his removal to Paterson he was elected coroner, which office he held for three years. He was in 1878 elected city physician, and still fills the position. The doctor was in 1877 married to Miss Catherine F., daughter of Joseph Marshall, of Paterson. The principles of the Republican party are cordially supported by Dr. Myers, though the demands of his profession leave little time for participation in political campaigns. He is surgeon of the First Battalion New Jersey State National Guards, and an active Mason. Both Dr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson, in the prosperity of which they are greatly interested.

J. S. BIBBY, M.D.—The Bibby family are of English extraction, John Bibby, the father of the doctor, having been born in Lancashire, England, and married to Miss Margaret Anderson, who became the mother of children,—James S., Rachel, Hannah, John, Peninnah, Alice, and Margaret Ann.

The death of Mrs. Bibby occurred in 1870, her husband surviving her. Their eldest son, the doctor, is a marked example of the success that attends perseverance and fortitude under the most inauspicious circumstances. His birth occurred Feb. 23, 1843, at Wigan, Lancashire, England, where much of his early life was spent. With none of the advantages which attend youth under more favorable surroundings, he, while still a lad, engaged in the labor of coal-mining. During the time he was thus occupied his tastes were directed to the science of medicine, and his inclinations encouraged by association with a druggist in his native town. He thus became familiar with the nature and effects of medicines, and was thereby greatly aided in his future career. He determined to emigrate to America, and in 1869 located at Colterville, Allegheny Co., Pa., where he engaged in his former occupation of mining. He still continued his medical studies, and was much assisted by the generosity of Dr. Foot, of the village above named, who placed his library at his disposal and directed his studies. So

great was his desire to become proficient in this branch of science that books were his inseparable companions during his leisure hours in the mines. He in 1872 entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he graduated in 1875. Paterson offered at this time a field for his energies, and became his permanent abode. His practice has since that date steadily grown, and his success in critical cases of surgery has demonstrated his skill. He is a member of the Passaic County Medical Society, and greatly interested in its prosperity.

Dr. Bibby was on the 16th of March, 1881, married to Miss Hattie Estelle, daughter of David R. and Eliza Shattuck, who have four daughters,—Isabella Eldridge (Mrs. Catholina Lambert), Adelaide Eliza, Mary Ellen (Mrs. Robert Gilmore), and Mrs. Bibby.

The doctor is a Republican in his political views, but not an active worker in the political field. He affiliates with the denomination known as Christian Brethren, of which church he is a member.

CORNELIUS VAN RIPER, M.D.—The name of Van Riper, with its multitudinous orthography (it is spelled Van Reiper, Van Reyper, Van Ryper, Van Ripen, Van Reyppen, and Van Reipen), is derived from the Latin word *Ripa*, whence originated the name of a city on the north bank of the river Nibbs, in Jutland, Denmark. Jutland was divided into four dioceses, the most southwesterly of which, lying along the German Ocean, was called Ripen. This diocese was one hundred and forty-two miles long and fifty-seven miles wide, and was part of Cimbria Chersonesus of the ancients, where dwelt the warlike Cimbri, who at one time invaded the Roman empire. The city of Ripen is situated in latitude 55° 36' north, and longitude 9° 10' east, and, next to Wibourg, is the most ancient city of Jutland. From this port in April, 1663, a vessel named "T Bonta Koe," "The Spotted Cow," sailed with eighty-nine passengers, among whom was Juriaen Tomassen, for the New Netherlands. This young man was a native of the city of Ripen, and four years after his arrival married Pryntje Hermans. His death having occurred Sept. 12, 1695, some of his descendants assumed the name of Juriance, now Yeriance and Auryansen, while others took the name of the ancestral town and became Van Ripens, Van Ripers, etc. Tomassen received of Guert Coerten by his will, dated Feb. 5, 1671, a parcel of land lying in and about the town of Bergen, which Coerten had purchased of Philip Cartaret, May 12, 1668. Here he lived and died. Juriaen Tomassen had children,—Thomas, Gerrit, Aeltje, Chystyntje, Mareitje, Harman, who died in infancy, Jan, Harman (2), and Grietje.

Of this number, Harman was born Dec. 6, 1686, and married, first, Maritje Fredericks, in 1709, and later, Judith Steinmets, in 1721. He removed to Acquackanonk, and was the parent of thirteen children,

the third son of whom was Abraham, born Jan. 25, 1716, and who married Elizabeth Bradbury. They were the parents of three children,—John A., Philip, and Mollie. Of this number, John A. was born Feb. 12, 1753, and married Leah, daughter of Abram and Anne Winne, in 1776. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and resided at North Belleville, Essex Co., N. J. Their children were eight in number, one of whom was Abraham, whose birth occurred Sept. 15, 1782, and who married Maria Spear, daughter of John and Margaret Spear, in 1804. He represented his district in the Assembly during 1848 and 1849, and for many years served as freeholder and justice of the peace. His death occurred in March, 1866. His five children were John A., Abram Winne, Sarah, Eliza, and Margaret. Of this number, Abram Winne, father of the subject of this sketch, was born June 3, 1815, and on the 27th of November, 1836, married Clariessa, daughter of John and Jane Kip. The Kip family (formerly spelled Kype) are of Holland extraction, Hendrick, the progenitor, having left Amsterdam in 1635. He had three sons,—Hendrick, Jacobus, and Isaac,—who held municipal offices under Governor Stuyvesant, the second of whom received an extensive grant of land, now embraced in the city of New York. One of these sons is the progenitor of John Kip, above named, who was a man of much business enterprise, and largely engaged with his sons in the grocery and lumber trade. Mr. and Mrs. Abram W. Van Riper had three children,—Jane, who died in infancy, Cornelius, and Abram Harvey, both the sons being practicing physicians. Cornelius Van Riper was born Sept. 6, 1840, at North Belleville, N. J., where were spent the years of his boyhood. He later devoted himself to a thorough course of study at Bloomfield, N. J., which enabled him to enter the University of New York, from which he graduated in 1863 with the degree of A.B., and is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Having decided upon a professional career, he chose that of medicine, and soon after entered the office of Dr. Arthur Ward, of Belleville. He in 1863 became a student of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and received his diploma from that institution as a practicing physician and surgeon in 1866. He then established himself in practice at Passaic, where he has since resided.

Dr. Van Riper's thorough acquirements, together with natural gifts of a high order, speedily won for him an honorable place among the practitioners of the county, and brought to him both a responsible and lucrative practice. He is an active member of the Passaic County Medical Society, and his election to the offices of vice-president and secretary of the society indicate the esteem in which he is held by his professional co-laborers.

The doctor was in 1866 united in marriage to Miss Adrianna, daughter, of Hon. John N. and Sophia Terhune, of Dundee Lake, N. J., and granddaughter

¹ The facts regarding the early history of the Van Riper family are mainly taken from Winfield's "History of Hudson County."



Cornelius Van Riper.

of Nicholas and Adrianna Terhune. They have had four children,—Carrie and Aimee, deceased, and two sons, Arthur Ward and John Terhune. Dr. Van Riper was one of the founders of the North Reformed Church of Passaic, of which he is a member, and was one of its first deacons. He has ever manifested a deep interest in educational projects, and has been for several years a member of the Board of Education of the city of his residence. He is in his political preferences a firm Republican, and has participated to a limited extent in local politics, though not with a view to official preferment.

The doctor has a controlling interest in the drug firm of Van Riper & Co., though the arduous labors of his profession preclude active participation in the management of the business.

District Medical Society.—The District Medical Society of Passaic County was organized Jan. 16, 1844, under the following commission, issued to its founders by the Medical Society of New Jersey:

"STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

"By the Medical Society of New Jersey to Elias J. Marsh, M.D., Donation Binase, M.D., Lemuel Burr, Garret Terhune, M.D., Jetur R. Riggs, physicians and surgeons, greeting:

"Your application, requesting that a District Medical Society might be instituted, consisting of Elias J. Marsh, M.D., Donation Binase, M.D., Lemuel Burr, Garret Terhune, M.D., and Jetur R. Riggs, in the County of Passaic, was duly considered at a meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey, held at Princeton, on the 14th day of November, Anno Domini 1843, and it was therefore voted that your request be granted.

"Be it therefore known, That, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of this State, the Medical Society of New Jersey doth appoint Elias J. Marsh, M.D., Donation Binase, M.D., Lemuel Burr, Garret Terhune, M.D., Jetur R. Riggs, physicians and surgeons, practitioners and residents of the county of Passaic, to meet at the county town on the 18th day of January, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to form themselves into a society to be called the *District Medical Society* for the county of Passaic, in the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of electing officers, making by-laws, rules, and regulations, having and using a common seal, and transacting such other business as they shall deem expedient.

"In testimony whereof, the president, pursuant to the aforesaid vote of the society, has hereunto subscribed his name and affixed the seal of the corporation at Princeton, this 14th day of November, A.D. 1843.

[SEAL.]

"ABRAM SKILLMAN, President.

"Attest: WILLIAM PIERSON, JUN., Recording Secretary
Medical Society New Jersey."

The District Medical Society formed under this commission, like all such societies throughout the State, became, and ever since has remained, a branch of the State Medical Society, and has been annually represented by its delegates in that body. The constitution provides that "all physicians, graduates of the State Medical Society, or of any medical institution in affiliation with the American Medical Association, residing within the county of Passaic, shall be admitted into this society, in full membership, on the payment of the sum of ten dollars," and "each member shall pay annually to the treasurer the sum of five dollars, to defray the expenses of this society." Besides the usual officers the society has a "reporter," whose duty it is to "furnish to the chairman of the standing committee of the State Medical Society, on or before the first day of May in each year, or at such time as the chairman may request, a report of the

state of health, prevalence of epidemics, remarkable cases, or any other facts having a relation to the science of medicine of which he may be cognizant that have occurred in this county during the preceding year." Upon the censors of the society devolve, perhaps, the most important work of all; for it is their duty to see that no unworthy or ill-qualified person is recommended for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Hence this examining committee is generally composed of not less than five of the best local members of the profession. Among those who have served in this capacity in the present society are such names as Drs. Marsh, Terhune, Condict, Rogers, Burr, Weller, Whitely, Riggs, and Kent; and among the later members, R. A. Terhune, Van Blarcom, E. J. Marsh, Van Geisen, Merrill, Quinn, J. A. Rogers, Blundell, Van Riper, Amireaux, Mackintosh, Warner, and others.

The constitution of the society, adopted in 1844, has been amended from time to time, and the original by-laws and rules of order so modified as to adapt them to the exigencies of a growing and progressive body. The standard of the society has always been a high one, and while its members have aimed to conserve the best traditions of the profession, they have, at the same time, been hospitable to the improvements introduced by modern science and discovery.

A large number of the members of the society since its organization have been graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and others have received their degree in the best schools of New York and Pennsylvania. We give below a list of the names of members of the society since 1844, with the dates of their admission:

- 1844.—Garret Terhune, Elias J. Marsh, Donation Binase, Jetur R. Riggs, Lemuel Burr, William Magee, John Magee, Lambert Sythoff, Alexander W. Rogers.
1847.—P. H. Zabriskie, Robert J. Whitely, Henry A. Hopper, Adam J. Hoffman.
1848.—Condict, — Hatch.
1849.—Edward Munk, William Henry Morton, Frederick S. Weller.
1850.—Joseph E. Culver, Richard A. Terhune, John Quinn.
1851.—Charles G. Adams.
1852.—Michael Moss, Abraham Hopper.
1853.—Bidley Kent.
1855.—S. R. Merrill.
1856.—S. A. Stewart.
1857.—Henry Van Blarcom.
1859.—Oswald Warner.
1862.—Cornelius S. Van Riper.
1865.—William Blundell.
1866.—Orson Barnes, G. W. Terriber, Thomas B. Dawner, Albert R. Randall.
1867.—Henry C. Van Gieson, R. Leal.
1869.—G. H. Balleray.
1870.—E. J. Marsh.
1872.—Wm. Busse, Jas. C. Amireaux, Thos. J. Kane, James Mackintosh, Sarah F. Mackintosh, Patrick Cahill, — Bogert, — Herriek.
1875.—Jacob Hengler, James H. Casey, J. S. Bibby.
1876.—Spencer Van Dalsen, Calvin Terriber.
1877.—John Bonter.
1878.—John P. Paxton, Wm. S. Hurd, John A. Rogers, E. S. McClellan.
1879.—Phillander A. Harris, Joseph Bidwell Wright.
1880.—William K. Newton, Henry Kip, J. W. Collins.
1881.—Walter B. Johnson, Thomas F. O'Grady, Rush Near, James M. Stewart.

The first officers of the society were Garret Terhune, president; Jetur R. Riggs, vice-president; William Magee, treasurer; and Lemuel Burr, secretary. These officers held their places only till the first Monday in April ensuing, the time appointed for the annual meeting of the society. Since then the following presidents and secretaries have been elected, and have served as indicated by the dates affixed to their names:

PRESIDENTS.

Garret Terhune, Jan. 16 to April 1, 1844; Donation Binsess, 1844-45; Jetur R. Riggs, 1846-48; Elias J. Marsh, 1848-50; Lemuel Burr, 1850; Alexander W. Rogers, 1851; Frederick S. Weller, 1852-54; Jetur R. Riggs, 1854-56; J. Quinn, 1856; Robert J. Whitely, 1857-61; Ridley Kent, 1861-62; Alexander W. Rogers, 1862-65; Ridley Kent, 1865-68; Garret Terhune, 1868-70; John Quinn, 1870; Cornelius S. Van Riper, 1871-72; Orson Barnes, 1873-75; Oswald Warner, 1875-77; S. B. Merrill, 1877; William Blundell, 1878-80; Elias J. Marsh, 1880-81.

SECRETARIES.

Lemuel Burr, Jan. 16 to April 1, 1844; Lambert Sythoff, 1844; Lemuel Burr, 1845-50; William H. Morton, 1850-52; Richard A. Terhune, 1852-54; Robert J. Whitely, 1854-57; Ridley Kent, 1857-59; Oswald Warner, 1859-62; S. B. Merrill, 1862-65; C. S. Van Riper, 1865-68; Henry C. Van Gleason, 1868-70; G. H. Balleray, 1870-73; Cornelius Van Riper, 1873-75; J. C. Amireaux, 1875-78; William Kent, 1878; John A. Rogers, 1879-81.

The present revised constitution and by-laws of the society were adopted at the annual meeting in 1880.

Upon the death of Dr. Weller the society passed the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, Frederic S. Weller, M.D., who for nearly twelve years has been an active member of this society, has been removed by death from all earthly scenes of usefulness; therefore,

"Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Great Author of life in this dispensation, we record our sincere sorrow in the deep loss we have sustained of one who endeared himself to us all as a friend, and who, as a professional brother, had rendered himself eminent for his ability and skill, and who in the practice of our profession ever displayed the honor and courtesy of the gentleman and the principles and graces of the Christian.

"Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body as members of this society.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and also that they be published in the daily and weekly papers of this city.

"RIDLEY HUNT, President.

"HENRY VAN BLARCOM, Sec. pro tem."

JOHN MAGEE, M.D., was a graduate of the Medical University of the State of New York.

WILLIAM MORTON was a student of medicine under Dr. Elias J. Marsh in 1844.

In the same year ROBERT J. WHITELEY was a student with Dr. William Magee; began April 10, 1843; graduated at College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1847.

WILLIAM C. MAGEE began study with his father, Dr. William Magee, in 1847.

B. R. FITCH began the study with Dr. L. Burr June 25, 1847.

Dr. WILLIAM MAGEE died 1850; Dr. MARSH, 1851.

PETER H. VAN WAGONER began study with Dr. Wm. H. Morton, April 7, 1851.

GEORGE CLARKSON filed his intention of studying medicine under Dr. Ridley Kent, of Paterson, Sept. 1, 1864.

DR. HENRY VAN BLARCOM died in June, 1869. The society, at a special meeting, adopted appropriate resolutions.

DR. ORSON BARNES died on Friday, Aug. 23, 1875, in the forty-sixth year of his age. The society, at a special meeting, took suitable action by the adoption of a series of appropriate resolutions.

Dr. Robert J. Whitely died April 10, 1879. He had been for twenty-nine years a practitioner of medicine in Paterson and an active member of the Medical Society. The society, in placing on record their appreciation of his personal character and professional worth, say,—

"Dr. Whitely was a man of good intellectual abilities, of liberal education, well read both in general and professional literature. He was honest and sincere in purpose, without pretence or dissimulation, careful of his word, and circumspect in his deportment, kind in heart and courteous in demeanor, with a high sense of professional honor and propriety. In the practice of his profession he manifested comprehension and keen observation, uniting sound judgment and thoughtful caution with a fair measure of energy and decision, with faithfulness to the welfare of his patients, prompt attention to their wants, and unfeigned sympathy in their sufferings. . . . He has left no enemies and many friends, and his memory will long be retained by us as that of an honorable associate and a skillful and trusted physician."

In token of their respect and esteem the society attended his funeral in a body.

DR. LEMUEL BURR passed from the scenes of his long and useful labors in the profession in June, 1878. He was one of the charter members of the society, and had practiced medicine in Paterson for nearly half a century. The committee of the society to whom was assigned the duty of reporting suitable resolutions on the occasion of his death said, among other things,—

"We feel keenly that a vacancy is left in our midst, and that those to whom he has so faithfully ministered throughout a long and well-spent life will still more deeply feel his loss and miss his wise counsel and friendly greeting. . . . Our city has lost one of its best and most highly esteemed citizens, and society one of its pillars of morality and virtue."

DR. RIDLEY KENT died in 1878. At a special meeting of the society, Drs. Rogers, Teal, and Quinn were appointed to prepare an obituary notice for publication in the Transactions of the New Jersey Medical Society. The following is copied from the obituary prepared by these gentlemen:

"Ridley Kent was a native of Trowbridge, England, where he was born in 1810, being the son of a dissenting clergyman. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a druggist of his native town, and having served his time he followed that calling for some years in England, and having come to America in 1837, he opened an apothecary-store in New York. Four or five years later he removed to New Jersey, and was soon after given a diploma by the State Medical Society to practice medicine, and for nine years practiced at New Providence. In 1853 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and a few months after removed to Paterson, which was thenceforth his home. There he

opened a drug-store, which he conducted for nearly a quarter of a century. He was an excellent, careful pharmacist, and a chemist of some ability. He had a large practice, although for the greater part of the time he preferred to receive patients at his office. He was a wide reader, and was especially fond of biblical study and research. For several years before his death he had the appearance of great age, and yet he was only sixty-eight when a stroke of apoplexy carried him off on Sept. 30, 1878."

Dr. ALEXANDER W. ROGERS is the senior physician in Paterson. His father was a clergyman in the town of Armagh, in the north of Ireland, where the subject of this sketch was born in December, 1814. When he was but a year or two old his father came to America, settling in Burlington County, near Philadelphia, and after some years removed to Scotch Plains. The future physician received an academic education, and then went to New York, where he studied medicine with Dr. Archibald Maclay, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1836. He opened an office in Paterson a year or two later, then went away for one or two years, after which he took up his residence permanently in Paterson. For many years he has been one of the leading physicians of the city, and, in fact, of the State. In 1879 he was elected president of the New Jersey Medical Society. For several years he has been a member of the board of examiners of teachers of Paterson. He is studious and scholarly in his tastes, and is a perspicuous writer.

ELIAS J. MARSH was born Jan. 7, 1803, at Perth Amboy, N. J., his family being one of the oldest in that section of the State. After finishing a preparatory course he entered Columbia College, New York, and was graduated from that institution in 1824. Three or four years later he received his diploma as a physician from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, and soon after opened an office at Paterson, where he remained until his death, Oct. 29, 1850. He lived for many years in Van Houten Street, at or near the corner of Cross. He took a deep interest in the cause of popular education, and was elected a member of the school committee of the town in 1835-38. He was exceedingly charitable, and of him it might truly be said that "he went about continually doing good," so that when he was buried hundreds of poor people whom he had befriended stood on the sidewalks weeping as his remains were borne by. His death was felt to be a public loss, and many of the leading citizens thought it only fitting that the public should erect a monument to his memory, which was done, bearing a suitable inscription testifying to the love and esteem in which he had been held by his friends and neighbors. Dr. Marsh left a son of the same name as his own, who, nearly twenty years after his father's death, established himself in Paterson, where he is now one of the leading physicians of the city.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS PRACTICING IN THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC IN 1881, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE PLACES OF RESIDENCE AND PLACES AND DATES OF GRADUATION.¹

Paterson.

- James C. Amireaux, Long Island Medical College, 1872.
George H. Balleray, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1869.
John H. Banta, Bellevue Medical College, 1879.
Jones S. Bibby, Bellevue Medical College, 1875.
William Blundell, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1861.
William Busse, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1872.
O. V. Garnet, Jefferson Medical College, 1856.
Michael Gillson, University of New York, 1881.
Philander A. Harris, University of Michigan, 1872; College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1873.
Jacob Hengler, New York Medical College, 1857.
William S. Hurd, University of New York, 1877.
Walter B. Johnson, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1878.
Thomas T. Kane, Long Island Medical College, 1872.
Henry Kip, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1877.
William Kent, Long Island Medical College, 1872.
Theodore Kopechina, Berlin, Prussia, 1877.
James H. Mackintosh, Bellevue Medical College, 1872.
Sarah F. Mackintosh, Women's Medical College, 1872.
Elias J. Marsh, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1868.
S. Randolph Merrill, Jefferson Medical College, 1854.
Michael Moss, New York State Medical Society, 1862.
Charles F. W. Myers, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1874.
Rush Near, Long Island Medical College, 1880.
William K. Newton, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1877.
Thomas F. O'Grady, Bellevue Medical College, 1880.
John P. Paxton, Long Island Medical College, 1872.
John Quinn, Medical Society of New Jersey, 1850.
Alexander W. Rogers, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1836.
James M. Stewart, Jefferson Medical College, 1880.
Calvin Terribery, Bellevue Medical College, 1872.
George W. Terribery, Bellevue Medical College, 1866.
Spencer Van Dalsen, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1876.
Tompkins Van Dyke, Bellevue Medical College, 1880.
Henry C. Van Gleason, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1866.
Cornelius S. Van Riper, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1869.
Oswald Warner, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1854.
John W. Was, University of Michigan, 1878.
William H. Whitley, Georgetown University, 1866.
Joseph B. Wright, University of New York, 1879.
J. Edward Van Bylandt, Medical Society of New Jersey, 1845.

Passaic.

- James W. Collins, Bellevue Medical College, 1872.
J. C. Herrick, Long Island Medical College, 1865.
Frank H. Rice, Vermont (Woodstock), 1854.
Garret Terhune, Medical Society of New Jersey, 1834.
Richard A. Terhune, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1850.
Cornelius Van Riper, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1866.

Bloomington.

- Henry V. Day, University of New York, 1876.

Little Falls.

- Edward A. Keeler, University of Maryland, 1880.
Mark Van Winkle, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1848.

Oakridge.

- Theodore D. Coursen, Bellevue Medical College, 1880.
W. S. Coursen, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1848.

Pompton.

- George F. Newcomb, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1877.

¹ From the report of the Committee on Registration of the District Medical Society of Passaic County.

West Milford.

Robert G. Maine, Jefferson Medical College, 1863.

*HOMŒOPATHIC.**Paterson.*

John H. Bradsworth, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1881.
William F. Decker, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1876.
A. B. Keherer, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1890.
Porter T. Kinne, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1872.
Theodore Y. Kinne, Albany Medical College, 1862.
Frank D. Vreeland, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1879.

Passaic.

Charles A. Church, New York Medical College, 1871.
John M. Howe, Castleton, Vermont, 1844.
Norton C. Ricardo, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1869.

Little Falls.

Jacob M. B. Gedney, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1869.

*ELECTIC.**Paterson.*

Davis P. Borden, New York Eclectic Medical College, 1873.
L. H. Borden, New York Eclectic Medical College, 1872.
Harriet Montague, New York Eclectic Medical College, 1876.

Pompton.

Charles H. Archer, New York Eclectic Medical College, 1867.

School not known.

Samuel J. Liggett, University of Pennsylvania, 1878.
Louis Philippe Ossa, Washington University, 1876.
John C. G. Robertson, Royal College of Surgery, Edinburgh, Surgery and Midwifery, 1836.

List of Translations Registered.

John R. Leal, Berkshire Medical College, 1849.
E. S. McClellan, Ohio Eclectic Medical College, 1851.
M. A. Mackintosh, Bellevue Medical College, 1879.
John A. Rogers, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1875.
Francis A. Decumer, having practiced medicine twenty years, is exempt from the law of registration.

RICHARD A. TERHUNE, M.D., son of Garret Terhune and Elizabeth Zabriskie, was born in Hackensack, Bergen Co., Jan. 9, 1829; graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1850; commenced practice in Acquackanonk (now city of Passaic) immediately afterwards, and has practiced here ever since; is a member of the State Medical Society, and was secretary of the District Medical Society in 1852 and 1854; married in 1861, Emily L. Morrell, daughter of Alverson Randol, of Newburgh, N. Y.

WILLIAM FULLERTON DECKER, M.D.—Richard Decker, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in the Clove, Wantage township, Sussex Co., where many years of his early life were passed. Having determined to remove to Orange County, he purchased a farm near Goshen, the county-seat, and made it his residence until his later removal to Middletown, his present home, where he is the manager of the Orange County Milk Association. He was united in marriage to Mrs. Julia Decker, of Sussex County, and had children,—John H., Bow, and Henrietta, the latter of whom died in early childhood. Of this number, John H., father of the doctor, was born April 9, 1831, and died Sept. 3, 1878.

The years of his boyhood were spent in Sussex

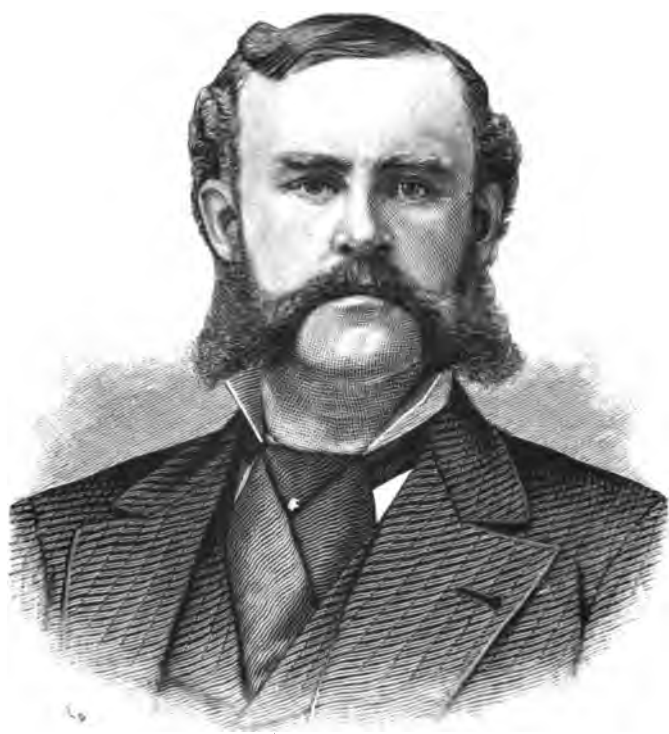
County, N. J., his birthplace. At the age of fourteen he removed with his parents to Orange County, and varied his time between school and labor upon the farm. He was married in 1853 to Miss Elsie T., daughter of Judge Stephen W. Fullerton, of Wawayanda township, in the above county. The birth of Mrs. Decker occurred Jan. 19, 1832. Judge Fullerton was a man of scholarly attainments, and filled a distinguished position during his lifetime. He not only wore the judicial ermine, but was a member of the State Legislature before the construction of railroads, and was conveyed in his carriage to Albany to attend its sessions. His three sons were attorneys, two of whom—Judge William Fullerton and Stephen W. Fullerton—have attained marked success at the bar. To Mr. and Mrs. Decker were born eight children, of whom Dr. William Fullerton is the eldest. His birth occurred April 30, 1855, his boyhood having been passed at school, first at Goshen and later at Middletown, after which he completed his studies at Amenia Seminary, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He entered the Homœopathic Medical College, New York, in 1873, meanwhile residing with Prof. S. P. Burdick, M.D., and graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1876. He at once entered the Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, where a year was spent in attendance upon its patients. The doctor was then invited to take charge of the Brooklyn Maternity, where he remained until his removal, in April, 1877, to Paterson, having succeeded to the practice of Dr. David Neer. Here he is also extensively engaged in the drug business. Dr. Decker has by his abilities and untiring devotion to business greatly increased both practice and business, the demands upon his professional skill being constant as well as lucrative.

He was married in 1878 to Miss Sara, daughter of Jonathan Johnson, of Paterson, to whom was born one daughter, Elsie.

The doctor is in his political faith a Republican, but less devoted to party success than to the cause of right and good government. He is a Presbyterian in his religious associations, both he and Mrs. Decker being members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson.

DR. CHARLES A. CHURCH, of Passaic, N. J., was born at Norwich, N. Y., on the first day of December, 1839. From early childhood he showed a strong inclination towards the medical profession. He was a frail and irritable child, but he could be entertained and amused indefinitely by any one that would play patient and let him play doctor. He would leave any other amusement for this, and of it seemed never to tire.

As he grew to years of understanding the desire to be a thoroughly educated and qualified physician and surgeon became the ambition of his life, growing with his growth and strengthening with his years. But the financial crisis of 1857 so crippled his father's resources that at eighteen years of age he found it neces-



W. F. Decker M. D.

sary to forego study and give his energies and strength to business interests at home.

When twenty-one years of age, his father having partially retrieved his fortunes and re-established a prosperous business, offered him a separate portion of it, which had been built up and established mainly by his own efforts. Not being in condition financially



Leah A. Church

to pursue his studies, and this being the best that offered, he accepted it, still hoping, however, that in the near future the way would be opened for him to pursue his long-cherished plans for professional study, and still occupying his leisure hours with such reading as would be most useful to him should he ever succeed.

When twenty-two years of age, being dissatisfied with his literary attainments, he entered the Norwich Academy as a student, at the same time continuing the management of his business affairs.

It was during these school-days, a revival of religion being in progress in the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the pastorate of the Rev. William Searls, that he was led to consider the claims of a religious life and to yield himself to Christ. He united with the church in which he was converted, and has ever since taken an active interest in the prosperity of Christ's kingdom, having held almost continuously official relation in the church of his choice. Here also he formed the acquaintance of Miss Hattie Heady, a teacher now pursuing advanced studies in preparation for further labors in that profession. Two years later

he persuaded her to be satisfied with one scholar, and got himself elected to that position for life. This bargain was officially approved by their pastor, Rev. William Searls, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1864. To the influence of his wife, her self-denial and encouragement, is due very much of his success. His home has always been not only a place of rest, but of inspiration as well.

In 1867, with a pleasant home, a prosperous business, and a promising outlook in a pecuniary point of view, he found all his hopes in this direction blasted by the complete failure of his health. An effort was made to continue the business with the assistance of others, but it was worse than a failure, and he was compelled to dispose of it.

Relieved of business cares health slowly returned, and with it the restlessness of a naturally active but unoccupied mind. While in this condition he accidentally met the representative of an insurance company looking for a local agent. The result was that he soon found himself a full-fledged insurance man. Here his business tact and enterprise were soon manifest, for within two years from this beginning, and in spite of poor health, his business became one of the largest in that section of country, and sufficient to afford him a modest support.

With returning strength there came the old longing for professional life, and, as it seemed, a prospect of the possible fulfillment of long-cherished plans in that direction.

In 1868 he formed a partnership in the insurance business to secure the necessary leisure, and entered the office of George W. Avery, M.D., of Norwich, N. Y., as a student.

The winter of 1869-70 he attended the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and the following winter the New York Homeopathic Medical College of the City of New York, from which latter institution he received his diploma conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine in March, 1871. He was immediately appointed resident physician of the hospital of the Five Points House of Industry, where he served nearly a year, leaving the most satisfactory professional record ever made in that hospital, or probably any other, for out of nearly a thousand cases of all manner of diseases which came under his care he was only obliged to report two deaths, both from marasmus, and both in an incurable condition when he took charge of the wards.

After leaving the hospital his father expressed a desire that he should return to his native place to practice, which he did, establishing a successful and growing business. But after the death of his father, believing that Passaic was a more promising field, in February, 1876, he moved to that city, succeeding to the practice of Dr. John Nottingham. From this favorable beginning his practice has steadily increased year by year.

Dr. Church's success in medical and surgical prac-

tice is principally due to three things: first, he entered upon the study of his profession with a mind matured and disciplined by years of active business life; this enabled him to take high rank as a student at medical college and to sustain himself creditably during his first year in all the tests of scholarship which were applied to the students in the graduating class; second, he has a natural adaptation to and a sincere love of his profession; and third, he devotes himself with untiring effort to the good of those committed to his care.

THEODORE Y. KINNE, M.D.—The Kinne family are of English lineage, the earliest representatives in America having been two brothers, who suffered exile as a consequence of their religious belief, and sailed for the hospitable shores of the New World in the vessel that immediately followed the "Mayflower." In a direct line of descent from one of these brothers sprang Cyrus Kinne, the great-grandfather of Dr. Kinne, a brief résumé of whose life is here embodied. Having determined to leave New England, Cyrus, above mentioned, settled in Central New York. He was the father of ten children, each of the sons of whom was given a section of land, on which he located and pursued the calling of an agriculturist.

Among these sons was Prentice, who resided, as did his brothers, in Onondaga County, and who served with distinction in the war of 1812. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Kinne, and had children, among whom was Elbridge, the father of Dr. Kinne, born May 26, 1810, in Onondaga County, where he, during his lifetime, cultivated the lands he inherited. He was united in marriage to Miss Sophronia, daughter of Rev. Seth Young, of the above county, to whom were born six children, the eldest being Theodore Y., whose birth occurred Aug. 27, 1838, near Syracuse. His early life was passed in an uneventful manner, first at the neighboring school at home, and later in Syracuse. He was educated for the academy at West Point, which he entered in 1858. Having determined the following year upon a civil career, he chose the profession of medicine, and began his studies under the direction of Dr. A. B. Shipman, of Syracuse. He continued them at the Albany Medical College, from which he graduated in December, 1862. He at once established himself in practice at Syracuse, and there remained until 1864, when he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth New York State Volunteers. From this field of labor the doctor was transferred to the United States service. Dr. Kinne was in 1861 united in marriage to Miss Ella, daughter of Garton Nottingham, of Syracuse. They have had children,—William Y., Ella Louise, and Amelia May, of whom two survive. Dr. Kinne removed in 1866 to Paterson, and established himself as a representative of the homœopathic school of medicine. Here his thorough professional knowledge, together with the wide experience he enjoyed during his military career, enabled

him at once to secure an extended practice. His skill in diagnosis and success in critical cases of surgery, especially of gynecology, greatly enhanced his reputation, and placed him at the head of the profession as a homœopathist. As a consequence his labors are arduous, and leave but little leisure for other employments. The doctor is a member of the State Homœopathic Society, and also of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is a Republican in politics, but in no sense a politician. Both the doctor and Mrs. Kinne are active members of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and contribute largely to its prosperity, the former having acted as delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and held many offices of trust within the gift of the denomination.

CHAPTER LII.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF PASSAIC COUNTY.¹

THE lack of old files and other data make it extremely difficult to present a strictly accurate history of the newspapers of Paterson and vicinity, so far as the precise dates are concerned. The first paper published within the limits of the present city, so far as records and recollection go, was the *Paterson Bee*, a small weekly, started in 1816, which was continued for about a year. This was followed by the *Bergen Express*, which was first issued in 1818, and lasted a little over a year. The few copies of this old paper that are extant are rare and valuable as old relics rather than for any particularly interesting reading matter that they contain. The *Courier* was established in 1820. It was, for those days, a bright weekly journal, and was continued with more or less success until 1824. The *Chronicle* was its contemporary, having been started in 1821, and its demise appears to have occurred about the same time as that of the *Courier*.

The first paper established in Paterson with any degree of success and financial prosperity was the *Paterson Intelligencer*, which was first issued in 1825, and continued till 1856. Warren & Day were the publishers, and it was printed in the second story of a building that stood on the site of the present tobacco-factory of Allen & Dunning, in Van Houten Street. It was a respectable, high-toned, reliable family journal, with decided Whig propensities, but withal independent. The few existing files of this paper are the most valuable authority of the past history of Paterson, starting as it did when the place was only a small village, and lasting until it was quite a prosperous city. It remained essentially in the same hands for almost the entire period of its existence, Thomas Warren continuing sole proprietor after Mr. Day's

¹ Contributed by J. E. Crowell.





Theo. G. Kirme

death, and keeping it until he finally died himself, literally "in the harness," from a paralytic stroke. Mr. Warren was a taciturn Scotchman, of very retired habits, and with a great dislike for public assemblages, which he studiously avoided. He seldom bothered himself with writing editorials, but usually "led off" with the news of the week. He was upright and stern in character, and seldom changed his mind after once coming to a decision. He was a heavy loser by the great bank failure, which made him somewhat morose afterwards, and for the last year of his life he seldom left his office.

In 1856 the *Intelligencer* was merged into the *Mirror*, which was the first daily newspaper of Paterson, and was started in 1855 by McClellan & Halstead. Dr. McClellan is still (1882) living and practicing medicine in Paterson. He was a lively, brisk, and gossipy writer, but the time had not yet arrived when the place could support a daily paper, and it was discontinued in 1856, and the material sold to a Mr. Phelps, who had also bought the *Intelligencer* stock, and removed it to the Woodruff building, in Main Street. Soon after that the office fell into the hands of Col. A. B. Woodruff, who started the *Independent Democrat*, a sort of campaign paper, to represent the Democracy, the regular Democratic paper at that time showing an inclination towards Fremont, to whose advocacy it subsequently turned, out and out. The *Independent Democrat* was a spicy, sarcastic, and ably-conducted paper during the short time that it lasted, under Col. Woodruff's charge. He sold it to James L. Gihon, who ran it till he sank twenty-three thousand dollars, all he had in the world; but the trouble was that he was an aristocratic gentleman, entirely too high-toned to manage a paper in a plebeian town like Paterson. He sold the paper to his brother, John H. Gihon, who was the very opposite of his predecessor, being a regular "rough and ready," but withal good-hearted and sociable. He was one of the best after-dinner orators that Paterson ever boasted, and being possessed of much eloquence, he was popular as a lecturer. He was fearless and outspoken, and so lacked judgment in his attacks that he got into frequent altercations, and his face was marred with scars he had received in personal encounters. He was more successful as an editor than his brother, but finally discontinued the *Democrat* to accept the position of secretary to Gen. Geary, in Kansas. Subsequently he published the book entitled "Geary in Kansas," which proved very popular and acquired a large sale. When Gen. Geary was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Gihon was selected his secretary, and remained in that State till his death.

The *Iron Horse* was a monthly paper, principally devoted to locomotives and machinery, and published by William Wright. He had it printed in New York and delivered it himself in Paterson. After being run about a year, Mr. Wright discontinued it in July, 1856, and started the *Republican*, in partnership with a Mr.

Reynolds. It was a campaign sheet, advocating Fremont's election. On Nov. 12, 1856, Mr. Reynolds went to New York with several hundred dollars to buy printing material, but did not return for several days, when he came back without a cent, representing that he had been out of his mind. That was more than the *Republican* could stand, and the *Guardian* having come out for Fremont, Mr. Wright's proposition to consolidate the *Republican* with the *Guardian* was accepted by the proprietor of the latter. Mr. Wright from thence and for many years continued a leading spirit in the editorial fraternity of Paterson. He was a tall, well-built Irishman, with a remarkable predilection to pedestrian tours. On one occasion he walked to the Delaware Water Gap and back, "simply to see the country." As a boy he worked in Rennie's chemical-works at Lodi, in Bergen County. He afterwards taught a district school near Little Falls; but one Saturday afternoon, while on the way to Paterson, he was assaulted by a highway robber and desperately wounded. However, he succeeded in overpowering his assailant, and brought him to the Paterson jail. He wrote the description of the first locomotive built in Paterson, which created such a furore that it resulted in his starting the *Iron Horse*, before referred to. He was a very restless character, and startled people by his suddenness. One day in 1859, without a word of warning even to his partners, he wrote his valedictory on the *Guardian*, saying that he was tired of editorial life, and desired to devote himself to finances, and write articles for the New York papers only when he felt like it. An amicable settlement was made with his partners and he left, but he subsequently returned to take editorial charge of the *Paterson Press*, in which connection he is further referred to in the sketch of that paper.

Several references have been made to the *Guardian*, and the connection of Mr. Wright with it leads directly to a notice of that paper. In a certain sense the *Guardian* is the offspring of many fathers, for it is the river, so to speak, of which nearly all the papers heretofore mentioned were the tributaries. There was an almost direct descent from paper to paper, of the material of the first publication in Paterson,—the *Bee*, in 1816,—down to the *Guardian*. The *Bergen Express* absorbed what was left of the *Bee*, and thence the remnants of the office descended to the *Courier* and the *Chronicle*, the *Intelligencer*, the *Republican*, the *Mirror*, and other occasional publications in succession, till at last it reached the *Guardian* office, which was a sort of newspaper anaconda, swallowing everything that came along. Thus can the *Guardian* be called the lineal descendant of the first Paterson paper.

The *Passaic Guardian*, as it was first issued under that name, was started in 1836 by Andrew Mead. Mr. Mead was in his way a character. He was small, very lame, and a great sufferer from physical troubles, and these maladies had in a measure affected his mind,

so that he was quick-tempered and morose. His mind was also badly affected by the death of a beloved nephew who was killed in the war. He was a genius in his way, and carved out whole fonts of type with his penknife, together with large poster-cuts and small engravings, and if his office needed anything he generally went to work to make it himself. In this way, starting with nothing, he acquired quite a fortune. He served several years as clerk to the board of freeholders, and finally died of a cancer that started from a little pimple on the back of his head. He published the *Guardian* for ten years, and sold it to Lewis R. Stelle, previously an attaché of the *New Brunswick Times*. Mr. Stelle took charge in 1846. He was a sedate, highly-respectable citizen, but rather a heavy and uninteresting writer, and it was only his conservative, economical habits that enabled him to continue the paper on a financial basis that paid its expenses. Desiring to embark in the manufacturing business, Mr. Stelle in 1854 sold the *Guardian* to Orrin Vanderhoven, a wide-awake, restless, and energetic character, who from that time to the present has been a prominent spirit in Passaic County journalism. He instilled into the newspaper business a degree of enthusiasm and energy previously unknown. He found the old office a curiosity-shop of the incongruous accumulations of years,—a veritable graveyard of half a dozen defunct predecessors. He brought to Paterson the first Hoe cylinder press, a piece of machinery that has a history of its own. It was one of the first presses made by that celebrated inventor, and was used originally to print the labels and wrappers for "Townsend's Sarsaparilla," the "father of patent medicines." Joseph T. Crowell, a New York printer, and afterwards senator from Union County, N. J., received a government contract to print all the post-office blanks for the country, and he had to buy all the printing-presses that were available. The "Sarsaparilla" press was for sale and he bought it. He found it buried under dirt and rubbish in a Brooklyn cellar, took it out, cleaned it up, and it ran as good as new. It went down four stories in two great fires in New York City, and finally fell into the hands of Mr. Vanderhoven, who brought it to Paterson. It is to this day running in the *Guardian* office, apparently as good as ever. Mr. Vanderhoven conducted the *Guardian* alone in a lively and wide-awake manner until May 5, 1856, when Hugh Crowell Irish moved his printing-office to Paterson from Auburn, N. Y., and went into partnership with "Van" (as he was by this time and ever afterwards called), thus doubling the facilities of the establishment. The *Guardian* was then issued as a tri-weekly. Mr. Irish occupied one of the first residences on Auburn Street, then "way out in the country," and he named the thoroughfare after his previous home. The *Tri-Weekly Guardian* hoisted the Buchanan ticket at the head of the paper before his nomination, and advocated his election till Oct. 24, 1856, when, in consequence of the

candidate's coming out in favor of the extension of slavery to free territory, the paper, which was of the Douglas stripe of Democracy, turned over to Fremont, as being nearer the representative of the principles that it advocated. After that campaign the paper returned to the regular Democratic support, and has remained steadfast to that cause ever since, through thick and thin.

The *Tri-Weekly Guardian* proved such a success that it was decided to issue it daily, and absorbing the *Independent Democrat*, and taking William Wright into the partnership, as before stated, it first appeared as a daily paper on Nov. 17, 1856, the publishers being Vanderhoven, Irish & Wright. It contained four six-column pages, and was decidedly the most respectable-looking production in the newspaper line that had up to that time made its appearance in Paterson. The editorial and composing-rooms were on the corner of Main and Van Houten Streets, in the second story of the Continental Hall building, and the press-room and job-office were on the second floor of the present *Guardian* building, on the corner of Broadway and Main Street. There was a grocery on the first floor, and the third story was known as "Washington Hall," and was the lodge-room for the meetings of all the Masonic bodies of Paterson. In this building was placed the first steam-engine ever used in a Paterson printing-office. The paper was run on the old "Sarsaparilla" press. The *Guardian* prospered, but Mr. Wright suddenly and precipitately retired from the firm in 1859, as already mentioned, and the firm again became Vanderhoven & Irish. Mr. Irish, although not a literary man, was a gentleman of sterling character and great business ability. He was upright and honest, and a model of probity, and he deserves much credit for establishing the paper on a sound financial basis, Mr. Vanderhoven's forte being more in the literary and political line. In 1862, however, Mr. Irish became tired of the drudgery of the printing business and retired from the firm, and started a grocery-store in lower Main (then Parke) Street. Just then the country was in great distress, for the Rebellion had assumed its most formidable and threatening dimensions. The Confederates were marching towards Washington, and President Lincoln's call for volunteers was an appeal that Mr. Irish's patriotism could not withstand, and he sold out his stock of groceries by auction and turned his grocery store into a recruiting-office. Many of the well-known Paterson printers of the city joined the company he raised, which was attached to the Thirteenth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers as Company K, and Mr. Irish was appointed captain. The regiment left Newark on the 1st of September, 1862, and on the 17th of the same month Capt. Irish was killed at the battle of Antietam, at the head of his company. A terrific volley from an ambuscade at the flanks of the regiment surprised the men, so that they temporarily wavered, and the captain raised his sword and shouted, "Rally,

boys, rally!" He had hardly uttered these words when a bullet pierced his heart and he fell dead. His body was brought to Paterson and buried with great pomp, the whole city going into mourning, and banners bearing his last words were hung in front of many public and private buildings.

Capt. Irish was succeeded as Mr. Vanderhoven's partner of the *Guardian* by Lawrence Holms, a Scotchman; but this partnership proved to be a very unprofitable one, for the two members of the firm fell out and got into a chancery litigation that lasted for over a year. There was a bitter contest for a while for the possession of the establishment, and frequent personal encounters ensued. The lawyers of each advised them that in a partnership fight, "possession was nine points of the law," and while Mr. Holms was out making arrangements to carry out this idea, Mr. Vanderhoven came into the office and took possession and intrenched himself in the building, living and sleeping there, and not leaving it for several weeks. The business was wellnigh ruined, and the paper was issued with much difficulty. The stock of white paper gave out, and some days it was issued on colored poster paper and manilla wrapping-paper. Mr. Holms obtained an injunction against Mr. Vanderhoven's issuing the *Guardian*, and for a while he published it under the name of the *Patersonian*. The referee's report to the chancellor was in Mr. Vanderhoven's favor, and the courts finally gave a decision that Mr. Vanderhoven was the rightful possessor of the office; but there were such subsidiary terms that it was almost impoverished, and for a long time it was a question whether the *Guardian* would collapse or continue.

In the mean time Andrew Mead had started the *Falls City Register*, which he first issued in 1855 as a weekly paper. In 1858 it was changed to a tri-weekly, and in 1859 it was issued as a daily. For the most of this time it was edited by George Maginnis, son of ex-Comptroller Maginnis, a remarkable young man, who could remember and report a whole sermon or lecture, or even a whole day's court proceedings, verbatim, with marvelous accuracy, without ever having taken a single note or memorandum. The *Register* was Democratic in principles, but never obtained a very wide circulation and influence. In 1865, while Mr. Vanderhoven was at the lowest depths of despair with the *Guardian*, Mr. Alvin Webb, a former fellow-printer, of New York, happened to come to Paterson and buy out the *Register*, and the next week it was consolidated with the *Guardian*, and the paper was published for several years under the name of *The Guardian and Falls City Register*. The latter part of the title was after a while dropped entirely. The name of the firm after the consolidation was Vanderhoven & Webb. Mr. Webb was an affable, popular business man, and from this time on, with the exception of occasional libel suits, natural results of Mr. Vanderhoven's style of journalism, a degree of unprecedented prosperity settled down upon

the *Guardian* establishment. The business was all consolidated in the one office on the corner of Broadway and Main Street, its facilities enlarged, and the circulation and business of the concern increased, till it became a very profitable establishment.

In 1872, Messrs C. M. & A. Herrick, of the New York *Atlas*, desiring to invest in a provincial journal, were induced to visit the *Guardian* establishment, and thinking it a good opportunity, offered Vanderhoven & Webb fifty thousand dollars for the paper. This offer was accepted, and the new firm took immediate possession. With ample capital and ripe experience in journalism, the new proprietors introduced improvements in the mechanical department, and increased the facilities of the editorial department in a manner that soon put it on a more successful and influential basis than ever before. They brought with them as assistant editor Mr. Hugh M. Herrick, a gentleman of many years' experience in journalistic and political life, whose editorial articles soon became recognized as authority far beyond the limits of the city and county,—a position he was able to assume on account of his wide personal experience with leading men of the day. The paper was at the same time made less personal and more conservative in its tone, great care was put on its make-up and proof-reading, and it rapidly increased in prosperity, till it has now become one of the most extensively circulated and successful Democratic papers of the State. The junior member of the firm, Anson Herrick, died of a pulmonary complaint in 1878, and his brother, Carleton M. Herrick, succeeded him as sole proprietor, and has continued as such to the present time (1882). The still increasing prosperity of the paper is the best evidence of its being in good hands, and it has become a valuable property. The proprietor has purchased a part of the corner of the "Church Block building," on the corner of Broadway and Washington Street (forty feet on Broadway and ninety feet on Washington Street), to which place the office will be removed in 1883, and it is the intention to make it the model newspaper establishment of the State of New Jersey.

The *Weekly Guardian*, for country subscribers, is still issued, and published on Fridays. The *Guardian* is strictly and uncompromisingly Democratic, but independent and outspoken in its views and opinions. A special feature is its telegraphic news, each evening's issue having the most important news from all parts of the world that appears in the New York papers of the following morning. The *Guardian* has long been a recognized authority on local events and city items, and that department of the paper has for many years been conducted by Joseph E. Crowell, who has been connected with the *Daily Guardian*, with the exception of a few years' absence in the war, and two years as proprietor of the *Passaic City Herald*, ever since the first issue of the paper. Until the spring of 1881, Mr. Crowell wrote all the locals alone,

but since that date he has been assisted by Mr. Levi R. Trumbull, a newspaper writer of considerable experience and untiring industry. Mr. Trumbull is the author of "The Industrial History of Paterson." Carleton M. Herrick, proprietor; Hugh M. Herrick, assistant editor; and Messrs. Crowell and Trumbull, of the local department, now comprise the editorial staff of the *Guardian*. John Stagg is superintendent of the mechanical and printing department, and James C. Sigler is foreman of the composing-room. This paper originated the system of employing female compositors when it was first commenced, and that has been the custom ever since. The wives of some of the most prominent men of Paterson to-day were formerly compositors in the *Guardian* office. The present establishment is complete in all its branches, with a well-stocked job department and finely-equipped press-room. The newspaper is printed on a double-cylinder Hoe press, made to order, capable of printing six thousand papers per hour. The present daily circulation of the *Daily Guardian* is three thousand copies. On occasions of special news or excitement the edition runs up to four thousand, and even five thousand.

The Paterson Daily and Weekly Press was established Sept. 19, 1863. It was the fruit of the labors of a few energetic Union men of the city, who wanted a newspaper to represent that sentiment in the great struggle for the life of the nation then pending. The following is a copy of a printed circular sent out for their final meeting, which will show the purpose of the projectors of the paper:

(Private and Confidential.)

"PATERSON, Aug. 12, 1863.

"DEAR SIR,—A meeting of the subscribers to the fund for establishing in this city a *daily and weekly paper*, devoted to the support of the general government in its endeavor to put down the great Rebellion against human freedom, will be held at Derron's Hall, West Street, this evening (Wednesday), at eight o'clock, for the purpose of concluding all necessary arrangements for the same.

"It is of the highest importance that every one should be present who has promised or who desires to aid in this indispensable enterprise.

"By order,

"L. R. STELLE, Chairman.

"JOHN COOKE, Secretary."

It seems proper in a case like this that the names of these public-spirited stockholders should be put on permanent record. They were as follows, in amounts from five hundred dollars to twenty-five dollars, the latter being the value of a single share:

Darius Wells, Ezra Osborne, James Dunn, Thomas Seager, the Machinists' Association, James M. Smylie, Charles Keeler, John Byard, W. & A. Stoutenborough, Charles Danforth, Thomas Curtis, Garret I. Blauvelt, James Jackson, David G. Scott, Henry C. Stimpson, David B. Bean, Benjamin Buckley, H. B. Crosby, F. C. Beckwith, Edwin T. Prall, James Nightengale, Josiah P. Huntoon, Johnson Brothers, James Stiles, William A. Butler, A. S. Pennington, John Swinburne, John Edwards, Andrew Moser, D. Miller, Benjamin Crane, E. C. May, Adam Carr, John

Bentley, Jacob Mercelis, A. P. Fonda, R. B. Morehead, C. M. K. Paulison, John J. Zabriskie, Robert Rennie, H. O. Hedge, William Gledhill, J. S. Christie, John J. Brown, William H. McCully, James S. Whitfield, John C. Bensen, James W. Hewson, William S. Hudson, Henry M. Low, Ira Ryerson, Dr. Whitely, Louis R. Stelle, S. Tuttle, John Mortimer, Robert Handee, Isaac Van Blarcom, John Cooke, James Peacock, William Cooke, E. A. Stansbury, Eugene Ayers, E. B. King & Co., Peter Adams, Sherman Jaqua, Nathaniel Lane, Richard Van Houten, John P. Post & Son.

A capital of a little over six thousand dollars was subscribed, with which presses and material were purchased. A publication office was secured at the southwest corner of Main Street and Broadway. No formal incorporation was entered into, but the publication of the paper was confided to William Wright and George S. Chiswell, under a one year's lease at a nominal consideration, with the understanding that they should have the use of the capital and fixtures, and make what they could out of the business; the only stipulation being that the paper should be an advocate of the principles of the Union Republican party. These gentlemen began the publication of the paper, as before stated, on Sept. 19, 1863, under the firm-name of Wright & Chiswell. The *Daily Press* issued on that date was a sheet twenty-two by twenty-eight inches in size, and the "Weekly" the same size.

WILLIAM WRIGHT was a native of Belfast, Ireland. He came to this country a young man of twenty-five, and engaged in school-teaching and literary pursuits. He was a man of remarkable energy, and a writer of great ability. A book he published on "The Oil Regions" exploded many fallacies pertaining to the excitement over the petroleum discoveries in Pennsylvania. Before his connection with the *Press* as editor he had essayed the publication in Paterson of a little sheet called *The Iron Horse*, and had also been engaged in editorial work on the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, *New York Times*, *New York Evening Post*, and other papers. He also edited a campaign sheet, called the *Paterson Republican*, in the Fremont campaign, and afterwards became associated with Mr. Orrin Vanderhoven in the editing of the *Paterson Guardian*, with which the *Republican* was merged. One of his favorite themes was finance, and he was fond of descanting on that topic. His fund of general knowledge was prolific, and he had a quaintness of expression that gave a singular charm to his writings. He only remained editor of the *Press* until Feb. 1, 1865, when he resigned that position, and was succeeded by George Wurts, who was invited by a committee of the stockholders to assume editorial charge. Mr. Wright, after leaving the *Press*, wrote some interesting letters from the Southwest for the *New York Times*. He also undertook the establishment of a darling project in the publication of a magazine devoted to politics, theology, sociology,

and the industrial arts, called the *Monthly Review*. Only four numbers had been issued, when the strong frame of Mr. Wright was laid on a bed of sickness, which soon culminated in his death, at his residence in this city, March 14, 1866.

GEORGE S. CHISWELL, who has most ably filled the responsible post of publisher and business manager of the *Press* from its inception to the present day, is a native of Paterson, having been born here on Jan. 1, 1836. He learned the trade of a printer, partly in this city and partly in New York, working on the *Paterson Intelligencer*, *Guardian*, etc. Mr. Chiswell's careful attention to the practical and mechanical work of the establishment has done very much towards establishing the *Press* in the high position it now occupies. On the resignation of Mr. Wright, Mr. Chiswell entered into a copartnership with George Wurts, under the firm-name of Chiswell & Wurts.

GEORGE WURTS was born at Easton, Pa., Sept. 13, 1829. From very early life he devoted himself to literary pursuits. His first journalistic work was done for the *Newark Advertiser*, in 1861, just at the beginning of the civil war. After a short service on the reporters' staff of the *Advertiser*, he accepted an engagement as reporter on the *Newark Mercury*, and soon became its editor. While engaged on this paper he corresponded for the *New York Times* and *Evening Post*. On the starting of the *Brooklyn Union* he became associate editor of that paper, retaining that position until, on Feb. 1, 1865, he left it to assume his duties as editor of the *Press*. It is a somewhat notable coincidence that the *Brooklyn Union* and the *Paterson Press* were both started on the same day, and in almost precisely the same way,—by an association of Union men. Mr. Wurts has remained editor of the *Press* from the date mentioned to the present time, and during his incumbency the paper has risen to occupy a commanding position among the journals of the country. Besides his editorial work, Mr. Wurts has written considerably in prose and verse for some of the leading periodicals of our country, including the old *Knickerbocker Magazine*, *Continental Monthly*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Northern Monthly*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Scribner's*, etc. He was president of the New Jersey Editorial Association in 1876, and during the legislative sessions of 1880, 1881, and 1882 served as secretary of the New Jersey Senate.

During the period of its existence the *Press* has been enlarged twice. It was increased on Jan. 1, 1866, from its original size of twenty-two by twenty-eight to a sheet of twenty-four by thirty-six inches. On April 1, 1867, it was further expanded to twenty-eight by forty-two inches, at which size it still remains. The firm of Chiswell & Wurts, although bound by no agreement to do so, and all leases and other papers holding them having expired for years, nevertheless felt it a matter of honor to purchase the shares of stock held by the original subscribers, and did so from time to time until they had acquired them all. In

course of time the business and property of the establishment had increased to such an extent that it was thought by the partners advisable to form a stock company, which was done on the 1st of February, 1881, the capital stock being seventy-five thousand dollars, all being held by Messrs. Chiswell and Wurts and their respective wives. The title of the corporation is "The Press Printing and Publishing Company," and its officers are as follows: President (also editor), George Wurts; Treasurer (also publisher), George S. Chiswell; Secretary, Cornelius H. Stagg. The editorial and reportorial staff includes William L. R. Wurts, assistant editor; Charles A. Shriner, local editor; Adolph W. Rotheim, city reporter; Orrin Vanderhoven, suburban reporter; C. H. Benson, legislative reporter. Joseph Mosley and Albert W. Stagg have been foremen respectively of the newspaper and job departments since the organization of the establishment, with a brief interval in the case of the former, spent in an attempt to start a new daily paper called the *Bulletin*.

The publication office of the *Press* is now at 269 Main Street, it having been removed thither from its original location on May 1, 1870. The three floors of the entire building are used. The counting-, composition-, and press-rooms are among the finest and most commodious in New Jersey. The paper is printed on a double-cylinder Hoe machine, with a capacity of about four thousand per hour.

Paterson has a large German population, and a sketch of the papers published in that language will be read with interest. In September, 1868, the *Anzeiger für Paterson* was started as a Republican weekly by Mr. Carl Petermann, and was printed at the office of the *New Jersey Freie Zeitung* of Newark. In September, 1869, the *Paterson Volksfreund*, Democratic, was started by Max Müller, and printed in the *Guardian* office. In 1871, Mr. Petermann sold the *Anzeiger* to August P. Richter, and that gentleman, on Dec. 26, 1871, took Charles D. Boeger into partnership. Mr. Boeger bought a German office in New York, and removed it to Paterson, and from that time the *Anzeiger* was printed in the latter city, in the rear of Mr. Dreher's house, No. 94 Market Street, and the press-work was done in the office of the *Daily Press*. The name of the paper was then changed to the *New Jersey Staats-Zeitung*. In July, 1872, Mr. Richter sold his interest to Mr. Boeger. Mr. Müller, of the *Volksfreund*, had in the mean time been prostrated with consumption (from which he subsequently died), and Mr. Boeger bought out the *Volksfreund*, and commenced issuing it as a semi-weekly, and the *New Jersey Staats-Zeitung* was continued as an independent weekly paper. Mr. Boeger increased his business, till he was able to purchase the property at No. 94 Market Street, and he fitted up a complete office with improved machinery, and since 1877 the *Volksfreund* has been issued as a tri-weekly. It is the intention shortly to change it into a daily. Another German

paper, called the *Passaic County Journal*, was started in 1877 by Otto Stutzback, but it did not prove successful, and after being run about eighteen months the material of the establishment was removed to New York one night, and the paper never again appeared.

The Paterson *Labor Standard* was started by Joseph P. McDonnell on Sept. 28, 1878. For four years previously the *Labor Standard* was published in New York, and edited by Mr. McDonnell. The transfer of the paper to Paterson was mainly owing to the nine months' strike of the cotton-spinners employed by R. & H. Adams. Mr. McDonnell was the leader of this strike, and at the request of the workmen he moved to Paterson. About two weeks after the first issue of the paper Mr. McDonnell was indicted by the grand jury for libel, the charge against him being the use of the word "scab" in relation to the persons who filled the places of the striking cotton operators. Mr. McDonnell was tried and convicted, and sentenced by the court to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and costs. The fine was immediately paid voluntarily by the people whose cause he had been espousing. In February, 1880, Mr. McDonnell was again tried for libel, the charge being that he published a letter from Michael Wenton, a brick-maker in the brickyard of Clark & Van Blarcom, at Singac, in which it was stated that the men were overworked and starved, and housed in places no better than pigstys. Michael Wenton, the author, was tried with Mr. McDonnell, and both were found guilty and sentenced by the court to two months' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay costs of court. During his imprisonment Mr. McDonnell continued to edit his paper from the county jail, and on his release, on April 1, 1880, there was a great popular ovation tendered him. The *Labor Standard* was made an organ of the county government, and in 1881 was appointed as one of the State papers to print the laws, etc. It is independent in politics, supporting men of either party who favor labor measures. It is a special advocate of trade-unionism, reduction of the hours of labor, and increased wages, and has very prominent men on its corps of contributors. The Paterson *Family Herald* is a weekly paper, issued from the office of the *Labor Standard*, and under the same proprietorship. It was started on Jan. 1, 1881, and is devoted to family literature.

The *Home Journal* is a temperance paper, started in 1881, and edited by W. H. H. Bartram, ostensibly published weekly, but really issued at the convenience of the publisher.

There is a large Holland element in Paterson, and they receive their intelligence from home through the columns of the *Telegraph*, a weekly paper, started in the early part of 1881, and edited by Henry Beewkes.

The *Bulletin*, a daily paper, published by Mosley & Crouter, was run for several months in 1876-77, but after a precarious and unsuccessful career sank into oblivion.

There have from time to time been other publications of a transient nature issued in Paterson, but the above comprise all that can legitimately come under the head of "newspapers."

The *Passaic City Item* (weekly) was started on July 9, 1880, by Alfred Speer, and was the first paper ever issued in that place. Mr. Speer, who had no previous experience in journalism, apparently made the venture successful, for the paper has been published regularly ever since.

When Mr. Orrin Vanderhoven sold out his interest in the Paterson *Guardian*, he built an office in Passaic City, and started the *Passaic City Herald* (weekly). In 1866-67, Joseph E. Crowell, of the *Guardian*, was his partner, after which he returned to his old position on the Paterson paper. In 1881, Mr. Vanderhoven took another partner, and the paper is now published by Vanderhoven & Morris. The first part of the *Herald's* existence was disastrous, and many became ruined in damaging verdicts for libel suits, but latterly its career has been less cloudy, and it now seems to be a successful publication. "Van," who so many years was a ruling spirit in Paterson journalism and State politics, is now getting advanced in years, but he bears his years lightly, and occasional outcrops of his old activity manifest themselves, and few men are more widely known throughout New Jersey. Generous to a fault, and with no idea of financial management, and an insatiable mania for speculating in real estate, he has made and lost a dozen fortunes. He would neglect his business for a week to benefit a friend, and would leave his paper at any time to take a visitor out to show him the beautiful scenery and sights of the town with his own enthusiastic description. "Van" has for many years been one of the "characters" of Paterson and vicinity. The *Passaic Daily* was started on July 15, 1881, and is issued from the *Herald* establishment, but under different management,—an incorporated stock company.

The *Passaic City Daily News* was the first daily paper of that place, and was started on Aug. 1, 1877, John J. Frost and Arthur Sawyer being the proprietors. In October of the same year Mr. Frost retired from the firm, and it has been edited and published by Mr. Sawyer since that date. It confines itself strictly to local matter, and is independent in politics.

CHAPTER LIII.

PASSAIC COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THIS society was organized as an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, at a meeting held in the Cross Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Paterson, Aug. 31, 1846. Lewis Atterbury, Sr., Esq., presided, and Rev. W. H. Hornblower was chosen secretary. The committee appointed to draft a constitution con-

sisted of Rev. Messrs. Weed and Reed, and Messrs. Horatio Moses, Absalom B. Woodruff, and Peregrine Sandford, who reported a constitution which was unanimously adopted.

The officers chosen for the ensuing year were John Colt, Esq., president; Rev. Ebenezer Wiggins, vice-president; E. Boudinot Atterbury, treasurer; Rev. W. H. Hornblower, secretary. The executive committee consisted of the secretary and treasurer, *ex-officio*, and of James Jackson, Wright Flavel, Benjamin Buckley, Davis Miller, and A. W. Docson.

The organization being thus completed the meeting adjourned. The society met for the first time, at the call of the executive committee, at the First Presbyterian Church in Paterson, on Sunday evening, Oct. 4, 1846. At this meeting were present Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark, and Rev. Noah Levings, D.D., financial secretary of the American Bible Society, who delivered addresses on the occasion. Messrs. John Colt, E. Boudinot Colt, and Richard Van Houten became life members at this meeting, so constituted by paying fifteen dollars each at one time, or twenty dollars in two installments. These conditions were changed at the first annual meeting to ten dollars each for adults, and five dollars each for children, with a present of a Bible to the former worth one dollar and a half, and to the latter a pocket Bible worth one dollar.

The first annual report of the executive committee was made April 13, 1847. The committee had established a depository at the book-store of Mr. Milton Sears, in Paterson; Rev. H. T. Hopkins had been appointed colporteur for Paterson and vicinity, and Bibles and Testaments had been sold to the amount of \$27.54. It was reported that the colporteur had visited every family in Paterson, Dublin, Sandy Hill, and Manchester,—1964 families, of whom 339 were Roman Catholics. Out of 1625 Protestant families visited, only 33 were found destitute of the Bible, and 17 too poor to purchase it for themselves. Of course these were supplied gratuitously. One item mentioned by the colporteur is that he found only "nine professed Protestants who totally rejected the Bible." He sold during the year 93 Bibles and 152 Testaments, amounting to the sum of \$80.57.

The treasurer's account showed that the whole amount of donations for the year was \$119.07; amount of sales, \$108.12; total, \$227.19. Expended for books, \$164.83; colportage, \$44.95; total expenditure, \$209.78; balance in treasury, \$17.41.

A Pompton township branch was organized April 9, 1823.¹ On the 1st of February, 1847, this branch society was reorganized, and made auxiliary to the Passaic County Bible Society, with the following officers: Rev. Horace Doolittle, president; Charles Board, vice-president; Charles D. Norton, secretary; and John V. Beam, treasurer. This society was

composed of such men, in addition to the officers above named, as Jacob M. Ryerson, Joseph Board, Thomas Wallace, Peter M. Ryerson, John P. Whittemore, George W. Colfax, M. J. Ryerson, Thomas R. Hill, Daniel Blauvelt, Cornelius Schuyler, and others, and was an active and useful organization. During the first few years of its existence "the township was thoroughly explored and plentifully supplied with Bibles and Testaments, besides liberal donations from time to time were paid over to the American Bible Society." "We therefore," says the report made at its reorganization, "look back, and with great pleasure acknowledge the venerable origin of this society, and revive the record of its benevolent labors in circulating the good word of God."

At that date (1847) the Pompton society numbered fifty-two annual members, who had become such upon the payment of fifty cents each.

The Passaic County Bible Society has now been in existence thirty-five years. To give a detailed report of its active labors from year to year during this entire period would consume more space than we have at command; we must, therefore, be content with a few summary statements. During the war of the Rebellion the society furnished pocket New Testaments in large numbers to the soldiers serving in the army from this county. The annual report, Nov. 5, 1862, speaks of this work as follows: "The great work of our society during the past year has been the distribution of Testaments and Psalms among our soldiers. There have been given, at the expense of this society, to volunteers from the county of Passaic about fifteen hundred volumes, at the cost of (say) three hundred and seventy-five dollars. The contributions to the funds of our society have been fully equal to those of former years, and in some cases have been larger than ever before." In the report for 1863 we find further allusion to the subject of New Testaments for the soldiers: "The whole number of men enlisted in Passaic County from the commencement of the war up to Aug. 7, 1863, is eleven hundred and fifty-nine. All of these have been supplied with Testaments."

At the annual meeting in 1862 the society expressed its deep sense of loss in the death of its venerable and beloved president, Rev. W. R. Bogardus, who had served the society for many years as its chief officer; of the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, for sixteen years president of the American Bible Society, and of Rev. John C. Brigham, D.D., for thirty-six years corresponding secretary of that institution; and resolved that, in view of the example and earnest services of these men in the diffusion of the Scriptures, the society felt called upon to renewed diligence in the good work.

Chaplain Francis E. Butler having died in the service of his country, the society, at its annual meeting in Paterson, Nov. 12, 1863, appointed a committee, who reported the following:

¹ Organized at the church in Ringwood.

Resolved, That in the untimely death by the casualties of war of Rev. Francis E. Butler, late the efficient and beloved chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Regiment N. J. Vols., our society has lost an able advocate, whose manly Christian character was an ornament to the church of Christ, and the memory of whose virtues will long be cherished by all who knew him."

The death of President Lincoln was made the occasion, at the annual meeting of the society in September, 1865, for the adoption of the following brief record:

"Whereas, We recall with gratitude the favors and facilities received by the American Bible Society from our lamented late President, Abraham Lincoln, in sending the Holy Scriptures, by means of government transportation, through the lines of our armies to the Southern States and churches; therefore,

"Resolved, That it is becoming in us to make this record of our sorrow on account of the death of our President, an event that has shadowed and saddened our hearts amidst the joy of returning peace."

The presidents of the society have been as follows: John Colt, Esq., 1846; Rev. Ebenezer Wiggins, 1847; Rev. William R. Bogardus, 1848-61; Rev. John Gaston, 1861; Dr. John M. Howe, 1862; Col. Benjamin Ayerigg, 1863-68; Hon. Martin J. Ryerson, 1868-71; John Cooke, 1871-73; John C. Vandervoort, 1873; Rev. J. H. Duryea, D.D., 1874; Rev. David Magie, D.D., 1875; Rev. T. Walters, 1876; Rev. J. H. Duryea, D.D., 1877-79; Rev. Marshall B. Smith, 1879-81.

The following have been the secretaries of the society: Rev. W. H. Hornblower, 1846-51; Rev. Stephen Ward, 1851-52; Rev. Michael Ellison, 1853-55; Rev. James M. Freeman, 1855; Rev. Thomas H. Smith, 1856; John H. Robinson, 1857-61; Rev. W. H. Hornblower, 1861-68; Rev. Mason Gallagher, 1868-70; Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, 1870; Rev. J. H. Fitzgerald, 1871; Rev. David Magie, D.D., 1872; Rev. G. J. Van NESTE, 1873-75; Rev. W. N. Searles, 1875-77; Rev. Charles D. Shaw, D.D., 1877-81.

The following have served the society as treasurers since its organization: E. Boudinot Atterbury, Esq., 1846; James Jackson, 1847-51; Edward Clark, 1851-56; John Cook, 1856-66; John Mortimer, 1866-76; J. C. Christie, 1876-81.

CHAPTER LIV.

ACQUACKANONK (CITY OF PASSAIC).

General Description.—The present township of Acquackanonk is a small piece of territory compared with its original area. In 1693, the date of its erection as a municipality in Essex County, it contained all that portion of the present county of Passaic lying on the southwest of the Passaic River, embracing what are now the First and Second Wards of the city of Paterson, the city of Passaic, the township of Little Falls, and the township of Acquackanonk. Paterson—that part of the present city southwest of the river—was set off as the "township of Paterson" in 1831, and Acquackanonk was still further reduced by the

erection of Little Falls from its territory in 1868, and the incorporated village of Passaic in 1871. The latter was raised to the dignity of a city in 1873. Thus the several steps appear in the reduction of the ancient town of Acquackanonk to its present dimensions. It is now a piece of territory nearly in the shape of the letter A, with its apex taken off by the Little Falls line on the west, its two feet resting on the Passaic River, eastward, and intervening between them the city of Passaic, taken out of the former territory of the township, and resting also on the Passaic River. The southeastern and northeastern lines of the township are straight lines, the former separating it from Essex County, and the latter from the township of Little Falls. The area of the present township is about twelve square miles, or seven thousand four hundred and forty acres.

Physical Features.—Acquackanonk lies in that section of the triassic or red sandstone formation on the east of the First Mountain, being included between the latter and the Passaic River. It is therefore chiefly a sandy plain, with the exception of the hills which lie along the river and the portion of the First Mountain along its western boundary. The Passaic River flows along its eastern side, forming rapids, which are extensively utilized for mills and manufactories as far down as the old "Landing," which was anciently the head of navigation from Newark Bay. The soil is good farming and fruitland, and its desirableness for homes attracted settlers at an early time from Bergen, New York, and Newark.

Name of the Township.—According to Heckewelder, as quoted in Gordon's "Gazetteer," the name Acquackanonk signifies "a place where gum-blocks are made for grinding corn." If this be the correct origin of the word, the Indians may have used blocks made of the gum-tree for the purpose of crushing or grinding their corn, as they used flat stones, and sometimes stones hollowed out like mortars, for that purpose. This is the only authority we have as to the meaning of the name Acquackanonk, and we confess it appears to us rather doubtful. Like most Indian names in the early records, we find this spelled in a great variety of ways. We give as examples only five or six, as follows: Haquequenunck, Achquackununk, Hockquackanong, Achquegenouch, Acquequenoung, Aquikonoug.

Early Settlement.—In this township was made the first settlement by Europeans in what is now Passaic County. The following has been furnished by a careful historian, William Nelson, Esq., of Paterson: "The first real estate transaction relating to property within the present limits of Passaic County occurred in 1678, when an Indian chief sold what is now known as the Dundee Island (then called Menehenicke) to Hartman Michielsen, an enterprising Dutchman from the town of Bergen. Hartman perfected his title in 1685 by getting a patent from the East Jersey proprietaries, he agreeing to pay for the

island the munificent yearly quit-rent of 'one fatt henn.' In the former year, also, Christopher Hoogland, a New York merchant, bought a tract of two hundred and seventy-eight acres in the present city of Passaic, selling out two years later to Hartman Michielsen. The latter having thus become interested in the locality, induced a number of his neighbors at Bergen to join with him in the purchase of a large tract all along the river up to the Falls. March 28, 1679, they bought of the Indians the coveted territory, paying for it in 'coats, blankets, kettles, powder, and other goods,' and on March 16, 1684 (1685, N. S.), they received a patent for the land from the East Jersey proprietaries.¹ This deed was nominally for five thousand five hundred and twenty acres, but the bounds described actually comprise twice that area, to wit: from the Third River up the Passaic to the Falls, thence to Garret Rock, and along the face of the steep rocks southwesterly to the present county line, thence to the mouth of the Third River. This tract was called 'Haququenunck,' a name still substantially preserved, after innumerable vicissitudes of orthography, in the title of the present Acquackanonk township. . . . The Acquackanonk patentees were Hans Diedricks, Garret Garretsen, Walling Jacobs, Elias Michielsen, Hartman Michielsen, Johannes Michielsen, Cornelius Michielsen, Adrian Post, Urian Tomassen, Cornelius Roelofsen, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Tubbers, Abraham Bookey,—fourteen in all.

"Diedricks was quite a prominent citizen of Bergen, and did not remove from there. Garretsen (the son of Garret) came from the town of Wageningen, in Holland, whence he and his children were often spoken of as *Van* (from) *Wageningen*, whence Van Wagoner; others of his descendants retained the name Garretsen, now generally called Garrison. Walling and Simon Jacobs were sons of Jacob Jacobs, of Bergen, and their descendants are the numerous Van Winkles. The Michielsens were sons of Michiel Jansen, quite a noted man in his day, who first settled at Rensselaerwick, then at New York, and then at Communipaw. His descendants took the name of Vreeland. Adrian Post was the son of Capt. Adrian, who came to this country in charge of a colony to settle on Staten Island, but he afterwards located on Bergen Point. Urian Tomassen is the ancestor of the very many Van Rippers in Passaic and Bergen Counties. Cornelius Roelofsen (son of Roelof, or

Ralph) was the progenitor of one branch of the Van Houtens, some of whom still occupy land in Acquackanonk, inherited from him. John Hendrick Speare has descendants in every part of the county, but particularly in Passaic and Acquackanonk. The Van Blarcoms and Westervelts of the present day would scarcely recognize Cornelius Lubbers as an ancestral name, yet the former certainly, and the latter probably, are lineal descendants of that gentleman. Abraham Bookey was a weaver, but as the industrious Dutch *vrouws* did their own weaving, he soon removed from Acquackanonk to New York, and left none of his name in this county.

"So much for the first property-owners in Passaic County. They probably took possession of their purchase in the autumn of 1683, and possibly a year earlier. Their settlement was made along the riverbank, up as far as the present Main Avenue bridge in Passaic, fourteen farms of equal size (about one hundred acres) being laid out along the river, and allotted by mutual agreement to the several patentees. The rest of the tract was similarly apportioned from time to time as the settlement grew until 1714, when the last division was made. Some of the ancient division lines between these tracts retained until very recently their Dutch name of *dwaarslijn*, corrupted into 'cross-line.' One of them runs through Acquackanonk township, about half-way between the river and the mountain. York Avenue (now East Eighteenth Street) in Paterson was another. Broadway and Willis Streets in Paterson mark the division lines between farms laid out a century and a half ago.

"Acquackanonk, being at the head of navigation on the Passaic, very early acquired considerable commercial importance, and was the 'Landing' where supplies were received from sloops for a territory extending as far northwest as Orange County, N. Y. The agricultural, mineral, and manufactured products of the interior were shipped at the same place for New York City. This commercial supremacy was enjoyed for perhaps a century; the completion of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad in 1832 was a fatal blow to this great interest, but there are sanguine people who still fondly hope to one day see Passaic once more a great 'port of entry.'

The Hoagland Patent.—The following is a copy of the Hoagland Patent, received from Sir George Carteret, the original proprietor, who received his title from the Duke of York:

"I, George Carteret, Knight and Baronet, have given and granted to Christopher Hoogland two tracts of land lying and being at Haquickeenock on the Pisawack River, to wit:

"First, one hundred and fifty acres of land, beginning at a stake planted by a small fall or small brook; thence running N., as the little fall or brook runs, 42 chains to a tree in the swamp (low ground) marked on four sides, standing by the little fall or brook; thence running E. N. E. 18 chains to a stump marked on four sides, standing by the road; thence running south 29 chains to a stake marked on four sides, standing by an Indian burial-place; thence running east 30 chains along the bank of the river past an Indian hut; thence running south 35 chains to the

¹ The above act of the proprietaries seems to have been confirmed by the Governor and Council of East Jersey, May 30, 1684, for we find the following in the records of the Governor and Council of that date, page 109:

"The petition of Hans Dedrick, Elias Mekellson, and Adrian Post, in behalf of themselves and other inhabitants of Aquaquanoncke, setting forth that they had purchased, by order of the late Governor Carteret, a tract of land containing five thousand five hundred and twenty acres, which is to be divided among fourteen families of them. Those settled pray that they may have a general Patent of the same. It is ordered that, the Indian sale being recorded, arrearages of Rent paid, a Patent be made and granted them at one half-penny per Acre yearly Rent."

point of the neck; thence running northwest by west 40 chains to the (stake) place of beginning. Bounded south and east by the Passawack River, west by a small brook or fall, and north in part by land not yet surveyed, and in part by the said river.

"Also 130 acres lying adjoining on the west side of the above-mentioned brook or fall, beginning at a tree in the swamp (low ground) standing in the swamp marked on 4 sides; thence running west south-west 34 chains to two white-oak trees marked on 4 sides; thence running south 40 chains to a black-oak tree marked on 4 sides with 4 cuts; thence running east northeast 34 chains along said little brook or little fall to a stake planted on the top of a small hill or mountain; and thence running as the little fall or brook runs to the first-named tree; bounded or limited on the north, south, and west side by land not yet surveyed, and on the east by a small stream, as will better appear in a sketch of the said tract of land hereunto annexed; the whole containing 278 acres English measure. Which two tracts of land he, the said Christopher Hooglandt, shall have and hold to himself, his heirs and assigns forever; giving and paying yearly to the said proprietor, his heirs and assigns, on every 25th day of March, according to English reckoning, a half-penny lawful English money for each and every of the said acres, or the equivalent thereof in such current payment as the country gives as the mercantile price for the value of English money; the first payment of which said rent shall begin from the 25th of March, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1680.

"Given, etc., the 15th day of July, in the Year of our Lord 1678, and in the 30th year of the Reign of Charles II., etc."

This copy has the following memoranda indorsed upon it:

"Yearly rent 11 shillings, 7 pence sterling. Bullen's second Record Patent, page fol. 4.

"Translated from a copy which is supposed to be a Dutch translation of the English original; but the copy is perhaps 100 to 150 years old, perhaps contemporaneous with the original."

This patent, known in later years as the Stoffel's Point¹ Patent, contained two hundred and seventy-eight acres, and embraced that portion of the present city of Passaic bounded north by Monroe Street, east by the Passaic River, west by Prospect Street to the Big Rock, and on the south by a line running eastward from Big Rock to the Passaic River. It was sold to Hartman Michielsen (son of Michiel). At the time this patent was located (1678) no other land had been surveyed in the vicinity, for the patent says, "bounded or limited on the north, south, and west side by land not yet surveyed."

We insert also in this connection, as part of the historical record of that early time, the patent to the fourteen original proprietors. It is in the words following, to wit:

"THIS INDENTURE made the XVth of March, Anno Dm. 1684, and in the XXXVth year of the reign of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles the Second over England, etc., Between the Lords Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey of the one part and Hans Diederick, Garret Garretsen, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielsen, Hartman Machielsen, Johannes Machielsen, Cornelius Machielsen, Adrian Post, Urian Tomason, Cornelius Rowloffen, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubbers, and Abraham Bookey, of the other part, witnesseth that the said Lords Proprietors, as well for and in consideration of the sum of fifty pounds sterling money in hand paid by the said Hans Diederick, Garret Garretsen, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielsen, Hartman Machielsen, Johannes Machielsen, Cornelius Machielsen, Adrian Post, Urian Tomason, Cornelius Rowloffen, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubbers, and Abraham Bookey, to the Governor of the said Province, to and for the use of the said Proprietors thereof, the sum being in full payment and discharge of all arrears of quit-rents for the lands hereafter granted, the receipt whereof the said Governor doth

hereby acknowledge, and thereof and of every part and parcel thereof doth acquit and discharge them and every of them, as also for the rents and services hereinafter reserved, have aliened, granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do alien, grant, bargain, and sell unto the said Hans Diederick, Garret Garretsen, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielsen, Hartman Machielsen, Johannes Machielsen, Cornelius Machielsen, Adrian Post, Urian Tomassen, Cornelius Rowloffen, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubbers, and Abraham Bookey, and their heirs and assigns, a certain tract of land, situate, lying, and being upon the Passaic River, in the county of Essex, and called and known by the name of Haquequennuck: Beginning at the Northernmost bounds of the town of Newark, and so running from the lowest part to the uppermost part thereof, as far as the steep rocks or mountains, and from the said lowermost part along Passaic river to the Great Falls thereof, and so along the steep rocks and mountain to the uppermost part of Newark bounds aforesaid, as it is more plainly demonstrated by a chart or draught thereof, made by the late Surveyor-General, together with all rivers, ponds, creeks, isles, islands (Hartman's Island, which particularly belongs to Hartman Machielsen, only excepted), and also all inlets, bays, swamps, marshes, meadows, pasture-fields, fences, woods, underwoods, fishings, hawkings, huntings, fowlings, and all other appurtenances whatsoever therunto belonging and appertaining (half part of the gold and silver mines, and the royalties of the Lords Proprietors also excepted): To have and to hold the said tract of land and premises, and every part and parcel of the same, to them the said Hans Diederick, Garret Garretsen, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielsen, Hartman Machielsen, Johannes Machielsen, Cornelius Machielsen, Adrian Post, Urian Tomassen, Cornelius Rowloffen, Symon Jacobson, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubbers, and Abraham Bookey, their heirs and assigns, and to the use of them, their heirs and assigns forever, to be holden in fee, and common socage of them the Lords Proprietors, their heirs and assigns, as of the seignory of East Greenwich, yielding and paying therefor yearly unto the said Lords Proprietors, their heirs and assigns the chiefe or quit-rent of fourteen pounds of sterling money, or the value thereof yearly for the said tract of land upon every five and twentieth day of March forever hereafter in lieu and stead of the half-penny per acre mentioned in the Concessions, and in lieu and stead of all other services and demands whatsoever: the first payment to be made upon the 25th day of March, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-six. And the said Hans Diederick, Garret Garretsen, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielsen, Hartman Machielsen, Johannes Machielsen, Cornelius Machielsen, Adrian Post, Urian Tomassen, Cornelius Rowloffen, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubber, and Abraham Bookey do hereby for themselves, their heirs and assigns, covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said Lords Proprietors, their heirs and assigns, that they, their heirs and assigns shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Lords Proprietors, their heirs or assigns the said yearly chiefe or quit-rent of fourteen pounds sterling money or the value thereof for the said tract of land, at or upon the five and twentieth day of March every year forever hereafter to the Receiver General which shall from time to time be appointed by the said Lords Proprietors, their heirs or assigns, without fraud, covine, or delay: Provided, always, that if the said yearly fief or quit-rent shall be behind and unpaid, in part or in all, at any of the days or times upon which the same is to be paid as aforesaid, that then and so often, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lords Proprietors and their heirs by their or any of their servants, agents, or assigns, ten days after such neglect or non-payment of the said chiefe or quit-rent, into the aforesaid lands, with all the appurtenances, or into any part or parcel thereof, to enter and there distrain, and the distress or distresses then taken to lead, drive, carry away, impound, and in their custody to detain until the said yearly chiefe or quit-rent so being behind and unpaid, together with all costs and charges of such distress and impounding shall be fully paid and contented to the said Lords Proprietors, their heirs and assigns.

In WITNESS whereof, the Deputy Governor of this province and the major part of his council for the time being, to one part, have subscribed their names and affixed the common seal of the said Province, and to the other part hereof the said Hans Deiderick, Garret Garretsen, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielsen, Hartman Machielsen, Johannes Machielsen, Cornelius Machielsen, Adrian Post, Urian Tomason, Cornelius Rowloffen, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubber, and Abraham Bookey have interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

¹ "Stoffel," being the Dutch for Christopher, this title is taken from Christopher Hoegland, the original patentee.

² Reference is probably here made to the improvements made by some of the patentees, as they had had possession under their Indian deed about eleven years preceding the date of this patent.

"Gawen Laurie, Thomas Codrington, Isaac Kingsland, Benjamin Price, Henry Lyon, James Emott, *Dep. Sec'y.*

"*Memorandum.*—That it was mutually agreed by and between all the said parties to the within-mentioned patent, before the signing and sealing of the same, that a neck of land lying within the bounds of this patent, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, called and known by the name of Stofell's Point, formerly patented to one Christopher Hoagland, and since sold to the within-named Hartman Machielson & Company, be also excepted out of this patent or grant, and it is hereby accordingly excepted.

"Gawen Laurie, Thomas Codrington, Isaac Kingsland, Benjamin Price, James Emott, *Dep. Sec'y.*, William Sandford.

"State of New Jersey:

"I, Thomas S. Allison, Secretary of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a deed recorded [SEAL] in Liber A of Deeds, and page 164, as taken from and compared with the original record in my office.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Trenton this seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

"THOS. S. ALLISON,
"Sec. of State."

Acquackanonk in 1778.—An officer of the Revolutionary army, who passed through Acquackanonk and Paramus in 1778, gives the following statement, which we quote from Barber and Howe's "Historical Collections of New Jersey":

"These towns are chiefly inhabited by Dutch people; their churches and dwelling-houses are built of rough stone, one story high. There is a peculiar neatness in the appearance of their dwellings, having an airy piazza supported by pillars in front, and their kitchen connected at the ends in the form of wings. The land is remarkably level, and the soil fertile, and being generally advantageously cultivated, the people appear to enjoy ease and a happy competency. The furniture in their houses is of the most ordinary kind, and such as might be supposed to accord with the fashion of the days of Queen Anne. They despise the superfluities of life, and are ambitious to appear always neat and cleanly, and never to complain of an empty purse."

Development of the Water-Power at Passaic.

Along the immense water-power of this section of the Passaic River were located the farms of the early Dutch settlers more than two hundred years ago. They were a conservative, agricultural people, each devoted to his moiety of the ancient patent, with little thought of developing the gigantic resources of the rapids which flowed along the borders of their quiet homesteads, save by the erection of a common grist- and saw-mill, which served the wants of the settlement for many generations. Precisely at what date the first mills of this description were erected we have no means of determining. Tradition says that Richard Banta owned mills early in the present century above tide-water on the Passaic, and that these mills had been built before he came into possession of the estate through his wife, whose name was Post. The first persons known to the laws of New Jersey who appear to have had a "shrewd eye" to the prospective advantages of the water-power in this section were John S. Van Winkle and Brant Van Blarcom, who in 1828 obtained an act of the Legislature entitled "An act authorizing John S. Van Winkle and Brant Van Blarcom, their heirs and assigns, to erect a dam across Passaic River." The act goes on to recite:

"WHEREAS it has been represented to the Legislature of this State by the petition of John S. Van Winkle and Brant Van Blarcom and others that they are the owners and occupants of certain premises on which

grist- and saw-mills are now erected on the Passaic River, about one mile above the tide-waters; that by the erection of a dam eight feet high at the site where the old dam is erected, or at some point between that and the island in the river immediately above the same, a water-power might be erected which may be made to be a valuable acquisition to that part of the counties of Bergen and Essex which are in its immediate vicinity, by erecting works upon an extensive scale, should the aid of the Legislature be obtained in promotion of their views; and as an improvement of this kind is called for by the landholders on both sides of the said river, which does now already belong to the said John S. Van Winkle and Brant Van Blarcom; therefore,

"1. *Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall and may be lawful for the said John S. Van Winkle and Brant Van Blarcom, their heirs and assigns, or either of them, to build or erect and maintain a dam, not exceeding eight feet high, at the old site of their present dam on Passaic River, or between that and the island in the said river immediately above the same, and adjoining lands or privileges obtained by them, and to divert the waters of said river sufficiently to accommodate any mill, mills, or other water-works which they may see cause to make or erect; *provided,* they shall not enter upon the lands and tenements of any person or persons whatever without leave in writing first had and obtained of the owner or owners thereof: nor shall anything herein contained be construed as affecting or taking away the rights of any person or persons, body politic or corporate, whatsoever, if any such right or privilege now exists.

"2. *And be it enacted,* That for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Passaic River from the tide-waters to Paterson, under any law now in force or hereafter to be enacted, the Legislature shall have power to authorize the construction of a lock or locks in the said dam, to be erected at the proper charge and expense of the person or persons erecting and constructing the same, their heirs or assigns; *provided always,* that in such case the said dam shall be raised and kept in repair by said person or persons, their heirs and assigns, so as not to lessen the supply of water intended to be secured by the first section of this act, or if the same shall be thereby diminished, that the person or persons so erecting the said lock or locks as aforesaid, their heirs or assigns, shall make full compensation in damages for the same to the said John S. Van Winkle and Brant Van Blarcom, their heirs or assigns."

Messrs. Van Winkle and Van Blarcom made but little progress in the direction of carrying out the large plans foreshadowed in their charter. The want of capital was probably the great hindrance to their enterprise. However, they erected a wooden crib or dam across the river, began the excavation of a canal, and carried on operations on a limited scale for a few years.

The Dundee Water-Power and Land Company.

—In 1832 the development of the water-power attracted the attention of several wealthy and enterprising business men, chiefly of the town of Pompton, then in Bergen County. Among them were Jacob M. Ryerson, Peter M. Ryerson, Russell Stebbins, A. R. Thompson, and others. These gentlemen and their associates procured a charter from the Legislature in 1832, entitled "An act to incorporate the Dundee Manufacturing Company." As this company is the same as that now known as the Dundee Water-Power and Land Company, it may be well to copy its original charter in full, and also to refer to some of the supplementary acts thereto. The charter of 1832 is in the words following:

"AN ACT to incorporate the Dundee Manufacturing Company.

"1. *Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That Jacob M. Ryerson, Peter M. Ryerson, Russell Stebbins, A. R. Thompson, William Chase, and their associates shall be and are hereby incorporated and made a body politic by the name and style of 'The Dundee Manufacturing

Company, and shall have power to raise by subscription, in shares of fifty dollars each, a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the said persons above named, or any three of them, are hereby appointed commissioners to receive subscription for the said sum, by opening books for that purpose at Pompton, in the county of Bergen, by giving public notice of the time and place of opening said books at least two weeks previous, by advertisement in a newspaper printed at Newark, Paterson, and the city of New York; and as soon as one thousand shares shall be subscribed, the said commissioners, or any three of them, may, by public notice as aforesaid, call a meeting of the stockholders of said company for an election of five directors, each of whom shall be a stockholder, to be voted for by the said stockholders according to their respective shares, in person or by proxy, the said commissioners, or any three of them, to be inspectors and judges of such first election; and the said directors when elected shall choose one of their number to be their president; and the directors of the said company shall annually thereafter, by public notice as aforesaid, call meetings of the stockholders for election of directors of said company, and shall appoint three of the stockholders, not being directors, as inspectors of such election; said directors shall continue in office until such election be complete, and shall at all times have power to make by-laws for the government of said company, not repugnant to the laws of the United States nor of this State; and shall also have power to call in said stock as shall be required, in installments of five dollars on each share, by giving public notice as aforesaid.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the said company may, for the purpose of manufacturing iron, cotton, wool, and other articles, the manufacture of which shall not be prohibited by the laws of this State, buy, rent, and hold such lands, tenements, and water-power in the said county of Bergen, or otherwise to seize or become possessed of, and hold or convey, any real or personal estate as may be necessary and useful for the purposes aforesaid, and the same may sell, let, or otherwise dispose of, as they shall deem proper; and that the said company, by the said corporate name, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts established by the constitution or laws of this State; may have a common seal, and alter or renew the same at their pleasure; and shall have, enjoy, and exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges pertaining to corporate bodies and necessary for the purposes of this act.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That a dividend of the profits of the said company shall be annually made by the said directors among the stockholders of the said company; and the books of the said company shall at all times be open for the inspection of said stockholders.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That the stock of the said company shall be personal property, and transferable upon the books of said company; but that no part of the funds of this company shall be used for banking, or other purposes not plainly indicated by the provisions of this act.

"5. *And be it enacted*, That it may be lawful for the Council and General Assembly of this State, for good cause, to repeal or modify this act as they shall think fit."

Passed March 15, 1832.

A supplemental act, passed Feb. 18, 1838, provided "that the said company, for the purposes mentioned in the second section of the act to which this is a supplement, may buy, rent, take and hold, or otherwise seize and become possessed of and hold all such lands, tenements, and water-power, and other real and personal estate in the county of Essex as may be necessary and useful for the purposes aforesaid, and the same may convey, sell, let, or otherwise dispose of, as they shall deem proper." This act empowered the company to declare all unpaid stock forfeited which should remain unpaid for thirty days after the time appointed for its payment by the directors; provided for the election of the directors by ballot, and made it unlawful for the company to divide or pay to the stockholders any of the capital, or to diminish it in any way, without the consent of the Legislature.

The following act, passed in 1858, shows what the company proposed, and the obligations they assumed

with respect to the improvement of the navigation of the Passaic River:

"Whereas, The Dundee Manufacturing Company, in order more effectually to carry out the objects of their incorporation, desire to improve the navigation of the Passaic River between the city of Paterson and the mouth of Weasel Brook, and to increase their capital stock, and it appearing that it would be beneficial to the public that said navigation should be improved in the manner proposed; therefore,

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Dundee Manufacturing Company to improve the navigation of the river Passaic between the mouth of Weasel Brook and some convenient point within the corporate limits of the city of Paterson, by canal or canals, or by creating a slack-water navigation, or by both, as may from time to time be deemed necessary or useful, and to construct, make, erect, and execute one or more canal or canals, dam or dams, as may be necessary or useful to effect the improvement of the navigation of the said river in manner aforesaid, which said canal or canals shall be at least seventy-five feet wide at water-line, and not to exceed one hundred and fifty feet in width, including embankments, and the water therein to be at least four feet deep throughout.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said company to construct, make, and execute towing-paths, and all the locks, works, devices, wharfs, toll-houses, and offices necessary or proper for the use of said canal or canals, dam or dams, and for the improvement of the navigation of said river in manner aforesaid; and it shall and may be lawful for the said company, by their president and directors, and by any agent, engineer, superintendent, or contractor, or any other person or persons employed in the services of said company, to enter, from time to time and at all times, upon all lands, whether covered with water or not, for the purpose of exploring or surveying the route or routes for said canal or canals, and locating the said dam or dams, and the several other works above specified, doing thereunto no unnecessary damage; and when the said route or routes shall have been fixed upon, and its several works located by the president and directors of said company, or a majority of them, and a survey thereof, including such lands as they may desire to occupy or overflow in the construction and maintenance of their said canal or canals, dam or dams, or other works hereby authorized to be made and constructed, deposited in the office of the secretary of state, then it shall and may be lawful for them, and for any officer, agent, superintendent, engineer, contractor, or any person or persons employed in the service of said company, at any time to enter upon, take possession of, have, hold, and use, all and singular, such lands, waters, and streams, subject to such compensation to be made therefor as is hereinafter directed; provided always, that before said company shall take, hold, and use such lands, waters, and streams in manner aforesaid, except for the purpose of surveying said route or routes as aforesaid, they shall make payment, or tender of payment, to the owner or owners thereof, of compensation and damages therefor, to be ascertained and fixed as is hereinafter directed, unless the consent of such owner or owners for that purpose be first obtained.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That when the said company, or its agents, cannot agree with the owner or owners of such required lands, waters, or streams, for the use or purchase thereof, and the damages sustained by such owner or owners, or when, by reason of the legal incapacity or absence of such owner or owners, no such agreement can be made, a particular description of the land, water, or streams so required for the use of said company in the construction of said canal or canals, dam or dams, or other works or structures aforesaid, shall be given in writing, under the oath or affirmation of some engineer or proper agent of said company, and also the name or names of the occupant or occupants, if any there be, and of the owner or owners, if known, and their residence, if the same can be ascertained, to one of the justices of the Supreme Court of this State, who shall cause the said company to give notice thereof to the persons interested, if known and in this State, or if unknown or out of this State, to make publication thereof, as he shall direct, for any term not less than twenty days, and to assign a particular time and place for the appointment of the commissioners, hereinafter named, at which time, upon satisfactory evidence to him of the service of publication of such notice as aforesaid, he shall appoint, under his hand and seal, three disinterested, impartial, and judicious freeholders, not resident in the country in which the lands, waters, or streams in controversy lie, or owner or owners reside, commissioners to examine and appraise the said lands, waters, or streams, upon such notice to be given to the persons interested as shall be directed by the justice making such

appointment, to be expressed therein, not less than twenty days; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, having first taken and subscribed an oath or affirmation before some person duly authorized to administer an oath, faithfully and impartially to examine the matter in question, and to make a true report according to the best of their skill and understanding, to meet at the time and place appointed, and proceed to view and examine the said lands, waters, or streams, and to make a just and equitable estimate or appraisement of the value of the same and assessment of damages; and after taking into view the benefit which will result from the making of said canal or canals, dam or dams, and the improvement of the navigation of said river, as aforesaid, to the owner or owners of said lands, waters, or materials, shall report what sum, if any, shall be paid by said company for such lands, waters, or streams, and damages aforesaid, which report shall be made in writing, under the hands and seals of the said commissioners, or any two of them, and filed within ten days thereafter, together with the aforesaid description of the land, waters or streams, and the appointment and oaths or affirmation aforesaid, in the clerk's office of the county in which the lands, waters, streams, or materials are situate, to remain of record therein; which report, or copy thereof, certified by the clerk of said county, shall at all times be considered as plenary evidence of the right of said company to have, hold, use, occupy, possess, and enjoy the said lands, waters, or streams, and of the said owner or owners to recover the amount of said valuation, with interests and costs, in an action of debt, in any court of competent jurisdiction, in a suit to be instituted against the company, if they shall neglect or refuse to pay the same for twenty days after demand made of their treasurer, and shall from time to time constitute a lien upon the property of the company in the nature of a mortgage; and the said justice of the Supreme Court shall, on application of either party, and on reasonable notice to the others, tax and allow such costs, fees, and expenses to the justice of the Supreme Court, commissioners, clerks, and other persons performing any of the duties prescribed by this section of this act, as they or he shall think equitable and right, and to order and direct by whom the same shall be paid, under the circumstances of the case.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That in case the said company, or the owner or owners of the said lands, waters, or streams, shall be dissatisfied with the report of the commissioners named in the preceding section, and shall apply to the justices of the Supreme Court, at the next term after the filing of the said report, the court shall have the power, upon good cause shown, to set the same aside, and thereupon to direct a proper issue for the trial of the said controversy to be formed between the said parties, and to order a jury to be struck, and a view of the premises or materials to be had, and the said issue to be tried at the next Circuit Court to be holden in the said county, upon the like notice and in the same manner as other issues in the said court are tried; and it shall be the duty of the jury to assess the value of the said lands, waters, streams, and damages sustained, having regard to the benefits aforesaid; and if they shall find a greater sum than the said commissioners shall have awarded in favor of the said owner or owners, then judgment thereon, with costs, shall be entered against the said company, and execution awarded therefor; but if the said jury shall be applied for by the said owner or owners, and shall find the same or a less sum than the company shall have offered, or the said commissioners awarded, then the said costs to be paid by the said applicant or applicants, and either deducted out of the said sum found by the said jury, or execution awarded therefor, as the court shall direct; *provided*, that such application shall not prevent the company from taking the said lands, waters, or streams upon the filing of the aforesaid report, and payment, or tender of payment, of compensation and damages as aforesaid.

"5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said company to construct and keep in repair good and sufficient bridges or passages over the said canal or canals, where any public roads cross the same, so that the passage of carriages, horses, and cattle on the said roads shall not be prevented thereby; and also, where said canal or canals shall intersect the farm or lands of any individual, to provide and keep in repair a suitable bridge or bridges as aforesaid, so that the owner or owners and others may pass the same.

"6. *And be it enacted*, That the said company are hereby authorized to demand and receive such sum and sums of money for tolls and the transportation of persons and every species of property whatsoever on said canal and canals and such slack-water navigation as they from time to time shall think reasonable and proper; *provided*, that they shall not charge more than at the rate of four cents per ton per mile toll for the transportation of every species of property, nor more than five cents per mile toll for the carrying of each passenger on the said canal and canals and the said river between the places aforesaid; *provided also*, that not

more than one-half of the rates of toll provided in this section shall be charged to farmers actually residing on the line of the said improvements for transporting lime or other fertilizing materials.

"7. *And be it enacted*, That under the powers, restrictions, and conditions stipulated and prescribed in this supplement, it shall be lawful for the said company to alter any part of the route of the canal or canals, if in constructing the same they meet with any insurmountable obstructions, arising from rocks or other physical cause, making compensation to owners, as hereinbefore provided.

"8. *And be it enacted*, That the said canal and canals, and the river Passaic, and the works to be erected thereon in virtue of this supplement for the transportation of passengers and freight as aforesaid, shall be esteemed a public highway, free for the transportation of passengers or any goods, commodities, or produce whatsoever, on payment of the established tolls; and the said company, and their grantees and lessees, may use the waters thereof at their mills and works for manufacturing purposes; *provided*, that the navigation of said canal or canals or of said river shall not be thereby in anywise hindered or obstructed.

"9. *And be it enacted*, That the stockholders of the said company shall be and they are hereby authorized to increase the capital stock of said company five hundred thousand dollars, by increasing the number of shares for that purpose.

"10. *And be it enacted*, That the number of directors shall be seven, instead of five, as heretofore, and that they shall be elected annually on the first Tuesday in March in each year; and the directors last chosen and the survivors and survivor of them, shall continue to act until a new board shall be duly elected and qualified to act.

"11. *And be it enacted*, That no part of this act shall be so construed as to authorize or empower the said company to take by assessment, in manner aforesaid, any lands whatever for the purpose of erecting thereon, any of their mills or manufactories, or houses for their workmen, agents, or others; but nevertheless the said company may take and hold such lands as they may deem suitable for the erection of mills, manufactories, dwelling-houses, and other erections pertaining thereto, by purchase or contract with the lawful owner or owners thereof, and not otherwise.

"12. *And be it enacted*, That the shares of stock in said company shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable in such manner as said company shall by their by-laws direct."

Under an act passed March 14, 1861, the company put their bonds upon the market to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. These bonds were sold, and the payment of the principal and interest secured by a mortgage upon the whole property, franchises, and chartered rights of the company. Early in 1864 the mortgage was foreclosed in the Court of Chancery, and a decree of the court issued for the sale of the property. It was proper and desirable that the property, franchises, and rights to be disposed of should vest in the purchasers, and they be enabled to reorganize and become a new body politic and corporate, to take the place and proceed with the business of the old company. Doubts being entertained whether this could be done under a certain act passed March 15, 1858, entitled "An act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, and plank-roads," without an enabling act for the purpose, the Legislature, on the 18th of March, 1864, passed the following:

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That whenever the said property, franchises, and chartered rights of 'The Dundee Manufacturing Company' shall be duly sold, conveyed, under and by virtue of the decree of the Court of Chancery, and the execution thereon recited in the preamble of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the purchaser or purchasers thereof to reorganize and become a new body politic and corporate, in fact and in law, in the mode and manner prescribed in and according to the terms and stipulations of the said act entitled, 'An act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, and plank-roads,' and shall have and enjoy all the powers, rights, and privileges conferred by, and be subject to the provisions, limitations, and conditions in said act, except as herein otherwise provided; and they shall thereupon be entitled to and have all the

rights, privileges, and franchises, and be subject to all the conditions, limitations, and restrictions contained in the act under which the said 'The Dundee Manufacturing Company' was created, and in the supplements thereto, so far as the same shall be in force at the time of such sale and conveyance, except as herein otherwise enacted, provided that such new corporation may be organized with any number of persons not less than five, and with a capital stock of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided among such purchaser or purchasers, and his or their associates in the ratio and according to the amount of purchase money, or the amount otherwise by them respectively contributed to the said capital stock, under the direction and authority of such purchaser or purchasers, and provided also that the stockholders of such new corporation may at each annual election for directors thereof appoint one or more inspectors of such election, who shall not be stockholders.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That all proceedings of the said 'The Dundee Manufacturing Company' for the use or overflow of lands and assessment of damages, or otherwise, and undetermined at the time of such sale and conveyance, may be continued in the same manner and upon the same conditions as if such sale and conveyance had not been made, and shall inure to the use and benefit of such new corporation.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately."

By an act approved Feb. 22, 1870, the company was empowered to issue bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. March 31, 1871, the company was allowed to increase their capital stock to the extent of ten thousand additional shares. By an act passed Feb. 14, 1872, the name of the company was changed to "The Dundee Water-Power and Land Company," by which it is still known. The same act also provided for the location of an office in the city of New York.

Little was done towards the practical carrying out of the company's plans for utilizing the water-power until 1861. This was owing to the difficulties in the way of obtaining the necessary lands whereon to locate their works and improvements. The farmers who owned the lands on the Point, now occupied by the company's works and real estate, and by the various mills of the manufacturers and their tenement-houses, were John Ackerman, John J. Vreeland, and Jacob Vreeland. These gentlemen, in view of the prospective improvements proposed by the company, and not without feelings of reverence for their ancestral acres, held their farms at so high a price that for a long time the projectors of the water-power scheme and their successors were unwilling to procure a title on such terms. Various propositions had been made, but all had proved unsuccessful. At length the Dundee Manufacturing Company, in 1861, purchased two of the farms at the price asked by the owners, and the way was thus opened for them to proceed with an enterprise which has had a most important bearing on the progress of Passaic, both as a village and a city. It is not too much to say that this interest more than all others has contributed to the building up of the place.

THE COMPANY'S WORKS.—The Dundee Water-Power and Land Company's Works consist of a dam across the Passaic River at the foot of Dundee Lake, and of the Dundee Canal, which, by a fine system of engineering, conducts the water to the various mill-sites, situated from a mile to a mile and a half below the dam. The whole length of the canal is about

one mile and a half, and it is of sufficient capacity to supply any amount of water required for manufacturing. The dam is of solid masonry, forty-five feet in thickness at the bottom and six feet at the top, and the span of the river four hundred and fifty feet in length. The locks for the admission of water into the canal have twenty-four wickets, and the gate-keeper occupies a snug cottage built for him at the west end of the dam. The expansion of water caused by the overflow above the dam is called Dundee Lake, and is simply a widening of the Passaic in that locality. By the length of the canal the head of water obtained at the mills is twenty-two and a half feet.

The company own a large amount of real estate, which is laid out into city lots, on the west side of the canal, above Vreeland Lake and the city water-works, and also on the east side, between the canal and the river, extending down to the Point, or, in other words, occupying the space which lies in the bend of the river, and is bounded by the canal on the west. A considerable part of this latter section has been sold to actual residents, land given whereon are a church and a school, and thus a considerable population has been added to this part of the city.

THE COMPANY'S RAILROAD.—A charter was obtained by the company for a railroad March 20, 1872. The preamble sets forth as follows:

"Whereas, the increasing manufacturing business on the property of the said company, the name of which by a previous supplement has been changed to 'The Dundee Water-Power and Land Company,' and the wants of the people in the neighborhood thereof require that there should be railroad communication with the principal markets of the country; therefore,

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the said Dundee Water-Power and Land Company are authorized and empowered to survey, lay out, construct, maintain, and operate or lease a railroad upon and from or near to the property owned by them, to connect with the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, now operated by the Erie Railway Company, in some convenient point in the county of Passaic, with as many branches on their property as the said company may deem proper to facilitate their business, and that additional branches on their property can be located from time to time after the first location."

The railroad thus chartered was located from Butterworth & Son's chemical-works along the line of the principal mills, and thence by a curved line through a part of Monroe Street to a connection with the Erie Road at the depot on Main Avenue. It was not built, and probably never will be upon that route. Upon the location of the Short-Cut of the Erie Freight Line on the east side of the Passaic River, it was decided to locate this spur road so as to connect with the new line of the Erie. It has therefore been located so as to run from the principal mills by a curved line to the head of Dundee Island, and after crossing the narrow portion of the river at that point to pass through the centre of the island to near its foot, whence it will cross the main branch of the Passaic River, and intersect the new freight line directly east. This route will involve the construction of two important bridges, one at the head of Dundee

Island, and one of greater extent near the foot of the island, connecting with the main shore on the east side. At this writing the construction of the road is in progress, and it will probably soon be completed and put in operation.

Incorporation of Passaic.—Prior to the incorporation of Passaic as a village in 1871, a spirit of progress had been rife in the place, and had manifested itself in many public and private improvements of a substantial and permanent character. Among these may be mentioned the various works of the Water-Power and Land Company in preparing the way for the manufacturing interests which from 1863 to 1873 gave an impulse to the growth of the place in population, and made it necessary that a different form of municipal government from that of the township should be extended over it. A local writer thus speaks of the progress of the place in 1866 :

"The wide-awake little village of Passaic has entered upon a career of progress which if continued for a few years will make it one of the most important towns in the State. The extensive Dundee Works when fully developed will be sufficient to secure a permanent advancement of the material interests of the place, but aside from these there is a spirit among the people akin to that exhibited by some of those Western communities where towns and villages have sprung into existence,

"As from the stroke of an enchanter's wand."

"In harmony with this progressive spirit a movement to secure the incorporation of the town by the Legislature has recently been inaugurated, and a public meeting of the citizens is to be held this week, when, it is presumed, definite action will be taken to procure the requisite legal organization to elect a board of supervision or borough officers. Nearly all the property-owners are in favor of the establishment of some organization of this character, and very little if any opposition to the project is anticipated.

"Several new buildings are now in course of erection on the property of the Passaic Land Improvement Company, designed for private residences, and it is stated that fifteen more buildings of a like character are to be begun during the coming spring. In addition to these present and prospective improvements, a new hotel is now in course of construction by Mr. Alfred Speer, which will become a material ornament to the town. The building is eighty feet in length by fifty-four feet in depth, and four stories in height. The ornamental brick-work on the front is said to be superior to any in the State. The entire designs were made by Mr. Speer, and every brick was laid under his immediate eye. The lower cellars, of which there are two, will be used by Mr. Speer for the storage of his wine, and they are so arranged that the temperature will not vary five degrees during the entire year, and will be perfectly free from any kind of moisture. A number of gentlemen in New York are now negotiating with Mr. Speer with a view of changing some of the interior arrangements, and when completed they purpose throwing open to the public a hotel which will be second to none in the State.

"The citizens of the village, feeling that Mr. Speer had performed a highly creditable work in the erection of his elegant building, and that it was worthy of some substantial recognition by them, presented him with a large flag last Saturday evening, which was an occasion of great interest. The flag was procured by Mr. Aaron Van Iderstine, and presented by Mr. James A. Norton, president of the literary society, in the following highly patriotic language:

"Mr. SPEER,—By invitation of a few of your fellow-citizens, I consented to perform the very agreeable duty of formally presenting you with an American flag. I say the agreeable duty, for with every American it ought to be a matter of pride to be thought worthy of being made the spokesman of his fellow-citizens in a transaction so dignified; for whatever may be the occasion on which that symbol of power and greatness can be appropriately introduced, I consider that occasion dignified by its presence.

"To your liberality and public spirit, sir, this village is indebted for the erection of a building which is an ornament, and has long been a necessity. It is in recognition of that public spirit that your fellow-citizens, at the instigation of Mr. Aaron Van Iderstine, have decided to

present to you this flag, and to my mind it is apparent that no other gift could so comprehensively express their appreciation of your efforts.

"What besides that flag can so quickly and so forcibly remind an American citizen of his importance as a man? To be an American citizen, sir, is to be the possessor of the highest attainable title of nationality; and when one realizes that he forms a part of such a nation—shares its glory, contributes to and participates of its power—he feels, or ought to feel, the liveliest emotions of gratitude and patriotic pride.

"Such, I doubt not, are the emotions that thrill your heart when you look upon this banner and recall the glorious sacrifices of those who have fallen in defense of its integrity; and believing this, I can think of nothing which your fellow-citizens might proffer as a gift that would be more agreeable to the nobler impulses of your manhood.

"Accept this flag, sir, and with it please accept the kindest wishes of its donors for your continued prosperity and happiness."

"To this address Mr. Speer replied as follows:

"Gentlemen,—I am taken by surprise, and am at a loss to know how to express my feelings. What have I done to merit this splendid token of your regard? Such a glorious emblem, and so unexpected that I am incapable of expressing a thousandth part of my obligations, my gratitude and thankfulness for this honor conferred! This is certainly one of the happiest hours of my life to find myself surrounded by so many friends. I must assure you I now for the first time in my life feel rich; for I think there is no greater wealth on earth than to be in the hearts of your townsmen and neighbors, and there is no better evidence than on an occasion like this. I labored hard and at late hours to make that building not only substantial and useful for my business as a matter of profit to myself, but to make it an ornament to our town, and a credit to the neighborhood. Hoping it will be an inducement for others more capable than myself to supersede it by designing and erecting something far superior, which may be more profitable to the people generally. I have always thought there is no reason why Passaic should not only be the resort for city merchants and bankers, the depot for Paterson lumber, but that it should become the principal depot for other merchandise, and the great manufacturing centre of the State.

"It depends not so much on capital as on the industry, energy, and perseverance of its inhabitants. These are sure to bring success. I for one hope to throw my energies and the result of my labor in this place. If we only co-operate and pull together nothing can stand in our road to accomplish any good result. We may have good buildings, good sidewalks, street-lights, and police regulations, and all the regulations of a first-class town. But let me particularly beg that we may always co-operate with each other in the advancement of morals and the suppression of vice and rowdism that now appear to be on the increase here. May we always be aiming at the great texture of which that noble flag is the emblem,—Union. I thank you, my friends, and I promise never to disgrace that valued gift by allowing it to be trampled by traitors. "But long may she wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave," until the blue square shall all be filled with not only thirty-two, but with a hundred, blazing stars of freedom!"

The first brick building in the village was the warehouse of Mr. Speer, erected on Main Avenue in 1865. No sidewalks had yet been built in Passaic. The meeting above referred to, which gave an impulse to the movement for incorporation, was held in the ball-room of the old Banta House, which had been first built as a parsonage in 1715, and was also a fort for the protection of the bridge across the Passaic, the basement having narrow windows through the thirty-inch wall for port-holes. Part of the old wall is still standing. The meeting having become somewhat enthused with the idea of improvements in the village, a committee was appointed to get up a petition to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. The act was secured in 1871. Commissioners were appointed consisting of Dr. Richard A. Terhune, William S. Anderson, and John T. Van Iderstine. Alfred Speer was elected president of the village, and with the commissioners inaugurated the work of laying sidewalks and other improvements. These four men

graded and laid five miles of sidewalks, paying the expenses out of their own pockets, and trusting to the corporation to be subsequently reimbursed. The population of the village at that time did not exceed 1000. Its growth was rapid for the two following years, and in 1873 a city charter was adopted.

The following-named persons have held the office of mayor of the city: Benjamin B. Aycrigg, 1873-79; Bird W. Spencer, 1879-83.

The city clerks have been Michael Beirne, 1873-80; James A. Norton, 1880-82.

C. M. K. PAULISON.—In speaking of the impetus given to the growth of Passaic, it is proper to allude to the enterprise of C. M. K. Paulison, whose energy and liberal expenditure of money did so much to develop the city.

Mr. Paulison was born at Hackensack, Bergen Co., Oct. 30, 1824, and was a descendant of one of the old Dutch families. His father was Paul Paulison, who graduated from Princeton College in 1794, and died at Hackensack in 1832, in the sixty-second year of his age. His mother was Mary Cleveland, who died at Passaic, N. J., in 1873, in the eighty-first year of her age. He entered mercantile life in New York City at an early age, and acquired some property. When the California gold fever broke out he was among the first to emigrate to the new El Dorado, and engaged in business in San Francisco, where he soon became a leading spirit in all that was calculated to advance the material interests of the new settlement. He took a prominent part in the formation of the municipal government of San Francisco, and was one of the first aldermen of the city, being elected over the subsequently noted filibuster, Walker. Subsequently Mr. Paulison returned to the East, and was chosen president of the Ninth Ward Bank, in Abingdon Square, New York. He was one of the forty men who met at the Astor House and organized the Republican party on the platform of "free speech, free soil, free men, and Fremont." When the Internal Revenue Bureau was organized, Mr. Paulison was appointed collector of the old Fourth New Jersey Collection District, then comprising Bergen, Passaic, Morris, and Sussex Counties, with the townships of Essex County. He resigned the office about 1870. In 1864-65 he bought large tracts of land at what was then known as "Acquackanonk Landing," and proceeded to lay out streets, and was one of the principal founders of the present city of Passaic. It was then a mere village, while now it has nine thousand inhabitants.

The land purchased by Mr. Paulison embraced portions of the Van Wagoner property, known as the Hill in this city, extending from the Erie Railway over to Bloomfield Avenue, and from Prospect Street to Paulison Avenue.

The first avenue Mr. Paulison laid out through the corn and potato field was named by him Gregory Avenue; he next laid out Pennington Avenue, Passaic

Avenue, River Street, and built a number of houses. He made a great deal of money by his real estate speculations, but he was always over-sanguine, and expected to make a great deal more, so that instead of keeping what he got, he was continually investing it in new enterprises. He had the satisfaction of seeing Passaic grow apace while his own fortune dwindled. He laid out a beautiful park, and erected the finest conservatories in New Jersey, which he stocked with the very choicest botanical collections. He projected and was largely instrumental in completing the water-works which supply the city of Passaic with water, and in a score of other ways proved his value as a good and public-spirited citizen. In 1872 he commenced the erection of a mansion of Moorish architecture upon his beautiful grounds, called Park Heights, upon which he had expended some \$200,000. The brownstone was taken from a quarry owned by him in the northern part of the city. The crash of 1873 put an end to this enterprise. It was a misfortune that a hundred thousand men besides Paulison met with in the year 1873,—all men in the race for land speculation became blind, and nearly all were ruined never to rise again. But Paulison was not one who would give up. A few years ago he went to East Tennessee and bought heavily of walnut timber, but owing to unforeseen difficulties this speculation also failed. Then he was appointed register of the Land Office in Arizona, where he rejoined his old friend Gen. Fremont. Here he was stricken down with disease, and died of hemorrhage Oct. 22, 1881. His remains were brought to Passaic, and his funeral held at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Oct. 9, 1881.

Mr. Paulison in 1846 married Anna Shepard, who survives him and lives at Passaic, N. J. By her he had two sons,—viz., Washington Paulison, now living at Passaic, and Charles Shepard Paulison, born Oct. 24, 1852, who died at Passaic unmarried, on the 18th of August, 1873.

Mr. Paulison was a passionate lover of music, and was at one time president of the New York Philharmonic Society. He loved nature and flowers, and the conservatory he built on the site of his projected grand residence in Passaic was one of the handsomest private collections in New Jersey.

Water-Works.—In 1871, C. M. K. Paulison induced several citizens of Paterson and Passaic to join him in the formation of a company for the supply of Passaic with water. The Acquackanonk Water Company was formed, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, and was incorporated in August, 1872. The works of the company are located on Monroe Street near Vreeland's Lake, and the water for the supply of the city is taken from the Passaic River,—that portion of it which passes through the canal of the Dundee Water-Power and Land Company. It is pumped up into a reservoir about one mile distant on Passaic Heights, and supplies for

daily consumption in the city about seven hundred thousand gallons. The cost of the works was something over one hundred thousand dollars. The officers of the company are John Reynolds, president; R. A. Terhune, M.D., vice-president; John J. Brown, treasurer, Paterson, N. J.; W. Paulison, secretary and superintendent.

Newspapers.—Passaic has two daily and two weekly newspapers.

The *Passaic Item* was established July 9, 1870, by Alfred Speer, and was the first newspaper in the place. Mr. Speer was induced to establish a local printing-press and paper for the purpose of developing the interests of Passaic, and as a means of advertising his own extensive business. In this way he has made it profitable, and at the same time has furnished a lively paper of local interest to quite a large circle of readers. It is still under his own editorial management. The *Item* is an eight-page weekly, twenty by thirty inches in dimensions. It has been quite successful as an organ of retrenchment and reform in the affairs of the city government.

The *Passaic City Herald* (weekly) was established in August, 1871, by Orrin Vanderhoven. It is in size twenty-eight by forty-two inches, thirty-two columns, and Democratic in politics.

At the same office is published the *Passaic Daily*, a sprightly little paper, devoted to local news and the interests of the city. It was started July 14, 1881, by the Passaic Printing and Publishing Company, under whose auspices it is at present continued.

Mr. Vanderhoven is one of the veteran journalists of New Jersey, having been formerly editor and proprietor of the *Paterson Guardian* from the date of its inception till the founding of his present paper in 1871.

The *Passaic City Daily News* was first published by John F. Frost and Arthur Sawyer, Aug. 1, 1877. It is a twenty-column paper, twenty-six by forty-two inches in size, published every day, and is devoted to the local interests of Passaic, being independent in politics. Arthur Sawyer is now the editor and publisher, Mr. Frost having retired in 1878. The *Daily News* bespeaks enterprise in its management and reading matter, and is a successful contribution to local journalism.

Passaic Manufactures.—One of the important industries of Acquackanonk in the earlier days was a foundry, erected near the bridge about 1840. This was established for the purpose of casting stoves for the New York market, and gathered around it quite a number of families, so that for some years that part of the town was quite a busy and thriving hamlet. The proprietor, Mr. Blanchard, established a store there, and the first Methodist Church in the town was erected near the foundry.

Dr. Benjamin Aycrigg, a wealthy gentleman from near Hackensack, purchased a farm in this vicinity, and built an elegant residence. In order to carry out

his plans of improving and beautifying his place, he bought the premises of the foundry and its appurtenances, demolished the buildings and converted the land into a pasture. The church stood there until it was removed to the village by the society, the better to accommodate its members, who had become more numerous in that section. The destruction of the foundry, which employed quite a large number of men, was felt to be a serious blow to the business of the place.

On Wesel Brook, where the Passaic Bleachery now stands, Mr. Guillard, a Frenchman, had established silk-print works as early as 1840. He built a three-story wooden mill and a brick dye-house, which he occupied with his business. The premises were subsequently occupied by Messrs. Charles and George Baldwin, of Massachusetts, from about 1857 till the property was leased by Mr. Watson, the founder of the present bleach-works.

The first factory erected upon the Water-Power Company's Canal was by Mr. Atterbury, of Trenton, the president of the company. It was a small brick building, with a foundry in the rear, for the purpose of manufacturing anvils, and is now used for making rubber floor-cloths and other such purposes, on the corner of Passaic Street and the canal. The New York Steam-Engine Works were next erected, then followed the wire-mill, then the print-works of Messrs. Reed & Barry, and the rest in order, until the ten large mills which give to Passaic the character of a thriving manufacturing city took their places upon their respective sites along the immense and inexhaustible water-power supplied them by the Dundee Company.

The mills and manufactories of Passaic at the present time are the following, with the dates of their establishment, and other statistics respecting the kind and amount of their production:

WATERHOUSE BROTHERS.—The buildings of this firm stand on the site of the paper-mill erected by Condit and others of Jersey City, and which passed into the hands of the Water-Power Company, and was burnt down in 1869.

Messrs. Waterhouse purchased the premises in 1867, and erected the main building in 1870. This building is one hundred and thirty-three by seventy feet, and four stories high, with an extension one hundred by seventy feet. In 1875 they erected an additional building one hundred and forty-two by forty-seven feet, and part four stories high, surmounted by a cupola. These buildings are very substantially built, and fitted up with the best machinery. The product of these extensive mills is fine cassimeres, flocks, and chemical extract for destroying cotton in woolen rags. They employ 150 hands. Of the cassimeres, 4000 yards per week are produced; of the flocks, about 800 pounds per day; and of the extract, about 6000 daily. The proprietors reside in Passaic, but have an office in the city of New York.

REED & BARRY'S DYE- AND PRINT-WORKS.—Established in 1869. The buildings are of brick, modern style of architecture, and cover about three and a half acres. This firm handle cotton goods exclusively, and employ from 500 to 600 hands, chiefly men. The firm has remained unchanged since the business was established in 1869.

A. N. ACKERMAN'S (formerly firm of Ackerman & Hopper) **STEAM SAW- AND PLANING-MILL.**—Established in 1869, by A. N. Ackerman and Adrian Hopper. The latter retired in June, 1881. The property is valued at about twenty thousand dollars, and the yearly product amounts to about forty thousand dollars. Fifteen men are employed. The business of the mills is planing, moulding, turning, and scroll sawing, making brackets, balusters, newels, packing-boxes, etc. The mills are at the foot of River Street.

BASCH & SONS' WOOLEN-MILLS.—In 1862, Basch & Oddy commenced manufacturing flecks and shoddy in one of the buildings belonging to the present establishment. The amount of the business was then small, but it continued to increase. Mr. Jacob Basch purchased the interest of Mr. Oddy about 1866, and admitted his son Henry as a member of the firm of Jacob Basch & Son. In 1876 he purchased the old wire-mill and site of the Dundee Water-Power and Land Company. They tore down the frame building, and in 1876 cleared and graded the premises and erected thereon the fine buildings of their present works. They are all of brick, fire-proof, and a modern style of architecture. They also built four hundred feet of dock on the Passaic River. The main mill or factory is one hundred and forty by fifty feet, four stories and basement, and surmounted by a tower. In this building is produced a fine grade of fancy cassimeres. There are employed in both mills one hundred and seventy-five hands, and the annual product amounts to six hundred thousand dollars' worth of fabrics. In addition to the two mills the firm have other buildings, consisting of machine-shop, boiler-house, dye-house, and picker-house, the whole establishment being one of the finest in the State.

In 1878, James and Charles Basch were admitted to partnership, the firm being since known as Jacob Basch & Sons.

THE DUNDEE CHEMICAL-WORKS, Joseph Butterworth & Son, were established by the present proprietors in 1879. They employ about 30 hands, and manufacture of the goods named in the following list to the amount of \$20,000 per annum: Sulphuric acid, nitric acid, aqua fortis, muriatic acid, acetic acid, aqua ammonia acid, nitrate of copper, muriate of copper, acetate of copper, nitrate of iron, muriate of iron, nitrate of tin, crystals of tin, chloride of zinc, stannate of soda, iron liquor, oiline, acid for nitro-glycerine, copperas, nitrate of iron.

PASSAIC BLEACHERY, John Watson, proprietor. Mr. Watson began the bleaching business in Passaic in 1863, in a building on the site of the present

works, leased of the proprietors. In 1868 he purchased the premises. In 1872 the buildings burned down, and Mr. Watson immediately rebuilt the works. The main building of this large establishment is one hundred and eighty by sixty feet, with two one-story extensions, one one hundred by one hundred feet, and one seventy by thirty-five; there are also two one-story buildings sixty by sixty feet. The water used for bleaching purposes is taken from Wesel Brook, which is very pure, being spring-water. The proprietor employs 60 hands, and the aggregate business amounts to \$100,000 a year.

THE RITTENHOUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY is a large joint-stock establishment, of which Mr. Charles H. Ammidown is manager; Edward H. Ammidown, president; and S. A. Clark, treasurer. Their buildings, of which the principal mill is two hundred and sixty by sixty feet, and three stories, with wings, store-houses, shops, etc., were erected in 1876. They manufacture blankets and all kinds of woollen goods, producing yearly an aggregate of 600,000 pounds; 350 hands are employed, and the product in dollars probably amounts to half a million a year.¹

Steamboats, etc.—Two steamboats, the "Cora Mandel" and the "Alfred Speer," make daily trips between Passaic and Newark.

W. S. Anderson & Co. run a barge for the transportation of lumber between Passaic and Albany. Mr. Anderson has been a resident of Passaic all his life, and his heavy lumber business has been one of the chief enterprises of the place.

Educational.—The early settlers of Acquackanonk made provision for a common neighborhood school almost as soon as they had established a church. The patentees set apart a portion of land for both purposes, and for more than a century the church and the school-house stood side by side upon the same ground or upon adjoining lots. At what time the first school-house was built on the ground near the Reformed Church is not known, nor is any definite information accessible respecting the character of the schools taught there. It is probable that they were first taught in the Dutch language, and embraced only those rudimentary branches common to such schools at an early day. When the necessity arose for higher education the children of the more wealthy were either sent from home, or some classical scholar, either a minister or a physician, established a school for the more advanced studies in the neighborhood. Thus we learn that Dr. Blachley taught a classical school in Acquackanonk, in connection with the practice of his profession, early in the present century, and that he also taught a similar school subsequently in Paterson.

A school-house stood on a lot adjoining the old Acquackanonk Church as long ago as can be remem-

¹ There are several other mills, but, after diligent application, no statistics of them have been obtained.

bered by the oldest citizens now living, and tradition points back to a much earlier period, when a building used for a school stood on that spot. The last edifice which stood there was built on ground granted by the consistory of the Reformed Church for school purposes, and when the building ceased to be used for a school it was torn down and the property reverted to the original donors. It was torn down in 1871, when the school building on Passaic Street was occupied.

In 1853, Dr. John M. Howe removed from the city of New York to Acquackanonk. He was a man of wealth and influence, and became a large land-owner and benefactor of the town. In 1856 he was elected town superintendent and president of the board of school trustees. Being interested in the cause of education, and there being no school-house in town except the old dilapidated building on the church lot, he agitated the question of building a new school-house, called a meeting of the citizens, and procured a vote in favor of raising five thousand dollars for that object. The plan, however, was defeated by the resistance of the minority, several persons entering their protest, and one justice of the peace informing Dr. Howe that if he proceeded with the building he would put a stop to it by legal process.

Dr. Howe then built a private school-house, primarily for the benefit of his own family, employed his own teachers, and fixed the terms of admission for others who were disposed to send their sons and daughters there to receive its benefits. Thus Dr. Howe's Academy, as it was called, became a noted institution, and flourished for many years. It was kept in successful operation until the necessity for it was superseded by the establishment of the present public school system of Passaic, including its High School, in which are taught the usual academic branches. Dr. Howe was an earnest worker in bringing about this important change, and in inaugurating the free public school system of the State. He is at present a member of the State Board of Education.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools of Passaic rank among the best in the county. They consist of a High School, which receives pupils suitably prepared for it from all parts of the city, and of four grammar and primary schools, located in different sub-districts. The edifice of School No. 1 is situated on Passaic Street; it accommodates the High School, together with the grammar and primary school of the first sub-district. The building is a fine brick structure, two stories and ample basement, surmounted by a Mansard roof and tower, in modern style of architecture and equipments, and will seat five hundred pupils. The High School has a library and limited apparatus, and it is worthy of note here that the schools are all supplied with text-books, slates, and stationery at the public expense. Ten teachers are employed in the High School building, including the grammar and primary departments, and the principal

of the High School is principal of all the departments. The building was erected in 1870.

School No. 2 occupies a building situated on Bergen Street, in that part of the city called Dundee. The edifice is a good brick structure, capable of seating three hundred pupils. At present there are four teachers employed. The building was erected on land given by the Dundee Water-Power and Land Company in 1873.

School No. 3 accommodates the people in the vicinity of Passaic Bridge, and at present occupies a rented building. It will accommodate about sixty pupils.

School No. 4, situated on Howe Avenue, occupies a wooden building, which was erected in 1877, and enlarged to twice its former size in 1881. It will now seat two hundred and thirty pupils, who are under the instruction of four regular teachers. This building is one of the neatest and most cheerful school edifices in the city.

The school population of Passaic is about two thousand, according to the census of 1881. The whole number of teachers employed is nineteen. The number of pupils in the High School is ninety; in the grammar schools, one hundred and fifty.

The first class was graduated at the High School in 1873.

Education in the village was confined to a single school district, with its three trustees, up to April 21, 1874. At that date, upon an amendment of the charter, a board of education was formed, consisting of nine members, three from each ward. The district trustees then in office continued, in addition to the nine members of the board, until their terms of office expired. The original members were as follows:

Edo Kip, Rev. M. B. Smith, T. B. Stewart, former trustees of the district, holding over under the charter; James Wright, James S. Biddell, E. K. Halstead, from the First Ward; George W. Demarest, C. Van Riper, M.D., Andrew Foulds, from the Second Ward; E. W. Vondersmith, Daniel A. Smith, Benjamin Aycrigg, Ph.D., from the Third Ward.

The presidents of the board have been as follows: Rev. Marshall B. Smith, 1874-78; J. Manley Ackerman, 1878-79; Rev. Marshall B. Smith, 1879-80; George W. Finch, 1880-81; Rev. P. F. Leavens, 1881.

The secretaries have been Andrew Foulds, 1874-78; S. M. Birch, 1878-79; Joseph H. Wright, 1879-80; Dewitt C. Cowdrey, 1880; Isaiah W. Sylvester, 1880.

The principals have been: School No. 1, including the High School, Samuel W. Rice, 1870-81; George W. Calkins, A.M., 1881.

School No. 2, Sarah E. Stanburrough, 1873-79; Mary L. D. Wilson, 1879-81; Lena Garrison, 1881.

School No. 4, Manda Millington, 1877.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Acquackanonk.—The first patentees of Acquackanonk were a religious people, brought up in the doctrines and form of worship of the Reformed Church of Hol-

land. Like their brethren in other settlements in New Netherland, their earliest care was to provide themselves with preaching and with religious instruction; and in many communities, before they were able to settle a minister among themselves permanently, they encouraged and cheerfully rewarded the occasional visits of clergymen from the older settlements. Thus New York, Bergen, and Kingston-on-the-Hudson supplied for a time several Dutch congregations in East New Jersey.

The first preacher in this vicinity of whom we have any knowledge was Dominie Petrus Tassemaker. The ancient church records of Hackensack commemorate in the Dutch language his doings at that place at the following dates: "Anno 1686. Dominie Petrus Tassemaker has found here, at Ackinsack, the following church members." . . . 1686: The memories of Do. Petrus Tassemaker, transcribed from the rough minutes, are the following:

"1st. The 25th (July) Petrus Tassemaker, here at Ackinsack, baptized these children. . . .

"There are herein written the memoirs of Dominie Petrus Tassemaker from the year 1686, showing who were chosen and ordained as elders and deacons over the church at Ackinsack, as follows: Hendrick Jorse (Brinkerhoof) as elder over the east; Albert Stevense as elder over the west. And as deacons: Hendrick Epke, as deacon over the east, and Vulkert Hanson over the west. And on Sunday, July 25th, they were invested with their offices by Do. Petrus Tassemaker."

In the Long Island Historical Society's Memoirs, vol. i., is the journal of two Labadist missionaries who visited this country in 1679-80, and visited Acquackanonk and the Great Falls of the Passaic. They met Tassemaker at the church in New York on Sunday, Sept. 24, 1679, and learned from him that he was from Utrecht; that he was a student, and expected to be ordained that day or within a few days thereafter. We learn also that on Sunday, October 29th, he preached at Bergen, and about November 7th sailed in a yacht to his field of labor on the South River (Delaware). The Labadist missionaries afterwards heard him preach there at one of his stations, and rather uncharitably criticised his sermon. But we will not quote further from this interesting journal. In 1682, Dominie Tassemaker accepted a call from the church at Schenectady, N. Y. While there he visited Hackensack two or three times, and it is believed that he preached at the same time to the people of Acquackanonk, although of the latter there appears to be no positive evidence. In February, 1690, when the French and Indians destroyed Schenectady, this devoted pastor fell a victim in the common massacre, among his beloved people, he and his wife and two colored servants, besides others of the inhabitants, being butchered in the dead of night.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ACQUACKANONK CHURCH.

—We are not able to tell precisely when the Acquack-

anonk settlers organized a church. It may possibly have been under the irregular ministry of Dominie Tassemaker, about the same time that he ordained elders of the church at Hackensack, 1686. There is reason to believe that a church record was kept here, similar to that at Hackensack, although none such has been found. The oldest volume of this church record extant, including list of members, baptisms, marriages, election of elders and deacons, and acts of consistory, was begun in 1726. The list of elders and deacons prior to that date was transcribed from the Hackensack records; the list of births and baptisms from family Bibles, apparently; the other records begin with that year. There is, however, an older collection of memoranda, contained in a little volume of unruled paper, found several years ago, together with other ancient miscellaneous church papers, at the house of Mr. Richard Terhune, in Lodi. This record gives, week by week, the amount of collections taken up at each Sunday service during a period of thirty years, together with various items of expenditure, going back to June 12, 1693, when the collection amounted to eighteen stivers, about \$1.80. This minute and detailed account of Sunday services indicates that there was a regular church organization here as early as June, 1693; how much earlier we cannot say. But in an ancient Dutch document, dated April 10, 1693, a parcel of land at Acquackanonk, leased by Walling Jacobs to his son-in-law, Hermanus Gerrets, is described as "beginning by the river on the King's road, the full breadth of the lot (one of the subdivisions of the Acquackanonk patent), and so upward, except the public churchyard." This is the earliest reference which has yet been found to the Acquackanonk Church.¹ The "public churchyard" referred to is that wherein the dust of the first settlers and of their descendants has reposed during the past one hundred and eighty years. Unfortunately, the original deed of the church property was lost as long ago as 1766, when a new confirmatory or quit-claim deed was executed by the heirs of the first patentees.

Guillaume Bertholf was first a "voorliser" in the two congregations, Hackensack and Acquackanonk, living in the latter place, as appears by a document drawn up by himself, dated April 10, 1693, in which he describes himself as schoolmaster and authorized writer (or *dinere schrijver*), residing "at the village of Acquiggenonk."¹ The people of both congregations desired that he should become their minister, and sent him with a memorial unanimously signed to the Classis at Flushing, where he appeared Sept. 2, 1693. The Classis sat the next day for the consideration of the petition, which was attended to, according to the following record:

"In Session, Sept. 3, 1693.—Article 5. Guillaume Bertholf, mentioned under Article 9 in yesterday's session, appeared and presented his petition in the name of the church and congregation in New Netherlands. The Classis, taking into consideration the anxious desire of the church

¹ Nelson MSS.

there for the stated ministry of the word and ordinances, and their peculiar attachment to the person of Mr. Bertholf, and being unwilling to interpose any hindrance, deem it proper to admit him to a proof of his gifts and qualifications, the examination to be conducted by the president, and to be held fourteen days hence."

The records of the Classis show that at the time appointed, Sept. 16, 1693, he appeared before that reverend body, and "exhibited such proofs of his qualifications that the Classis granted the request of the churches of Hackensack and Acquackanonk," and he was accordingly ordained by the laying on of hands. The expenses of Dominie Bertholf to Holland were defrayed by the two churches which he was to serve.¹ At that day, and for more than a century after, the Dutch Churches in America were dependent upon the ecclesiastical sanction of the Fatherland for the valid ordination of their ministers, and usually they received the rite from the Classis of Amsterdam. The transition from this time-honored custom to a recognition of the right of a local Classis to ordain ministers for the American Churches involved one of the most bitter controversies known to the first century of the Reformed Dutch Church in America.

In February, 1694, Dominie Bertholf returned to America, and became the first regularly installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Jersey. The following is a notice of his return, recorded by himself in the "Kerkboek," or church record, at Hackensack:

"Anno 1694, on the 24th of February, Gullaen Bertholf arrived from Zeelandt, with a legal Classical license to serve as preacher, Shepherd and Teacher over Acquiggenonck and Ackinsack, and was received by the Church with great affection."

The first act of his pastoral office appears to have been the ordination of a joint consistory for both the churches, although it was doubtless distinct in all things except as to the support of the minister, whose time was divided between the two congregations. We read:

"On the 18th March the male members from Ackinsack and Acquiggenonck assembled at Acquiggenonck in the name and fear of God, and having invoked the Lord's holy name, they chose as Elders over the said places our brethren, Hendrick Jorese over Ackinsack and Elefjas Vrelandt over Acquiggenonck. And as Deacons, Hendrick Epke and Jurrian Westerveldt for Ackinsack; and Bastiaen van Gijse and Hessel Pieterse, for Acquiggenonck, who were invested with their office three Sundays later by their minister, G. Bertholf, for the church at Ackinsack."

The first sacrament was administered in 1694, probably in both churches. September 16th of that year is the following record: "The sublime and holy sacrament was held by the minister at Ayequesgenonck." The collection on that day amounted to twenty-six guilders and five stivers.

The salary of Dominie Bertholf was one thousand guilders, or twenty-five pounds yearly, from each of the churches, paid by the churches half-yearly in turn. It was often in arrears, and on one or two occasions the good dominie donated the balance due him to the church erection and repair fund. The

church, however, raised considerable contributions for missionary purposes as early as the year 1709, and even earlier.

The territory of the two congregations, or what may be termed the minister's parish, in those days extended from Belleville on the south to Tappan on the north, from the Hackensack and even the Hudson on the east to Pompton on the west. But the visitations of the laborious pastor were not limited by the bounds of even this extensive field. About 1697 he organized the church at Tarrytown, and afterwards preached there occasionally; and in March, 1699, he ordained deacons and elders in the church at Raritan, where he ordinarily preached twice during each year and administered the sacraments.² He doubtless installed the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen (that ancestor of a family since distinguished in the State and nation, in the pulpit, on the battle-field, in the national councils, in college, and in law) over that church in 1720.³ Being for fifteen years or more the only settled Dutch preacher in New Jersey, Mr. Bertholf had in consequence a general supervision over all the churches of his faith in the colony.

Dominie Bertholf continued to serve the church as its faithful pastor till the year 1724, when death put an end to his earthly labors. The records of the church do not show the number added during his ministry of thirty-one years, but about two years after his death the list appears to be one hundred and ninety-six, including Acquackanonk, Second River (Belleville), and the Ponds, near Pompton. A large number of active members must have died during this period. He received into the Hackensack Church during the same time two hundred and forty-two by profession and twenty-six by certificate.⁴ It is believed that in all his various labors at home and abroad he received into the church fully one thousand members.

FIRST CHURCH BUILDING.—Exactly at what date the first church edifice was built is not known, but it is believed to have been erected in 1702. The Acquackanonk people had been preparing for the consummation of this desirable object much earlier, and both the minister and the members of the congregation had laid up something towards a fund that should be appropriated towards the erection of a church. From various items of account it appears that quite a large sum had been laid by in the "poor chest," as the treasury of the church was called. Probably the first church was ready for occupancy about 1706. It stood on or near the site of the present edifice, in a triangular piece of ground given for church, school, and burial-place by the original patentees. This piece of ground lay in the form of a triangle between the line of the Hoagland or Stoffel's Point Patent, the

¹ Taylor's Annals, 176; Meeker's Memorials of the Raritan Church, 159-163.

² Taylor's Annals, 176.

³ Bomeyn's Hackensack Church, 46.

⁴ Taylor's Annals, 172.

Van Wagoner line, and the Passaic River, and was given by the general consent of the patentees to the Reformed Dutch Church of Acquackanonk. The original deed, as has already been mentioned, was lost some time prior to 1766, but on that date the heirs of the original patentees executed another deed to the church.

After the death of Dominie Bertholf in 1724, and before the settlement of a new pastor, the celebrated Dominie Gratcheus Dubois, minister in New York from 1699 to 1751, officiated here several times, and at one time, in 1724, was paid "five pieces of eight," a Spanish coin then in common circulation, and at another time forty shillings. "Six pieces of eight" were paid to "Dominie Santfort" (Santvoord, of Staten Island) for supplying the pulpit once during the year 1724.

The difficulties attending the settlement of a new pastor may be inferred from the fact that subscriptions pledging a sufficient amount for the preacher's salary had to be raised in Belleville, Acquackanonk, Pompton, and Ponds, the various interests and proclivities of all these separate communities had to be consulted, rules and stipulations agreed upon, and all this sent to Holland, in order that the reverend Classis of Amsterdam might determine upon a minister to send out who would be willing in advance to accept of the conditions proposed. To raise the subscription to the required amount of eighty pounds for the preacher's salary, and to transmit the papers to Holland, and to receive the pastor sent in return, consumed at least eighteen months, and it was not until late in 1725 that the church was again supplied with a settled minister. The second pastor at Acquackanonk was the Rev. Henricus Coens, from Holland. He appears to have set sail from his native land in October, 1725, and arrived here some time late in the autumn. Into the particulars of his ministry, or of those who followed him, it is impossible for us to enter in this necessarily brief record. The pastors who served this church from its organization to the present time, and the periods of their respective ministry, may be briefly summarized as follows: Guiliam Bertholf, 1693-1724; Henricus Coens, 1725-35; Johannes Van Driessen, 1735-48; David Marinus, 1752-73; Henricus Schoonmaker, 1774-1816; Peter D. Froeligh, 1816-25; Benjamin C. Taylor, 1825-28; Christian J. Pouleson, 1829-31; William R. Bogardus, 1831-56; J. Pascal Strong, 1856-69; John Gaston, present pastor, 1869.

From these data it appears that the church of Acquackanonk has had eleven pastors during a period of one hundred and eighty-eight years, making an average of a trifle over seventeen years for each pastorate. We can only add a few brief notes touching the life of each of these men. Dominie Bartholf has already been spoken of at considerable length.

That Rev. Mr. Coens was widely esteemed is evident from his having been called to Millstone, N. J., to ordain and install the first consistory there, May

18, 1727.¹ He also enjoyed the personal friendship of Dominie Vincentius Antonides, the distinguished preacher of Long Island, whose pulpit he was warmly invited to supply in May, 1726. The Long Island minister addresses him as "Rev. Godly and learned sir, The Master Henricus Coens, faithful servant of Christ's gospel in his church at Agtquakenong."² The church records contain the following notice of his death and burial: "The Master Hend. Coens, late ordained preacher and minister in the Aghquech-nonk Church, fell asleep in the Lord the 14th day of February, in the year 1735, and was buried here in our church." This pastor was the compiler of the church records, which begin in 1726.

Rev. Johannes Van Driessen is spoken of as one of the most marked men of his day, and in some important respects a representative man, embodying in himself that yearning for independence that was already making itself felt in the ecclesiastical as well as in the political circles of America. He was called to this church from Kinderhook, where he was pastor, and also of the German Church of New Paltz, Aug. 4, 1735, and remained in the pastorate of the church till 1748. He was the son of Rev. Petrus Van Driessen, minister at Albany, 1712-28, missionary to the Mohawks in 1722, and founder of the Reformed Dutch Church at Kinderhook.³ Rev. Johannes Van Driessen was a fine classical scholar, having attended the High School of Harderwyck, in the north of Holland, three years before entering upon his study of theology at Utrecht. He was ordained and licensed as a preacher by a Congregational Council of eleven ministers, convened, at Yale College, New Haven, April 13, 1727. Up to this time the Reformed Dutch Church in America had depended entirely upon the church of Holland to ordain ministers and send them out hither, entailing a severe burden upon the churches here, which had to bear the expenses of the minister's voyage, besides causing long and wearisome delays generally. Mr. Van Driessen was the first Reformed Dutch preacher in America who had not been regularly licensed or ordained by the Classis in Holland. This irregularity was not countenanced by the majority of the American Church, and Mr. Van Driessen suffered seriously in consequence of the contumely it brought upon him during his entire ministry. But his excellent character and abundant Christian labors sustained him, and his able preaching always commanded a hearing. Independence of character and an outspoken frankness were among his strongly-marked peculiarities. April 6, 1736, a new church edifice was consecrated near the present Pompton Steel-Works, and Mr. Van Driessen preached the sermon, and also ordained the members of the new consistory. From this time till the close of his pastorate he had charge of the two churches.

¹ Mossler's Memorials, 254.

² Autograph letter of V. Antonides; Nelson MSS.

³ Doc. Hist. N. Y., vol. III. 915-17.

Under the pastorate of Rev. David Marinus, in 1755, the Totowa Church at Paterson was organized. From that time forward he had charge of the churches of Acquackanonk, Totowa, and Pompton, until his dismissal from the pastorate in August, 1773.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—The old church, erected between 1702 and 1706, although frequently repaired, became in the lapse of half a century unfit for use, and in 1760 steps were taken towards the erection of a new and more commodious building. It was quite a common practice in those days to raise money for all sorts of purposes by lottery. A State lottery had been in operation for fifteen or twenty years, and lotteries had been authorized to raise money to build bridges, colleges, and churches. It is believed that funds were authorized to be raised in this manner to build the new church at Acquackanonk, although diligent search has failed to discover the law to that effect. Money may have been so raised under a general law, and no special enactment have been required. The church records furnish abundant evidence that the lottery scheme was actually put in operation in 1761. Take the following:

"From the Managers of the Achquechnonk Lottery, given for the building of a Dutch Church at Achquechnonk, 200 Tickets.

"Beginning at No. 831-1000.

"Idem, 311-340.

"The 28 Feb. 1761."

The new church was undoubtedly built about this time, although there is no record extant certifying to the fact, nor scarcely a tradition as to the appearance or character of the building. Some paper or record may yet be discovered throwing light upon the subject.

Rev. Henricus Schoonmaker, previous to his settlement at Acquackanonk, was in charge of the churches at Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, N. Y. In the call extended to him by the church it is said, "And all prefer you, Dominie Henricus Schoonmaker, preacher at Poukeepsie and Fishkill, of your piety and talents being well assured, and our whole church being unitedly inclined towards your person; we choose you, therefore, with the full consent of our congregation, as our ordinary pastor and minister, for and among our Low Dutch Reformed Church at Achquechnonk, in order among us to preach the holy gospel, to catechise and administer the sacraments, as also the church discipline to administer, besides in the lawful meetings of the consistory, prudently and faithfully, and moreover everything that pertains to the office of a faithful servant of Jesus Christ, according to God's holy word and the church decrees of the national Synod of Dort, 1618 and 1619."

This call took effect May 1, 1774, and Mr. Schoonmaker remained in charge till 1816. He was born in Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 18, 1739. He was licensed in 1762 or 1763 by the Coetus, and was called to the churches of Poughkeepsie and Fishkill; but his ordination was bitterly opposed by the Confer-

entie partisans, who got possession of the church at Poughkeepsie where the ceremony was to take place and locked and barred the doors. In this extremity Dominie Schoonmaker's friends brought out a wagon under an apple-tree before the church, and from that impromptu pulpit the Rev. John H. Goetschius preached the sermon, and the candidate knelt and was ordained there. He served very acceptably and with great success until his churches required preaching in English, which was beyond his power, and hence he accepted the call to Acquackanonk. The Rev. Dr. Livingston once remarked that Dominie Schoonmaker was the most eloquent preacher in the Dutch language whom he had ever heard in this country.

The Rev. Dr. Meyer, pastor of the churches at Totowa, Pompton Plains, and Fairfield, having died Oct. 27, 1791, the Totowa Church the year following proposed to the Acquackanonk Church to share the benefits and expenses of Mr. Schoonmaker's preaching. The arrangement was entered into, and the pastor took charge of both churches, giving an occasional Sunday to Preakness. He remained in the faithful discharge of his duties as long as his increasing age and infirmities would allow him to labor successfully, and, upon the provision of the churches for his comfortable support during his natural life, resigned Feb. 13, 1816.

Rev. Peter D. Froeligh was installed March 9, 1817, and dismissed April 29, 1825. Near the close of his pastorate, in 1825, the question arose as to the propriety of baptizing children of non-professing parents, or where one of the parents was not a professor of religion. The custom had prevailed of baptizing all children indiscriminately, and its propriety seems not to have been called in question until Dominie Froeligh called the consistory together on the 25th of March, 1825, and informed them that he "could not conscientiously administer the sacred ordinance of baptism to infants unless one of the parents was a professor of religion." The consistory called a special meeting of the church to vote upon the question. Twenty-one members sustained the position of the minister, nine declined to vote at all, and one—Mr. Garret J. Speer—voted for the continuance of the old custom of baptizing infants without regard to the profession or non-profession of their parents. A large part of the congregation claimed that the meeting was called unfairly, and the controversy which arose was the cause of serious difficulty and dissension in the church. The Classis of Paramus was appealed to, and after serious consideration dissolved the pastoral relations of Mr. Froeligh with his congregation. This was done April 29, 1825.

Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor was installed Sept. 25, 1825, and resigned to accept a call to Bergen, June 19, 1828. He was an able, scholarly, and earnest preacher, and his contribution to the literature of the church in his "Annals of the Classis of Bergen and

Hackensack" has left an enduring monument to his memory.

Rev. Christian Z. Paulison, the next pastor, served the church two years, from 1829 to 1831.

Rev. William R. Bogardus, who succeeded him, was installed pastor of the church June 22, 1831. He was born in Fishkill, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1789, and graduated at Union College in 1814. He resigned his long and useful pastorate Jan. 3, 1856, to take effect on the 1st of May following. Soon after his resignation he removed to Paterson, where his wife died, and he soon after removed to Kinderhook, where he died in February, 1862.

Rev. J. Pascal Strong, the tenth pastor, was installed Dec. 21, 1856, and resigned June 18, 1869, after a successful pastorate of thirteen years. The North Reformed Church of Passaic being organized at that time through his instrumentality, he became the first pastor of that body, where he remained some years. At the time of his call to Passaic he was pastor of the Third Reformed Church of Jersey City. Dr. Strong graduated at Rutgers College in 1845, and from the theological seminary at New Brunswick in 1850.

Rev. John Gaston, the present pastor of the church, was born in Somerville, N. J., on Nov. 12, 1825. He is a son of William B. Gaston and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, sister of Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, D.D., deceased, of Ringoes, N. J. Mr. Gaston is a graduate of the theological seminary at New Brunswick in the class of 1852, in which year he settled in the ministry at Pompton, where he remained in the pastoral charge for ten years. He then removed to Saugerties, Ulster Co., N. Y., and remained in charge of the church there until his removal to Acquackanonk. He was installed over the old church at this place Oct. 10, 1869.

In 1859 the old church was enlarged by the addition of sixteen feet in length to the original building. This was done at a cost of \$3800. The lecture-room, or chapel, was built in 1860. In 1861 considerable additions were made to the parsonage at a cost of about two thousand dollars. The parsonage farm consists of about twelve acres.

Number of resident communicants, 350; number of Sabbath-school scholars, 275; number of Sabbath-school teachers, 28. James A. Sproull, superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first meetings of the Methodist denomination in Passaic, or Acquackanonk, were held about 1840, in the ball-room of the old tavern afterwards known as Speer's Hall. About that time a number of workmen from South Jersey were employed at the foundry then recently established at Passaic Bridge, and were mostly of the Methodist faith. The meetings were started for their benefit and for such others as might become interested. Previous to this movement the old Reformed Dutch Church had furnished spiritual food for the whole community.

Rev. Mr. Van Zant was the first Methodist preacher in the village, and held services in the hall or ball-room till the first church of the denomination was erected, about 1843. This building stood opposite the foundry at the bridge, where it remained until it was removed to the village, and was occupied till the society erected the present large and elegant church edifice. The old building, somewhat remodeled, is the present City Hall.

The first organization was known as St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, and retained that name until the reorganization in August, 1876. The society was reorganized on account of the financial embarrassment which met the old society at the moment when it had assumed a heavy responsibility in erecting and clearing of debt the new and costly church. The corner-stone of this church was laid in 1871; the building was completed and ready for dedication when the financial crash of 1873 came on, rendering it impossible for the society to carry out its plan of raising the money to pay off the debt on the day of dedication. Those who had been relied upon to aid most largely in lifting the debt at the dedication were on that very week so seriously affected by the financial disaster as to be unable to meet their expectations, and a general feeling of depression prevailed. The debt remained a burden to the society, and the beautiful edifice was finally sold under a judgment, and was purchased by Mr. J. M. Fuller, of New York. In order to take the church from Mr. Fuller, assume the responsibilities of the debt, and go forward to the attainment of an unburdened and prosperous future, the society was reorganized, according to law, under the name of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Passaic, in August, 1876. The new board of trustees consisted of William Doolittle, president; C. A. Church, M.D., secretary; H. B. Caverly, treasurer; George R. Howe, Prof. S. W. Rice, Edward McConnell, and Joseph Adams.

On the 7th of September, 1876, Mr. Fuller and his wife executed to the trustees of the new society a deed for the church property. The property is valuable, and the society will undoubtedly pay off the debt still remaining upon it, and will have one of the most beautiful church edifices and situations in this portion of the State.

The church is a semi-Gothic structure of brown and white sandstone, and will conveniently seat eight hundred persons. It is situated upon a rise of ground at the intersection of two well-shaded streets, and is the most attractive and imposing object in that part of the city.

In accordance with a rule adopted by the board of trustees, the church never suspends its two regular services each Sunday during the year. The present membership is about 250, with a Sunday-school of 275 teachers and scholars.

The preachers in charge since 1851 have been:



John Berdan

Rev. Mr. Lohead, Alexander Mead, Rev. John Faull, Rev. Sylvester Armstrong, Rev. S. L. Bowman, D.D., Rev. John Keyes, Rev. John F. Hurst, D.D. (now bishop), Rev. John S. Swaim, Rev. T. E. Gordon, Rev. Henry M. Simpson, Rev. Benjamin F. Simpson, J. M. Howe, M.D., Edwin F. Hadley, Theodore Hagerty, Rev. Alexander Craig, Rev. E. V. King, Rev. George H. Whitney, D.D., Rev. William Day, Rev. J. R. Bryon, Rev. James W. Marshall.

The True Reformed Church of Passaic.—This church, like all those of the order to which it belongs, originated in the controversy of 1822–25, in which exceptions were taken by part of the Reformed Dutch Church and ministry to the modified Calvinism promulgated by Dr. Hopkins. Those objecting to the Hopkinsian doctrines of atonement and natural ability, and adhering to the old confession of the Synod of Dordrecht, styled themselves the True Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, and have since maintained a separate ecclesiastical organization.

"The True Reformed Church of Acquackanonk" was organized by the Classis of Hackensack in April, 1825, with fifty-six constituent members. The first consistory was composed as follows: Elders, Walling J. Van Winkle, Garrit Bush, Abraham Lindford, John G. Van Riper; Deacons, Henry Schoonmaker, Garrit Cadmus, Henry Kirk, Andrew B. Van Bussum.

The church was incorporated under the name of "The Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of the True Reformed Church of Acquackanonk," June 15, 1825. The Rev. Peter D. Froeligh was the first pastor, and remained in that relation until his death in February, 1828. Since then, a period of over fifty years, they have had but one pastor, the Rev. John Berdan, whose portrait and biographical sketch appear herewith. This venerable minister, who has been in the service of the church of his first choice for more than half a century, was reared as a farmer, and although not possessing the advantages of a collegiate education, received upon examination by the Classis a high compliment for his self-acquired attainments and scholarship in polemic divinity, and in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages; and, contrary to the usual custom of the Reformed Church, was licensed to preach without the requisite of a college diploma. His memory and intellect were remarkable in early life, and he still retains them in an unusual degree for one of his age. For many years he preached both in Dutch and English to equal acceptance, discoursing from the same text to a Dutch congregation in the afternoon which he had elucidated to an English-speaking congregation in the morning. Mr. Berdan accepted a call to the pastorate of this church in August, 1830, having preached six months as a candidate. He was ordained in October, and installed in December, 1830.

The church edifice is of stone and brick, and was erected in 1825, on a lot given for a church and burying-ground by Mr. Abraham Ackerman.

REV. JOHN BERDAN.—About two hundred years ago, during the French persecution, Berdan, one of the Huguenots, came to America with his wife and son, named John, and purchased a tract of land on Long Island, which is now the site of the city of Brooklyn. His wife dying, he married again, and had two daughters by his second wife.

John and his step-mother did not agree. He left home with a spade and axe, and settled in Hackensack, N. J., where he married and had six sons—named Richard, Ryneer, Albert, John, David, and Stephen—and one daughter, who married Cornelius Kip, of Preakness. He purchased farms for his sons and settled them all in Bergen County. All raised families, except Stephen, who died unmarried.

Richard and Ryneer occupied adjoining farms in Slotterdam, running from Passaic River to Saddle River Brook. Richard married Charity Van Winkle, died, and left his farm to his sons, John and Jacob,—the former occupying the east half, and the latter the west half. John died March 5, 1824, aged eighty-five years, nine months, and five days, and left his farm to his son John, who remained on it until his death, and then left his estate to his sons,—John, Richard, and Stephen. The two last named are still living.

Jacob continued on his farm until April 19, 1810, then sold it and purchased a farm in Preakness, on which he died Nov. 29, 1815, aged sixty-nine years, seven months, and ten days. He left his son Richard at Slotterdam, who married a great-granddaughter of his uncle Ryneer, and died childless. His other sons—Jacob, John, and Garret—went with him to Preakness. Jacob resided on a part of the farm, was justice of the peace for forty and judge for fifteen years. He died in his eightieth year, and left his son Richard on the farm, which he occupied with his sons. John is our subject. Garret resides on his part of the farm at present, and is eighty-one years of age.

Ryneer lived and died on his farm, adjoining his brother Richard, and left it to his son John, who died and left it to his son Ryneer, who at his death left it to his son John, who is the present owner, with his sons, Ryneer and Garrabrant.

Albert lived and died on his farm in Preakness, and left it to his sons, John and Jacob. John left, but Jacob remained till his death, and left it to his son Albert, who continued thereon until his death, and left it to his son Jacob's children. Jacob resides on it at present, being about eighty years old. John had several sons, viz.: Albert, who went to Canada and settled there, where his offspring are at present; David went to Western New York, and had a large family. One of his grandsons was captain of the sharpshooters in the late war. Tunis and Jacob died in New Jersey; neither had a son, but had daughters. John resided and died in the Goffle neighborhood. His sons—Richard, John, Henry, Jacob, David, and Albert—have all died, excepting Henry, who went West.

Richard, Jacob, and David each have left a son named John, who all at present reside at Paterson.

John remained on his farm in Hackensack until his death, and left it to his sons,—John, Isaac, and Henry. Isaac, son of Isaac, is present owner of part of his grandfather's farm. Henry died in Hackensack, in his ninety-eighth year, the last of the old cousins. He was an officer of the Revolutionary war, and an unwavering Democrat until his death.

David, on Red Hill, near Hackensack, died and left his farm to his son John, who at his death left it to his sons,—David, Albert, Daniel, and Peter. David continued on the farm until his death, and his descendants reside on it still.

Rev. John Berdan was born at Slotterdam, Saddle River township, Bergen Co., N. J., on Feb. 5, 1797. His father, Jacob Berdan, was twice married,—first to Sarah Van Emburgh, who bore him three children, Richard, Charity (who married Peter Voorhis), and Leah (who married Jacob I. Zabriskie); and secondly, to Catharine Billue, an English lady, whose children were Jacob, John, and Garret, mentioned above, and an infant who died young.

The early life of John Berdan was passed upon his father's farm at Slotterdam, where he was educated at the district school. Upon the removal of his father to Preakness, in 1810, he accompanied him, and upon the death of the former in 1815 he inherited a portion of the paternal farm, and remained thereon until 1824, and then removed about a mile farther south. On July 25, 1816, he married Leah, daughter of David and Anna (Van Saun) Demarest. In 1828, feeling a special call to consecrate himself to the service of God, he commenced the study of theology under the care of the Classis of Hackensack of the True Reformed Dutch Church, with Rev. James G. Brinkerhoff, of Mountville, Morris Co. After a year and a half of faithful and prayerful study he was examined before the Classis, and was licensed to preach in April, 1830. On the first Sabbath in May of that year he preached as a supply in the pulpit of the True Reformed Church of Acquackanonk Village (now Passaic), and in July following received a call to settle as permanent pastor from that church, and also from the church at English Neighborhood and Hackensack. He delayed his formal acceptance of either call until after October, in which month he was formally ordained to the ministry by the Classis, and was installed pastor of the church at Acquackanonk in December following. He has continued in the same pulpit for the past fifty-one years, and though now in the eighty-fifth year of his age, is still performing the active duties of the pastorate, preaching in the morning of each Sabbath at Passaic, and in the afternoon in Paterson. He has resided in the latter city since 1864.

Mr. Berdan is widely known throughout this whole section as a devoted, efficient, and venerable pastor, who has throughout a long and faithful ministry sustained an important relation to its evangelical growth.

He has lived a plain, modest life, and devoted himself entirely to the imparting and exemplification of the Master's teachings. For four years he preached each Sabbath afternoon in the Dutch language to the Holland settlers at Passaic, and has united in marriage nearly one hundred couples of that race. He is a close student, systematic and regular in his methods, and has averaged during his long service as a Christian minister over one hundred sermons and lectures a year, and can tell to this day the text from which he preached on any day during fifty-one years, and the passage of Scripture read. His memory runs back to the pioneer days of the country, long before Paterson existed, and when the site of that busy city was practically a wilderness. He is well preserved, has never used tobacco or liquor in his life, is tall, erect, and well developed,—a man of strong nerve, and one of the last representatives of that race of giants that laid low the forests of our virgin country and submitted its soil to the share of the husbandman. Mrs. Berdan died May 24, 1879. During sixty-three years she was the faithful helpmeet of his life, and, having died in the faith, waits beyond the tide for her venerable husband, whose labors below must necessarily soon end.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Berdan have been Catharine, who first married Philip Van Bussum, and then Samuel Hopper, of Ridgewood, Bergen Co.; Hetty Ann, deceased, wife of Jacob Horn; Jacob, who resides in Paterson; Christina, who married Cornelius Berdan, and who is also dead; Maria, who married William H. Hellings; Jane, wife of Charles A. McCall, of Newark; and Rachel, who became the wife of Benajah M. Beardsley, of Paterson. Eighteen grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren of this aged couple are still living, seven of the latter having died, and fifteen of the former.

Baptist Church of Passaic.—In May, 1864, Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, then pastor of the First Baptist Church of Paterson, in an interview with Mr. William J. Boggs, inquired into the religious privileges of the Baptists residing in Passaic, when the latter informed him that while several other denominations were here represented, the Baptists, numbering about twenty-five persons, had no church nor organization in the village. Mr. Knapp then suggested the propriety of adopting immediate measures to secure Baptist preaching, whereupon a notice and call were issued by Mr. Boggs, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of holding divine service every Sabbath and a prayer-meeting every week. Pursuant to such notice, a meeting was held at Mr. Boggs' residence on the evening of May 27, 1864, attended by the Baptists residing in the village. Mr. Boggs was chosen chairman, and after the usual devotional exercises stated the object of the meeting. Some discussion was had, and it was decided that inasmuch as the Rev. S. J. Knapp had very generously consented to preach gratuitously for them every Sabbath afternoon, and Mr. Alfred Speer had offered the free

use of his hall, meetings should begin on the first Sabbath afternoon in June. Upon an interview had by Mr. Boggs with Mr. C. M. K. Paulison, the latter consented to organize a choir and take charge of the music, which was done in such a manner as to elicit high commendation, Mr. Paulison also furnishing an organ for the Sunday services.

In accordance with the decision of the meeting, the first public service was held in Speer's Hall on the 5th of June, 1864, everything indicating a prosperous beginning for the new movement. In November following a church organization was formed at the residence of Mr. Boggs, under the name of "The Passaic Baptist Church." The constituent members were the following, who united upon letters of dismission from the churches where they had formerly resided:

William J. Boggs, Catharine A. Boggs, John Durkin, Mary Paulison, Emma H. Boggs, David B. Sickles, Mary E. Sickles, Joseph P. Boggs, Maria Van Riper, Francis A. Ward, Theodore P. Boggs, Charlotte A. Post, Washington Paulison, Helena D. Smith, Richard Shugg, Maria A. Shugg, Sarah Durkin, J. E. Ambrose, Sarah T. Ambrose, Barney Banta, Margaret Banta, Elizabeth Lewis,—twenty-two members.

The first deacons were John Durkin and William J. Boggs; the first clerk, Joseph P. Boggs, who held the office till quite a recent date.

On the afternoon of April 16, 1865, the ordinance of baptism (immersion) was administered for the first time in Passaic, by the Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, to eight candidates, in the presence of a large number of interested spectators.

By the voluntary removal of Rev. Mr. Knapp from the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Paterson to the South Baptist Church of New York City, greatly to the regret of the Passaic Church, he was obliged to close his temporary and gratuitous labors with the latter, whom he had served with great acceptance for a period of nearly two years. On the 13th of June, 1866, a call was extended to Rev. Franklin Johnson, D.D., which he accepted, and entered upon the duties of his pastorate Aug. 20, 1866. The church gradually increased from this time forward.

A Sunday-school was established under favorable auspices on the first Sunday in July, 1866, with William A. Denholm, Esq., as superintendent, and Theodore E. Boggs as secretary and treasurer.

Upon the removal from Passaic of Prof. U. C. Hill, who had served the church as organist, C. M. K. Paulison, Esq., president of the New York Harmonic Society, consented to act in that capacity, discharging its duties much to the satisfaction of the church and congregation. After worshiping for three and a half years in Speer's Hall, it was decided on Feb. 3, 1869, to commence the erection of the present church edifice on Gregory Avenue. The corner-stone of the building was laid with appropriate ceremonies on June 15, 1869, and the edifice was dedicated in January, 1870. It is a neat frame building, furnished with

organ, carpets, etc., and has the convenience of a baptistery and dressing-rooms. The cost, including furniture, was about six thousand dollars.

In April, 1872, Rev. Dr. Johnson dissolved his pastoral relation with the church in order to accept a call to the Sherman Avenue Baptist Church of Newark, N. J., where he remained but a short time, when he accepted a call to Cambridge, Mass., where he is still laboring as a successful pastor and able preacher of the gospel. The vacant pulpit at Passaic was supplied for a time by the Rev. John McKeen. The succession of pastors since has been the Rev. Messrs. Kelsey, Kirkham, Waters, McMichael, and the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Smith. The church maintains a good degree of prosperity and has a flourishing Sunday-school.

North Reformed Church of Passaic.—This church was originally constituted of about forty families, who withdrew from the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Acquackanonk, and organized under the ministry of the Rev. J. Pascal Strong in 1869. In the same year they erected the neat and tasty edifice in which they have since worshiped on Jefferson Street, designed originally for a chapel, and to be superseded at some future day by a more substantial and costly church edifice. The congregation own the entire block, on which is also a commodious parsonage, erected at the same time as the chapel. The grounds are adorned with shrubbery, and are very beautiful.

Rev. Mr. Strong remained pastor until 1872, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles D. Kellogg, who officiated as pastor until 1879. The church was then supplied until April 1, 1880, when the present pastor, Rev. Asher Anderson, began his ministry in this church.

Mr. Anderson is an alumnus of Rutgers College, class of 1870, and of the theological seminary at New Brunswick, 1873, and was pastor at Fishkill, N. Y., from 1875 till his settlement over this church. The church has a membership of one hundred and eighty, representing about one hundred families, and a Sunday-school numbering two hundred and forty.

St. John's Church.—The parish of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Passaic was founded through the labors of the Rev. Henry Beers Sherman, M.A., rector of Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., who held services here occasionally in connection with his own parochial charge. The first step towards the formal organization of the parish was taken at a meeting held on the 31st of October, 1859, at the house of David J. Anderson, Esq. Col. Benjamin Aycrigg was called to the chair, and Gilead A. Smith was chosen secretary. The following persons were then nominated as wardens and vestrymen, who, after the public notice required by law, were duly elected at a meeting held in Speer's Hall on Nov. 30, 1859:

Wardens, Benjamin Aycrigg, F. W. Tompkins; Vestrymen, D. J. Anderson, R. A. Terhune, P. C. Coffin, G. A. Smith, W. S. Anderson.

The first place of the meetings of the parish for business and for divine service was in Speer's Hall, which was leased to the parish by Mr. Alfred Speer for \$160 per annum, payable quarterly. The Rev. Henry Beers Sherman officiated for the parish quarterly from Easter until Dec. 22, 1859, when the Rev. Samuel Clements, A.M., was settled as rector.

Mr. Clements was an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, and a man of acknowledged piety and devotion to the work of the ministry. For several years he had been rector of St. Michael's Church, Trenton, N. J., but on account of ill health he had been compelled to resign the charge of that large and important church, and after some time spent in traveling in Europe, he returned to this country and settled over this parish as its first regular minister. The parish then consisted of eight families and twelve communicants, and a Sunday-school numbering only thirteen scholars. Shortly after renting the hall an organ was placed in it at a cost of \$462.50.

On the 24th of May, 1860, the Rev. Mr. Clements resigned the rectorship to accept the chaplaincy of Kenyon College, and until October, 1860, the parish was served by clerical supplies. At the last-mentioned date the Rev. Marshall B. Smith was installed as rector.

On the 29th of October, 1860, steps were taken for the erection of a church edifice. It was at first proposed to build of stone, but this plan was changed for that of the beautiful wooden structure which now adorns the site. This building was finished and consecrated on the 16th of April, 1862, and cost, including lot and organ, about \$7000. The present rectory, a commodious wooden structure, was erected in 1877 out of the proceeds of the sale of lots belonging to the parish.

The Rev. Marshall B. Smith resigned the rectorship April 26, 1867, which was reluctantly accepted by the parish. In 1868, Rev. Samuel Clements, of Ohio, was unanimously called to take charge of the parish as rector, but he declined, and the Rev. Henry Adams, of Iowa, was called, and entered upon his duties Sept. 6, 1868. He closed his services with the parish Nov. 28, 1869. The Rev. Sidney Dealey was instituted rector July 9, 1877.

Wardens since the first: Henry Eyre, April 5, 1863; George H. Evans, April 4, 1864; Jacob K. Dunham, April 22, 1867.

Vestrymen: John B. Pell, Henry Eyre, April 16, 1860; Frederick A. Pell, David Roe, April 10, 1861; H. D. Law, April 7, 1862; Walstein S. Brown, William Rhodes, Edward Mesnard Pell, April 6, 1863; R. H. Blake, J. C. Marselus, Hon. D. Holsman, April 4, 1864; James A. Norton, Levi H. Alden, April 2, 1866.

St. Nicholas' Church (Roman Catholic) was built in 1868. Previous to that Rev. Father Schandel, of St. Boniface's Church, Paterson, visited Passaic

and said mass in the factories. Father Schandel then became the first resident pastor, and remained two years, or until August, 1873, when the present pastor, Father Louis Schandel, took charge of the parish. The number of families connected with the church is about 230, and there is a parochial school of about 240 scholars, under the tuition of three Sisters of Charity.

First Presbyterian Church.—The First Presbyterian Church of Passaic was organized March 6, 1867, by the Presbytery of Newark (New School), and became connected with the Presbytery of Jersey City at the date of the reunion of the Old and New School bodies. It was constituted originally of twenty-two members. The congregation worshiped for nearly two years in the hall of Dr. Howe's Academy, and for the next two years in a hall at the foot of River Street. In 1870-71 the church edifice on River Street was erected, and was first occupied July 23, 1871. The church has made steady progress during the decade since its organization, and now numbers 160 members. It has a Sunday-school of 170 scholars and teachers.

The church was finished under the ministry of Rev. Philo F. Leavens, then a licentiate, but ordained and installed as pastor in 1868, in which relation he has ever since remained.

German Presbyterian Church.—The German Presbyterian Church of Passaic is an organization which grew out of the occasional preaching of the pastor of the German Church at Carlstadt, Bergen Co. It was organized by the Presbytery of Jersey City, March 24, 1873. It consists of about forty members, and maintains a Sunday-school and public worship in the German language. It is under the pastoral care of Rev. F. O. Zesch, pastor of the German Presbyterian Church at Carlstadt, N. J., and has always worshiped in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church.

The First Holland Church of Passaic is at present (1881) without a pastor. Services and Sunday-school are usually maintained here in the Dutch language, and the congregation have a neat wooden church edifice. The dates of organization and erection of the building we have been unable to ascertain.

The Union Chapel at Passaic Bridge is undenominational, and supplied by different ministers. It was built in 1878, and maintains evening services and Sunday-school.

Besides these churches and places of worship, there is a neat chapel at Clifton, and another also at Dundee, or in that part of the city on the Dundee Canal, in which are fine Sabbath-schools and occasional preaching.

Washington Place Holland Church.—This church was organized in 1876, and first met in the Dundee Chapel. It maintains services in the Dutch language. In 1877 the congregation purchased a lot in Washington Place, and in the same year erected the



Alfred Speer Passaic N.J.

present church edifice. It is a wooden structure, and cost, including lot, between three thousand and four thousand dollars. A parsonage has also been built adjoining the church. The Rev. William Gravi has been the only pastor. The membership is about 120; Sunday-school, 70 to 100.

Societies.—Passaic Lodge, No. 67, F. and A. M., convened under dispensation June 30, 1864; constituted Feb. 7, 1865. The founders of the lodge were Robert H. Blake, Rev. Marshall B. Smith, John E. Bolton, Richard A. Terhune, M.D., Joseph B. Knight, William S. Anderson, William L. Alden, Theodore L. Snelling.

The first officers were M. B. Smith, W. M.; R. A. Terhune, S. W.; John E. Bolton, J. W.; R. H. Blake, Treas.; T. L. Snelling, Sec.; W. L. Alden, S. D.; J. B. Knight, J. D.

The lodge numbers about one hundred. It first met in Speer's Hall, remained there till the hall was burnt in May, 1877, then rented the hall of the Knights of Pythias, and in the mean time a new lodge-room was fitted up by Mr. Herman Schulting at the corner of East Main and Passaic, where the lodge has comfortable and permanent quarters.

The present officers are F. B. Lawrence, W. M.; J. B. Knight, S. W.; William E. Church, J. W.; J. S. Biddell, Treas.; Daniel Demarest, Sec.; William O. Talbot, S. D.; Benjamin Hadley, J. D.; J. Francis Hadley, Organist; John H. Grear, Tyler.

Solar Lodge, No. 171, I. O. O. F., established March 12, 1873, with about fifteen members. Present number is fifty.

The first officers were E. L. Warren, N. G.; William Hendry, V. G.; E. Boden, Sec.; J. Rosenberg, Treas.

Present officers: Corridan Moran, N. G.; Anthony Kievet, V. G.; Edward Price, R. S.; E. Mills Shuit, P. S.; Levi Aldous, Treas.

Lodge first met in the Kipp building, near corner of River and Main Streets. Moved the Kipp building, corner of Main and Jefferson Streets, G. A. R. Hall, in June, 1881, where it is located at present.

Benevolent Lodge, No. 48, Knights of Pythias, was organized May 11, 1870, with twenty-eight members. There are about forty-five members at present. The lodge meets every Thursday in Pythian Hall, on Main Avenue.

The present officers are John Jelleme, C. C.; H. M. Ross, V. C.; Adrian Norman, Prelate; C. W. Kievet, M. at A.; Edward Morrill, M. of E.; Charles Houser, M. of F.; Charles Higbie, K. of R. and S.; John Royle, I. G.; D. Van Blarcom, O. G.; Trustees, William Abbott, James Watson, John Royle.

George G. Meade Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, was established June 27, 1873, John Knox commander. Organized with ten members; eighty-three at present.

The present officers are Charles Denholm, C.; John Emerson, S. V. C.; Richard Oaks, J. V. C.;

William R. Powell, Chaplain; William H. Hoffman, Q. M.; William Rushmer, Adjt.

Past Commanders are John Knox,¹ William R. Powell, James A. Sproull. Meets in Grand Army Hall, corner of Lexington Avenue and Jefferson Street, one of the finest halls in the State.

Military.—State Guard, Company B, Fourth Regiment, organized in the fall of 1879, F. B. Lawrence, captain; R. B. Tindell, first lieutenant; Richard Morrill, second lieutenant. Headquarters of company, Military Hall, fronting on Military Square. Regimental headquarters, Jersey Avenue, Jersey City.

Miscellaneous Notes.—The fine brick block belonging to William S. Anderson stands on the old Drummond place of Revolutionary times. Robert Drummond lived here in the Revolution. He was a pioneer to the British army when it passed through New Jersey *en route* to the Delaware, and was a British major-general. He fled to England, where he died after the war.

Just above Anderson's building was the Revolutionary bridge destroyed by Capt. John H. Post and his neighbors, which checked the progress of the British. Some of the piles on which it stood are still seen at low water. It is about a mile below the head of tide-water.

Capt. John Post lived at Acquackanonk. He gave the first serious check to the British while pursuing Washington through the Jerseys by getting a number of his neighbors together and cutting down the bridge across the Passaic at the Landing. For this exploit Washington made him a captain in the Continental army. He was ninety-seven years old when he died, and his wife was one hundred and six. Their tombstones stand side by side in the old Dutch burying-ground near the church.

One of the old landmarks of Acquackanonk is the Van Wagoner house, built in 1778. It is of stone, one story high, and was the ancestral home of Mrs. Henry P. Simmons, who was born here in 1819. The house stands near the bank of the Passaic, not far south of the old Dutch Church. The line between the Van Wagoner Patent and the gore on which the church stands is now Gregory Avenue, and the old mansion stands within two rods of the street. It is in a good state of preservation, and has been newly roofed and painted by Judge Simmons.

Alfred Speer was born of humble parentage near Belleville, N. J., Nov. 23, 1823. His father, Henry Speer, a shoemaker, who had learned his trade in Newark, N. J., when it was but a village, never rose above being a foreman in a custom (ladies') shoe-store in New York. He died poor, leaving a wife and two children; the oldest, Alfred, in his early childhood was brought up by his grandfather, Henry I. Speer, a poor, hard-working farmer, who lived on his small farm, situated on the west bank of the Passaic River,

¹ Deceased.

two miles below the village of Acquackanonk, now the city of Passaic. His education was limited. The only school was two miles distant, and the only time he could be spared from work was during the winter months, and his schooling never exceeded four or five quarters.

At the early age of fifteen young Speer was bound out as an apprentice to learn the cabinet-making trade at Newark, N. J. He boarded with his employer, and received twenty-five dollars per year for each year until the age of twenty-one. Out of this salary the apprentice had to pay for his washing and buy all his clothing, so it can be easily seen what economy he was obliged to practice. Boys were not known to have overcoats nor wear kid gloves in those days. Young Speer's tastes did not run in that mechanical direction at that time: it was for a literary life he yearned, but, being poor and with a limited education, at the age of twenty-one his first thoughts were to start a shop in the country at his native place, with the hope of getting sufficient work from the neighborhood to enable him, by working half the week, to earn enough to command the other half for study and experiment. With this object in view he built a shop near his grandfather's farm-house. The *New York Evening Post*, a year or two ago, in speaking of Mr. Speer's success as a wine producer, says,—

"It may serve a good purpose, as an example of what energy will accomplish, to notice briefly Mr. Speer's career. Thrown upon the world when a child, he was at fifteen years of age apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, who agreed to board him, teach him the trade, and give him twenty-five dollars a year for his clothes until twenty-one years of age. Any one who served an apprenticeship forty-five years ago knows what that means,—ten hours in the shop, and a rest from labor in the evening, which was generally enjoyed in splitting wood, milking cows, and by daylight in the morning weeding gardens, and with making fires and 'doing chores.' At this period of his life young Speer had an ambition to become a literary man, and every spare moment was devoted to study. He devised various expedients to secure funds for the purchase of books, and almost invariably got up long before day in the morning to study an hour or two before beginning the morning chores. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he resolved to start a shop of his own, of course on a small scale, in his native village of Passaic. A friend leased him a piece of ground, whereon he built him a shop with his own hands, and got all the business of the neighborhood, which was scant enough. Often he has come to New York, bought the stuff for a bureau or sofa, shipped it by rail, and returned home on foot, a distance of twelve miles, not having money left to pay his fare. He would then turn the raw material into furniture, which would produce funds enough to make another trip for still more material to the city.

"Energy and determination to succeed soon brought their reward, and in a few years he had a larger shop and was able to employ several journeymen; but, notwithstanding his apparent success, he was still without capital. To supply this he was in the habit of making journeys through the country, taking a circuit of ten or fifteen miles, carrying with him his tools and varnish-pot. Thus armed he would call at the farm-houses, repair furniture, revarnish the chairs and tables in the 'best rooms,' and occasionally send a peculiarly crazy and dearly-cherished piece of antique furniture to his shop to be 'made as good as new.' In this way he accumulated enough to buy his shop and the lot on which it stood, and soon after the house and grounds which he now occupies as a dwelling. During this close application to business he found time to employ his inventive faculties, which he did in devising a piano on an entirely new plan, for which he obtained a patent. He also invented and patented a window-fastener, now in general use; since then the much talked-of traveling sidewalk for rapid transit in cities. Want of means (which in his case included time as well as money) impelled him reluctantly to partially abandon his idea of a literary life, and he turned

his attention to horticulture and arboriculture as a means of recreation (thus proving that the bodiest men have the most leisure), and incidentally to those pursuits manufactured some wines, which he stored for his own use.

"Ambitious to enlarge his establishment, he started out with his window-fasteners, intending to sell the patent right of different States, and invest the proceeds in the other invention or in making and storing wines. When in New Orleans he found his patent right poor stock, and not wishing to leave Louisiana without at least clearing his expenses, he sent home for a basket of his wine. This he used as a sample, and took large orders in New Orleans and Mobile. This unlooked-for success led him to the conclusion that anything that appealed to the sense of taste, especially the bibulous taste, would prove more profitable than window-fasteners or new style pianos, and he at once returned home and directed his attention to fruit and wine-making.

"From a small beginning, and in spite of obstacles of no ordinary kind, he has attained great success as a vine-grower. His Mount Prospect Vineyards are at Passaic, on which are raised vines of different varieties, some of the most difficult to bring to maturity. Among them is the imported Oporto grape, from which is made the Port grape wine, which rivals in every quality the Spanish Port. As may be supposed, the utmost care and unceasing attention during ten years of costly experiments were necessary to bring the Oporto grape to a bearing point, in which time thousands of vines sickened and died during our winters and springs. A few, however, survived, and they, after eight and ten years' nursing, at last became hardy, and formed the stock from which vigorous layers were made for propagating. The vines thus obtained have now become acclimated and thrive well. Having passed all the vicissitudes of our climate, they become healthy, vigorous, and prolific bearers. The grapes are allowed to hang until October, when they become 'dead ripe.' They are then gathered and put in the wine-press, whence the juice is conveyed in pipes to vats, where it is allowed to remain.

"The average production of the vineyards controlled by Mr. Speer is about thirty-two thousand gallons a year.

"Mr. Speer has devoted over twenty years to the study of vinous fermentation. He first commenced in a small way by making fruit wines from currants and berries, and soon became interested in the planting of vineyards at Passaic, N. J., where he has expended thousands of dollars in experimenting on the cultivation of foreign wine grapes and in the employment of the most skilled wine-growers of Europe. Mr. Speer was the first in this country who extensively advertised American wines.

"So rapidly has the demand for *Socialité* (a claret) and Port grape wine of New Jersey production increased, that it was found necessary to enlarge the cellarage and storage accommodations, and a fine three-story building, one hundred feet front, has been erected, having underneath several cellars, one within another, where any degree of temperature can be steadily maintained.

"What he began as an experiment has proved the stepping-stone to fortune, and he now has the most extensive vineyards and wine-vaults in the Eastern States, and an office and salesroom at No. 16 Warren Street, New York. Notwithstanding his many engagements, he still found time to spare to fulfill the duties of a good citizen by taking an active part in every movement that tended to the welfare of the village. In 1867 he saw that grading and paving the streets would enhance the value of property largely, so, after obtaining the necessary authority from the Legislature, at it he went, devoting an entire year, without hope or prospect of reward, to the enterprise. He graded and laid over five miles of sidewalk in about five months, and the result is seen in the fact that more houses have been erected in Passaic during the past twelve years than in one hundred years before, and handsome villas and cottages dot the landscape in every direction. As a consequence, the value of property has more than doubled, and, although there are many beautiful sites for buildings, they are held at largely enhanced prices as compared with two years ago. His Port grape wines have acquired a world-wide reputation among physicians, and are used in hospitals as the best wine for medical purposes, and are largely used by churches for communion."

In 1870, Mr. Speer being owner of considerable property in Passaic, which he had purchased from time to time during the five years previous, was deeply interested in the welfare of the city. He conceived the idea of starting a printing-office and publishing a newspaper in the interests of the village. Accord-



H. S. Anderson.



A. N. Ackerman

ingly, Jan. 9, 1870, the first copy of the *Weekly Item*, an independent four-page paper, was issued. Before six months had expired he found it necessary to enlarge the paper, which he did to eight pages, and it is yet published and edited by Mr. Speer.

Since the *Item* was started two daily papers have sprung up in Passaic, each published by estimable parties, whom Mr. Speer brought to Passaic at different periods as foremen in his office, in which capacity they each served faithfully until they started for themselves.

Mr. Speer is also the inventor of several new and useful improvements not yet fully developed; one is a new method for rapid transit in cities, called "Speer's Traveling Sidewalk," about which there was so much excitement a few years ago when the New York Legislature passed a bill giving Mr. Speer a charter for building it the whole length of the city of New York. Large capital stood ready, and but for the veto of Governor Dix it would have been built. The plan is a novel one, and is said by eminent engineers to be practically a series of platforms connected together, forming an endless train of cars, to be run continuously without stopping, by stationary engines. The most ingenious thing about it is the plan by which passengers are to get on and off the train without stopping it; even if run at a speed of fifty miles an hour, an old man or one on crutches can get on and off as easily as to get from one chair to another on his own piazza. This invention Mr. Speer is still working to have introduced on some short route to prove to the traveling public its practicability. Mr. Speer has done much for the prosperity of Passaic. He built the first public hall in the city; he secured by subscription the first set of street-lights, purchased the lamps, and had them placed on wooden posts about the streets; procured the change of the name of the village from Acquackanonk to Passaic; was the first to apply to the representative in Congress to get the government to improve the navigation of the Passaic River; and he has expended hundreds of dollars in grading the streets and laying the first crosswalks and sidewalks in the village. In various other ways he has aided in its improvement and encouraged a general spirit of enterprise.

William S. Anderson.—The Anderson family are of Scotch extraction, and at an early period located in Bergen County, John, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, having resided at Hackensack. He was an extensive merchant, and both in New York City and in New Jersey conducted business interests of great magnitude. He was united in marriage to Miss Catherine, daughter of Christian Zabriskie, of Paramus, to whom were born children,—David I., John, Maria (Mrs. Abram Berry), and Jane (Mrs. Andrew Parsons). The death of Mr. Anderson occurred at Hackensack, after a life of extended usefulness. The birth of his son, David I., took place at Hackensack, in November, 1792, where

his boyhood and the principal portion of his life was spent in business pursuits. He was married to Miss Anna Strong, of New York City, whose ancestors were prominent during the war of the Revolution, and filled many important public trusts. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were born children,—Helen (Mrs. Price), John, who resides upon the homestead in Bergen County, Catherine (Mrs. Aycrigg), and William S. The death of David I. Anderson occurred at his home in Bergen County in 1873. His son, William S., was born in 1827, at Hackensack, and the early years of his life were spent at the home of his parents in Lodi township. His boyhood was uneventful, having been chiefly spent at school in Middletown, Conn., and elsewhere. The family having removed in 1848 to Passaic, Mr. Anderson, after attaining his majority, became a clerk in the lumber and coal office of Anderson & Post, and at the expiration of a period of years was admitted as a partner. This business was eventually controlled and is still conducted by him. He was first married to Miss Clara, daughter of John A. Post, to whom were born children,—John, William S., and Kate C. The death of Mrs. Anderson occurred in 1872, and Mr. Anderson was a second time married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Richard Terhune, of Lodi. They have two children,—Richard and Sarah. Mr. Anderson is a Republican in his political predilections, and while manifesting a laudable interest in public affairs, is indifferent to the honors of office, which have repeatedly been proffered and declined. His attention is entirely devoted to the demands of his business enterprises, he being the representative lumber dealer of the county. He was instrumental in obtaining for Passaic a village charter, and may practically be regarded as one of the founders of the place.

Mr. Anderson's religious preferences are in sympathy with the Reformed (Dutch) Church, at which he worships, Mrs. Anderson being a member of the First Reformed Church of Passaic.

Abram N. Ackerman.—The family of Ackerman dates back to the early settlement of Bergen County, and the name is frequently found in connection with its history. John, grandfather of Abram N., was a farmer, and resided at Yawpough, in Bergen County. His children were Lawrence, Nicholas, and James, all of whom settled in the vicinity of their birth.

Nicholas was father of our subject, and was a farmer and master-mason by trade; resided in Franklin township until 1863, when he removed to Paterson, where he lived in retirement until his death in 1869. His wife, Polly Snyder, died in 1877. Their children were John N., for many years a justice of the peace at Hackensack, and who carries on the steam sawing and planing-mill at that place; Abram N. and a twin-brother, George, who died at the age of nineteen years, of smallpox, while engaged in New York in a dry-goods house.

Abram N. was born in Franklin township, Aug.

27, 1830. His early education was obtained at the district school in his native place. At the age of fifteen he began learning the carpenter's trade with Col. Andrew Derrom, of Paterson, with whom he served six years. After a few years as journeyman in New York and for Mr. Derrom, he established business for himself on Broadway, near Bridge Street, Paterson, as a contractor and builder. He then associated with him in business John Berdan, under the firm-name of Berdan & Ackerman, who withdrew after two years. He then associated with him in business partnership John J. Snyder, under the firm-name of Ackerman & Snyder, which continued for eight years. While residing in Paterson he was deacon in Rev. J. H. Duryea's church, and a member of the board of education.

In the fall of 1868, Mr. Ackerman removed to Passaic and formed a partnership with Adrian Hopper, under the firm-name of Ackerman & Hopper, and established the steam sawing- and planing-mill (to which they subsequently added a fine brick addition), which they carried on until June, 1881, when he purchased Mr. Hopper's interest in the concern, and in 1882 controls the entire business.

He gives employment to sixteen men, and consumes some two million feet of lumber a year, making his purchases of lumber in Albany and Troy, and shipping by water to Passaic, where he has a dock-front of some three hundred feet, all in connection with his factory. He built his present substantial residence near his mill in 1869.

Mr. Ackerman has devoted himself closely to business pursuits, and by his industry and judicious management secured a fair competency.

He was formerly a deacon in the North Reformed Church at Passaic, and is a liberal supporter of church and school interests.

He was a member of the City Council of Passaic in 1875, and in 1879 was appointed street superintendent.

He married, July 30, 1848, the daughter of Henry and Sarah Rutan, originally of Sussex County. Their children are Mary, wife of E. L. Hewson, a merchant in Paterson; George H. and Elmer E., in business with their father; and one son, Charlie, died when two years old.

He has by his own exertions and careful study so far mastered the knowledge of wood-working machinery that he has built nearly half of the machines now running in his factory, among which is one of the best kindling-wood saw and splitting-machines in operation, also a very fine and ingenious set of packing-box machines, upon which two sawyers have cut as many as two hundred and twenty-five large cases in ten hours, thereby consuming a very large amount of lumber in the busy season.

James Waterhouse.—The Waterhouse family are of Flemish descent, and doubtless made England their home at a period between the eleventh and twelfth

centuries, where one of its members formed a matrimonial alliance with the Duke of Bridgewater. In the direct line of descent from this branch came the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, whose birth occurred in Yorkshire, England, in the dwelling where were also born three generations of the family. His children were four sons—Thomas, John, James, and Jerry—and four daughters. The death of Mr. Waterhouse occurred in Yorkshire. His son Jerry was born at the ancestral home, Dec. 18, 1878, where his early years were spent at school. He later acquired a knowledge of the manufacture of woolen goods, and soon after engaged in the production of shawls. Having discerned a wider field for enterprise in the New World, he sailed for America, and located in Dudley, Mass., where he became superintendent of woolen mills at that point. Here he introduced the first power-loom for the manufacture of woolen fabrics. He was married to Miss Ann, daughter of Capt. John Platt, born April 8, 1794, to whom were born nine children,—John, James, Miles, Mary Ann (Mrs. Kimball), Ruth (Mrs. Goodall), George, Ann Melissa, who died in infancy, Ann V. (Mrs. Lane), and Leila (Mrs. Farrar). James, of this number, was born March 20, 1820, in Yorkshire, England, and accompanied his parents to the United States in 1820, when but a child. The years of his early life were uneventful, having been spent at school, after which he embarked in manufacturing pursuits at Walpole and South Hadley, Mass., in company with his father and brothers. He was united in marriage in 1842 to Miss Sarah, daughter of Charles and Mary Parker Whittemore, of Leicester, Mass. Both the Parker and Whittemore families are of English descent, and have resided for generations in Massachusetts, where the former were physicians, and the latter business men or agriculturists. Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse had one child, an adopted son, Lester, born in December, 1868. During the year 1860, Mr. Waterhouse removed to New York City, and continued his career as a manufacturer, the factory having been located in Brooklyn.

In 1865 Passaic offered an inviting field for the continuance of the business, and induced his removal to that city, where he purchased a mill property, and embarked in the manufacture of woolen fabrics, his brother George having become associated with him the following year. The mills were consumed by fire in 1869, but immediately rebuilt on a more extensive plan, and have since been in active and successful operation. Mr. Waterhouse was, in his political convictions, a pronounced Republican, and energetic in the advancement of the interests of his party. He was in no sense a politician, and frequently declined official honors tendered him. He, however, served for seven years as a member of the board of chosen freeholders of the county, and with such fidelity to public interests as to have inspired the following resolution from the board:



Jas. Waterhouse



Richard Cutwaters

"Whereas, the senior member of this board in point of continuous service to-day severs his official connection with us after an uninterrupted membership of seven years, a period exceeded by but two, and equaled by only five members of this board in the last forty-one years; and

"Whereas, This is an event so unusual as to justify some special recognition; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in losing the services of James Waterhouse, Esq., the chosen freeholder from the Second Ward of the city of Passaic, the board of chosen freeholders of the county of Passaic parts with a member distinguished for his ability, integrity, and conscientious regard for the right in the discharge of every public duty, and the city of Passaic loses a valuable representative, who was ever ready and anxious to further her interests; while the members of the board individually separate with profound regret from one whose society they prized, and for whose manly and upright character they entertained the highest esteem."

Mr. Waterhouse was also an active Mason, and had been for a period of eighteen years a member of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, of New York City. In the midst of activity and usefulness, and in the apparent fullness of health, the death of James Waterhouse occurred on the 16th of October, 1881, at his home in Passaic. For a period of half a century prior to this unexpected event the family circle had remained unbroken. Mr. Waterhouse in all the relations of life, both of a public and private nature, maintained a character which won universal regard, and caused his death to be felt a personal loss. He was a supporter and regular worshiper of the North Reformed (Dutch) Church of Passaic, of which Mrs. Waterhouse is a member.

Richard Outwater.—The Outwater family are among the oldest in the State, the earliest members having emigrated from Holland, and after a brief residence in New Amsterdam (now New York) settled in Bergen County, N. J., where they became extensive landed proprietors.

Judge John Outwater, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born at Monarchie, near Hackensack, Bergen Co., in 1746, where his life was spent in agricultural employments. In the war of the Revolution he served as captain of the New Jersey militia, and rendered valuable service during the entire period of the conflict. He was subsequently appointed judge of the Bergen County Court, and was conspicuous for his practical knowledge and executive ability. He was also well known as a skillful surveyor. Judge Outwater was married to Miss Harriet Lozier, and had children,—Richard, John, Abram, Peter, Jacob, and one daughter. The judge's death occurred May 18, 1823, and that of his wife Sept. 28, 1828, in her eighty-second year. She was a member of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of Hackensack, and an exemplary Christian lady.

The birth of their son Richard occurred in 1777, at Monarchie, where his early life was devoted to labor upon the farm. He later engaged in mercantile ventures at the head of navigation on the Passaic River, now known as East Passaic, where he remained for ten years, and conducted a successful business. He then removed to Rutherford Park and embarked in lumbering and milling. Mr. Outwater represented

his constituency in the State Legislature, was treasurer of the Hoboken and Paterson plank-road, and filled many minor positions of trust. He was married to Miss Catherine Kip, to whom were born children,—John, Peter, Henry, and two daughters, Jemima and Harriet. The death of Mr. Outwater occurred at Rutherford in 1858, his wife having died some years previously. His life had been one of great activity, and his character for integrity beyond reproach.

The birth of his son John occurred at East Passaic in 1811, and his early life was spent at Rutherford. On his removal to Saddle River township at a subsequent period he followed farming pursuits. John Outwater was married to Miss Sophia, daughter of Peter Paulison, of Passaic County, born in 1810, and became the parent of children,—Peter, Richard, John H., and a daughter, Jane Maria. The death of Mrs. Outwater occurred in 1865. Her husband still survives, and resides upon his estate in Bergen County. The names of both are enrolled as active and consistent members of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of Acquackanonk.

Richard, the second son, and the subject of this biography, was born in Saddle River township, May 15, 1840. The years of his boyhood were spent upon the farm, where attendance upon the public school of the neighborhood was varied by occasional labor upon the estate. Being ambitious for a more active business life than was offered at his home, he at the age of fifteen removed to New York City, and there, by the acquirement of habits of industry and the knowledge of commercial pursuits which he gained, laid the foundation of a successful business career.

At the expiration of two years he became a resident of Lodi, and there engaged in commercial enterprises, having been during this period for several years connected with the Lodi Print-Works. He was while here elected and served for four years as collector of the township of Lodi. Mr. Outwater having discovered a larger field for enterprise in Passaic, became a resident of that city in 1868, and began an extensive trade in fine groceries. Here he has since that date resided and devoted his energies to a large and increasing business. He was in 1872 married to Miss Christiana, daughter of David A. and Jane Anderson Zabriskie, both of whom were representatives of the oldest families of Bergen County. Mr. and Mrs. Outwater have two sons,—Anderson and Richard Irving. In politics Mr. Outwater is a pronounced Republican. He has been a member of the Passaic City Council, and is now filling the responsible position of city treasurer. His religious views are in accord with the creed of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, he being a member and a deacon of the Reformed Church of Acquackanonk in Passaic.

Joseph Kingsland.—The Kingslands are one of the oldest and most influential families in Bergen County, where its earliest representatives settled and owned a large and valuable estate. Joseph Kings-

land, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born at Kingsland, Bergen Co., in 1738, and at an early age acquired the trade of a carpenter, which was followed successfully before the Revolutionary war. At the close of the conflict he removed to New York, and engaged extensively in the business of lumbering, having executed the first contract for curbing the streets with wood. At a subsequent period he removed to Essex County, and purchased the homestead which is now the home of his granddaughters.

He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Outwater, of Bergen County, and had children,—John, Henry, Benjamin, Joseph, Hannah (Mrs. Stephenson), Mary (Mrs. McIntire), Catherine (Mrs. Kingsland), Rachel (Mrs. Oakes), and Sarah (Mrs. Morris).

The death of Mr. Kingsland occurred at the homestead in 1821. The birth of his son Joseph took place in New York during the year 1792, and four years later his removal with his parents to Essex County, where the remainder of his life was spent. He early engaged in milling enterprises, having conducted both grist- and saw-mills. In 1812 he embarked in the manufacture of paper at the old Madison Mills, and in 1836 erected the present Passaic Mills, which were successfully managed by him until his retirement from business in 1856. He married, in 1812, Miss Martha, daughter of Richard Ackerman, of Bergen County, and had children,—Joseph, Margaret, Richard, Mary (Mrs. Mix), and Martha L. Mr. Kingsland was a man of much business enterprise, but with little taste for public life, which was not congenial to him. His death occurred during the year 1878. His son Joseph was born in 1813, on the homestead in Essex County, where the years of his boyhood were spent. He pursued his studies at Acquackanonk and Belleville, and later became associated with his father in the manufacture of paper. He remained thus employed until 1848, after which he repaired to Saugerties, N. Y., and continued the business, having rebuilt the Saugerties Mills, in connection with Messrs. White & Sheffield, of New York. At the expiration of a period of eight years he returned to his early home and formed a copartnership (in 1856) with his brother Richard, which has continued to the present time. Mr. Kingsland was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Charles Stuart, of Delaware County, N. Y. They have children,—Martha (Mrs. Carryll), Joseph, Charles, and Minerva Kate. Joseph, of this number, is pursuing a scientific career in Mexico, and Charles resides at home. Mr. Kingsland was, in his political proclivities, formerly a Democrat, but upon conviction changed his views and became a Republican. He is devoted to the management of an extensive business, and finds little pleasure in the engrossing cares of public life. He was, however, during the war elected a freeholder of his township by the Democracy, and served for six years, a portion of this time as a Republican.

The Kingslands have for generations been staunch supporters of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Joseph, the grandfather, having been a warden of Trinity Church, Newark, during the last century. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, is a warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Franklin, N. J.

Richard Kingsland.—The prominence of the Kingsland family as early settlers of Bergen County and other facts pertaining to their genealogy have already been elsewhere alluded to, which renders their repetition unnecessary. The subject of this brief biographical sketch was a grandson of Joseph Kingsland, born in 1738, at Kingsland, Bergen Co., and the son of Joseph, whose birth occurred in New York City in 1792, and who married in 1812 Miss Martha, daughter of Richard Ackerman, of Bergen County.

Their children were Joseph, Margaret, Richard, Mary, and Martha L. Of this number Richard was born Dec. 18, 1818, on the homestead in Essex County, to which his father had removed and where the years of his early life were passed. These years were chiefly devoted to study at the various schools in Bloomfield, Franklin, and Acquackanonk. Having thus fitted himself for the more active duties of life, he removed to New York and engaged in the dry-goods business. The place of his birth having offered many advantages he returned again to his home, and embarked with his father in the manufacture of paper. On the retirement of Mr. Joseph Kingsland, in 1856, he formed a business connection with his brother, which has continued to the present time. They are engaged in the manufacture of a fine grade of letter- and writing-paper, in which industry seventy hands are employed in the various departments. Both steam and water-power are used, and all the most approved and modern mechanical appliances have been introduced for perfecting the quality of their wares.

He was in 1846 united in marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of Roger Pegg, of New York, to whom were born children,—Joseph R., who is associated with his father in business, Sarah M. (Mrs. James R. Hay), and Martha A. (Mrs. W. R. Griffith). Mr. Kingsland was formerly a Democrat in his political convictions, but was induced at the outbreak of the late war to change his views, and has since affiliated with the Republican party. His business occupations gave but little leisure for a public career, which is not especially congenial to his tastes. The Kingsland family have for generations espoused the tenets of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Mr. Kingsland has not departed from the faith of his ancestors. He is one of the wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Belleville, N. J.

William James Boggs.—Mr. Boggs was the only son of William and Sarah Jones Boggs, who resided in the southern part of the State of New Jersey. He was born in the city of Troy, N. Y., to which place



Joseph Kingsland



Mr. J. H. Long, Sec.



Josephine Stimpson



Richard Langdon



R. S. Speer

The Speer family are old residents of the township of Acquackanonk, where Rinear, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, lived and died. He followed farming pursuits, and was united in marriage to Miss Naomi Skidmore, who was the mother of two children,—Samuel and Maria (Mrs. Sigler). The birth of Samuel occurred on the ancestral estate in Acquackanonk, where his life was spent in the pursuits of agriculture. He married Miss Mary, daughter of James Sigler, of Brookdale, Essex Co., and had children,—Rinear, James, Maria, Naomi, Sophia, Cornelius, and John, of whom three, Rinear, Maria (Mrs. Sigler), and Naomi, survive. The death of Samuel occurred in 1852, after a life of extended usefulness. His son, Rinear S., was born Sept. 14, 1798, and devoted his early years to attendance upon the sessions of the district school. At a later period he assisted his father in the cultivation of his land, and at the age of twenty-one years departed for the West and South on a prospecting tour.

On his return he engaged in various pursuits whereby an honest livelihood was obtained, and in 1825 was married to Miss Jane, daughter of Merselis Post, of Acquackanonk. They have had the following children: Rosanna (deceased), Alfred, Emeline (Mrs. Egbertson), James, Sarah (Mrs. Johnson), Edward, and Hiram, all of whom are living, with the exception mentioned.

Mr. Speer is an outspoken Republican in politics. He was the first sheriff of Passaic County after its organization, and served during the years 1837–39. He has also filled the offices of freeholder, collector, and assessor of Manchester township. The family are supporters of the Reformed Dutch Church of Brookdale, Essex Co., and regular attendants upon its services.

Mr. Speer removed to his present home in 1860. Here, after a life of activity, in which his abilities have been devoted no less to the public than to his personal interests, he enjoys a serene and peaceful old age.



10. *Staphylococcus aureus*

[illegible]

his parents had later removed, on the 7th of April, 1813. Here his boyhood was spent in application to study until his sixteenth year, when a desire to enter the arena of commercial life influenced his removal to the city of New York. He became an inmate of the home of Rev. Charles G. Sommers, D.D., and at once engaged in active business pursuits. At a sub-



sequent period he embarked in the hardware trade, but his peculiar abilities having been directed to insurance, for which they were admirably adapted, he made it the labor of his life, and in it achieved a marked success, having filled successfully the offices both of president and secretary of the company with which he was connected. He was married Oct. 12, 1835, to Miss Catherine Ann, second daughter of Paul and Mary Cleveland Paulison, of Hackensack, whose birth occurred April 24, 1816.

Mr. and Mrs. Paulison were the parents of eight children,—Gertrude, Catherine A., John P., Elizabeth, Charles M. K., Henry, Richard, and Helen, and were descended from the oldest settlers of the county of Bergen.

To Mr. and Mrs. Boggs were born seven children, as follows: William Dorton, whose birth occurred Oct. 15, 1836; Mary Elizabeth, born Aug. 14, 1838; Emma H., born May 6, 1840; Joseph P., whose birth occurred Feb. 23, 1844; George Henry, born Oct. 1, 1845; Theodore P., the date of whose birth is June 15, 1847; and Walter James, born July 26, 1850. Mr. Boggs having been attracted by the natural ad-

vantages of Passaic, purchased and erected a residence within the limits of the then village, where his summers were spent. Having become greatly interested in the place, he in 1858 with his family made it his permanent home. He still continued his business interests in New York, but aided greatly by his means and public spirit to the development of the city, and gave a hearty sympathy to all progressive movements tending to advance its Christian civilization.

He was in politics a Republican, but felt little desire to engage in the contests incident to an active political life. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs were early members of the Baptist Church of Passaic, and among its founders. At a later period they became associated with the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, of which Mr. Boggs was a member at the time of his death, which occurred May 15, 1872, after a brief illness. A very just conception of his noble Christian character may be derived from the following extract, taken from a religious publication:

"He was an earnest, consistent, and devoted follower of his Lord and Saviour,—one who, having made a profession, by the grace of God lived up to that profession. He was a man of fine feelings and tender sympathies. He was a strong denominational man, yet he loved all of the household of faith. Farewell! Farewell, dear brother! Already hast thou heard thy Saviour's voice, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.' Great and glorious is thy reward."

CHAPTER LV.

CITY OF PATERSON.¹

THE writer has been engaged since 1870 in collecting and preserving materials relating to the history of Paterson, especially the first years of its existence and its early men of note. He has thus accumulated several hundred pages of short-hand notes of conversations with some of the older citizens, many of whom are now dead, such as the venerable John Colt, Aaron King, Charles Smith Kinsey, Henry Clark, and others, whose families were closely identified with the settlement of the place. Many works bearing more or less directly on the subject have been acquired, together with numerous pamphlets, newspaper files, maps, manuscripts, account-books, and other records, so that in the preparation of the following sketch the difficulty has been rather from the *embarrasment du riches* than from the paucity of material. What follows has been carefully selected from the data on hand, with the view of presenting concisely the more striking facts of the city's origin and progress, without too wearisome a minutia of detail. Wherever dates are given without qualification they are based upon public or private contemporaneous records in prefer-

¹ By William Nelson.

ence to the recollections of individuals. So, if some critical reader should find a statement of fact or date herewith given which differs from his own memory on the subject, he may nevertheless rest assured that it has not been made without due authority.

Early History.—The territory now embraced within the bounds of the city of Paterson comprises parts of several distinct tracts, settled at different times and under different circumstances. That portion south of the river Passaic and east of the mountain was part of the Acquackanonk Patent, an account of which is given elsewhere in this work. The section adjoining on the west was included in a purchase made in 1719 by some of the Acquackanonk settlers and their friends. Of the territory north of the river, that portion lying east of Clinton Street was in the Wagraw tract, and the remainder was a part of the Totowa Patent, which was sold in 1687. It is not easy to tell just where the first settlement was made within the present area of Paterson. So early as 1707 a road was laid out from Newark to Acquackanonk, and through what is now Paterson to Pompton,¹ but it is not probable that any settlement was established within our present city limits for some years thereafter. Perhaps the first settler was Simeon Van Winkle, a son of the Acquackanonk patentee, Simon Jacobs, who located on the river-bank at the foot of Willis Street at least as early as 1719. Totowa was settled by the Van Houtens about 1720, or possibly earlier. But there were very few families there for another generation. What is now the First Ward and the lower part of the Second Ward had no white inhabitants at all probably until 1740 or 1750, and what is known as "stony road" was not settled until even later.²

The first white owners of the soil in the precincts named were all Dutch, and, with the exception of the settlers of the Wagraw tract, were relatives of the Acquackanonk patentees. They divided the land up among themselves in farms of about one hundred acres, on which they raised grain, etc., in considerable quantities, although in many places the land was too poor to raise even sheep. Much of it was very sandy, elsewhere it was swampy, and in other localities it was covered with a thick growth of wood, which supplied the settlers with the wherewithal for keeping up those great wood-fires for which our ancestors were so famous.

The sparseness of population in those early days is indicated in a measure by the dates of laying out some of the roads, although, of course, there were "wood roads" soon after the land was taken up. The first road through this section has already been mentioned as laid out in 1707. This ran along the border of the Dundee Lake, through Market Street, Vreeland Avenue, Willis Street, York Avenue or East Eighteenth

Street, Broadway, Mulberry Street, River Street to Bank Street, thence across the river, probably by a ford, along Water Street to Clinton, up Clinton to the edge of the Hill, along the side of the Hill to Haledon Avenue, and so on to Pompton and the western country. There was no other road laid out in this section until 1719, when Willis Street was located from Vreeland Avenue to the river for the convenience of Simeon Van Winkle.³ These two roads accommodated the residents for half a century, when one was laid out from Totowa to Singack, or to the western part of Totowa. Of course, as already intimated, the people had other roads, laid out or opened by themselves for the convenience of the neighborhoods or for access to their farms, and these rude by-roads answered all the purposes of intercommunication for many years. The laying out of the public roads described indicated their increased importance as common highways leading to other settlements.

The first settlers lived simple, comparatively uneventful lives, sowing and reaping, having their little country gatherings, keeping up the old-country habits to a large extent, raising big families and setting them up on farms of their own, until they, too, grew too large for shelter under the old roof-tree, when there would be another scattering, some going to the great metropolis, and some going to the far West in the central part of New York State, and gradually following the setting sun even to Ohio, where very many people from this county ultimately settled.

Founding of Paterson.—Alexander Hamilton, Washington's first Secretary of the Treasury, was convinced that the United States would never be really free and independent of Great Britain until they could manufacture goods enough for their own consumption, and one of his first acts as the head of the Treasury Department was to endeavor to enlist Congress in support of his views on this subject. He managed to attract public attention to the matter in a general way, but this was not sufficient, and being very strongly impressed with its importance he conceived the idea that the practicability of American manufactures ought to be put to a test, which he had no doubt would prove a complete success. His high official position, his conceded ability, and his extensive personal and business connections rendered it no difficult matter for him to enlist the aid of many men of wealth and business standing in his scheme, which took the form of the organization of a great stock company, which should engage in all sorts of manufactures, and encourage others to do the same under its auspices, at some central and convenient location. The enterprise was worked up with great skill and industry, until the immense capital of one hundred thousand dollars was subscribed for the projected company. This was a vast sum to invest in manufac-

¹ History of Passaic County Roads, by William Nelson, p. 10.

² Historical Sketch of Passaic County, by William Nelson, pp. 12, 16, 17, 27, 29.

³ History of Passaic County Roads, 11.

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tures in those days. Indeed, the new company was the largest of the kind, if it was not the only one of the kind, in the whole United States. The experiment was at least doubtful, and, being the first of the sort in the New World, was generally considered by keen business men as quite sure to fail. In this instance the prophets of evil had the sorry satisfaction of seeing their predictions come true, although, had they foreseen the growth of the present city of Paterson, with its fifty-five thousand inhabitants, as the result of this apparently chimerical enterprise, they would have fain conceded that the project had succeeded beyond the wildest conceptions of its originators. Hamilton and his associates in the new company concluded to locate their works at the Passaic Falls, as affording the finest water-power anywhere within convenient reach of New York or Philadelphia, and then they applied to the New Jersey Legislature for an act to incorporate them. There was some opposition to the act, but the newspapers of the day, especially those favorable to Hamilton, warmly advocated the bill, and it finally became a law on the twenty-second day of November, in the year 1791. William Paterson, an eminent jurist of his day, was Governor of the State at the time, and probably aided in securing the passage of the bill, in gratitude for which the incorporators decided to name the projected town, after him, PATERSON.¹ It has been often said that the town was so named because the Governor had the goodness to sign the bill incorporating "The Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures," but this is an error. The first meeting of the society was held at New Brunswick, on the last Monday in November, 1791. In order to give the appearance of allowing every locality in the State to compete for the

establishment within its neighborhood of the projected manufactory, proposals were publicly solicited and offers were received from several places of land and other inducements, but in May, 1792, the society formally voted to locate its works at the Falls of the Passaic.

The charter of the society presents some novel features, and contains provisions that no company at the present day would dream of asking. Still, these extraordinary privileges granted to the society were never of any material benefit, with the single exception of that relating to taxation. The first section incorporates the subscribers to the capital stock as a body politic and corporate in law, with power to acquire, have, hold, and enjoy any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, and chattels, of any kind or quality, to an amount not exceeding four millions of dollars, and to sell or dispose of the same or any part thereof. The second section limits the capital stock to one million dollars. The fourth section exempts all the property of the society from all taxation for the term of ten years, and thereafter exempts its property from all but State taxation, an exemption which the courts have since held only applies to its mills and raceways; other sections are such as are usual in such charters, though fuller than is common now. The seventeenth section is the most important, as it gives the amplest powers to acquire lands and waters for the improvement of navigation by condemnation if the owners of the property will not accept the offers of the society. As the effort to make lock navigation in the river above Paterson was abandoned before it was fairly begun, the provisions of this section have never been taken advantage of by the society. The power to take property by condemnation appears to be restricted to the taking of such property only for the purpose of constructing navigable canals. Other sections provide for laying out a tract of six miles square, the inhabitants within which were to be incorporated as "The corporation of the town of Paterson," which municipality should have a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twelve assistant aldermen, a town clerk, a sheriff, and the other officers usually chosen in townships; the mayor, recorder, and the aldermen to constitute a court of Quarter Sessions, with power to try the minor offenses triable in such courts. The society was also authorized to raise one hundred thousand dollars by lottery, which it never did. Such in brief are the provisions of this remarkable charter.

It will be seen that it nowhere creates any "monopoly," as has been supposed by many. It is given no exclusive privileges whatever, and in no respect was it guaranteed against competition. The Legislature did not "give the society the Passaic River," as is sometimes said, nor any other river or water. The Passaic River is not mentioned in the act, for the Legislature supposed at the time that the location of the works of the company was still an open question,

¹ It seems appropriate that some account should be given herewith of the man after whom our city is named, that the inhabitants may know that he was worthy of this honor. William Paterson was born in the north of Ireland in 1745, and came to America with his father two years later. They lived at Trenton, then at Princeton, and finally at Somerville. William was graduated at Princeton in 1763, studied law with Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was admitted to the bar in 1769. In 1775 he was elected to the Provincial Congress, by which body he was chosen secretary. A year later he was appointed attorney-general, which office he held until 1783, when he resigned it. In 1786 he was appointed to represent New Jersey in the convention which framed the present constitution, in which body he was one of the most practical and far-seeing men. His plan of a constitution was largely incorporated into the instrument which ultimately received the assent of the States.—*Gordon's Hist. of New Jersey*, p. 331; *Mulford's Hist. of New Jersey*, p. 485; paper read by the Hon. Courtlandt Parker before *New Jersey Hist. Society*, May, 1881. Mr. Paterson was elected one of the first United States senators from New Jersey; was a member of the committee on judiciary, and had much to do with framing the system of Federal judiciary. In 1790 he was elected Governor of the State, which office he held until, in March, 1793, Washington appointed him one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which high position he delivered many able opinions, which placed him in the first rank of jurists of his time. But the citizens of New Jersey are peculiarly indebted to him for his masterly revision of the laws of the State, published in 1800, which has been pronounced the completest work of the kind then extant in the United States. Judge Paterson died at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1806. For a full and extremely interesting sketch of the life of this distinguished godfather of the city of Paterson, see "Elmer's Reminiscences," p. 77.

and the bill doubtless received votes on the supposition that the factory would be established on the Raritan River instead of at the Passaic Falls. Although there was no constitutional prohibition, the Legislature respected the principle that private property should not be taken except for the public use and after due compensation to the owner. Hence it was that the company was only authorized to condemn lands and waters for the purpose of improving navigation for the public use and benefit, the canals to be public highways on the payment of reasonable tolls, which were prescribed in the charter. The directors having voted to locate at Paterson, and having got some money in the treasury, though never much, immediately set about buying up the land about the Falls, and during July, 1792, completed the purchase of between seven and eight hundred acres of land hereabouts. Their purchases comprised all the land south of the river, west of Prospect Street and north of Slater Street, to a line some distance west of the rocks; also large tracts along the river near the Straight Street bridge; along Broadway, north side, between Carroll Street and East Eighteenth Street; on Market Street, between Main Street and Madison Avenue, and south to Slater Street; lands between Market and Willis Streets, and tracts in other localities. These descriptions are general and not precise. They bought along the river on the south side for some distance above as well as below the Falls, and thus became riparian owners. All these purchases were made by amicable agreement with the respective owners of the property in question. In no case was there any attempted exercise of "monopoly," or any extraordinary power for the acquisition of property. They paid whatever the owners asked, or else they did not buy. Their total purchases cost them about thirty thousand dollars, which would be at the rate of about forty dollars per acre. It was a very handsome price for the land, much of it utterly useless for farming or grazing purposes. Twenty years later some of the best of it was valued at only fifty dollars per acre, and could find no buyers even at that figure, when the town had quite a population. The right of the society to-day to the use of the Passaic River is precisely that of any other riparian owner, no less and no more. That right has been recognized by the common law of England for a thousand years and longer, and was well established in ancient Rome. The right has not been acquired by legislative grant, but by purchase and uninterrupted use for ninety years. So much for a very common misapprehension of a very simple matter, but one of great importance to the city and to the society.

Having bought the land deemed requisite for its works, but in reality ten times as much as was necessary or ever used, the society set about constructing a canal from the river to supply water-power for its contemplated mills. After much unsuccessful experimenting,

in which a great deal of money was wasted by the engineer, Maj. L'Enfant, Peter Colt, of Hartford, Conn., then treasurer of that State, was employed as superintendent of the society's affairs, and he at once began blasting a passage through the rocks to the river from the upper end of the ravine which runs parallel to the river for some distance on the south. It was a mighty undertaking for that day, this leading a river out of its natural bed into an artificial channel, and indeed it would be no mean engineering feat even now to construct the middle raceway. It is no wonder that it took fully a year to accomplish the work, especially when a hundred other things were dividing the attention of the superintendent. A cotton-mill was being built at the same time, houses for the expected operatives, streets were being laid out, skilled workmen were being sought, and when none could be found in America, they had to be imported from England, Scotland, Ireland, and other countries. This accounts in a measure for the heterogeneous elements of population in Paterson at the present day,¹ and for the broad toleration which has always been a noticeable feature of the place, for nationalities and all creeds and opinions. It must be admitted, however, that these new-comers were not always received with open arms by the native original settlers. The old Dutch were satisfied with the state of things as they were, and did not have much faith in or sympathy with the ambitious projects of the New York and other merchants who had come among them and were bringing in strangers to occupy the land. Their fathers, the first patentees, had got along well enough without any big factories to make calico or other fabrics, and in their judgment the land looked better before it was disfigured by the extensive excavations for raceways, etc. It will scarcely be denied that the descendants of the Dutch owners of the land when the society first came among them have not entirely got over the indisposition their fathers had to welcome strangers to their ancestral acres. There still lingers a very little of the old feeling of exclusiveness. But this very conservativeness on their part has served the purpose of a sound basis for society in Paterson; it has likewise proved a financial basis for the city, for whenever there has been a really worthy and sensible scheme for the advancement of the welfare of the town, and which was likely to pay, there has been no lack of money forthcoming from the old conservatives of the city or county, so that to them the city has been indebted time and time again for the money needed to carry on public improvements, manufacturing enterprises, and to supply the buildings required for the constantly growing population.

¹ By the United States census of 1870, it appeared that the native-born population of Paterson was 20,711, which of course would include the native-born children of foreign parents; and that the foreign-born population was 12,868, of whom 237 were French, 1429 were German, 3347 were English, 5124 were Irish, 879 were Scotch, 1260 were Hollanders, and 170 were Swiss.

Progress of Paterson.—The Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures constructed one race-way, known as the "middle raceway," built a small cotton-mill, and soon after found its means exhausted, with no prospect of getting more. In 1796 it resolved to discontinue work on its own account. Since that time its efforts have been directed to the establishment of useful manufactures by others, furnishing the water-power, and sometimes a part of the capital, required to carry on the business. After the society's failure the outlook for Paterson was gloomy indeed. Eventually it was perhaps a good thing for the town, as individual enterprise took the place of the great corporation which was originally designed to be the patron and director of every manufacturing project established or to be established here. One after another, manufacturers came hither from other localities, built their little factories and carried on a modest business, which was enlarged from time to time, or gave way to some more enterprising party, and so the town slowly but steadily waxed larger and busier, until by 1810 it was quite a hamlet, and contained several hundred inhabitants, nearly all directly dependent upon the various industries which had been established here. The war of 1812 gave a remarkable impetus to American manufactures, and Paterson shared largely in the temporary prosperity, when the demand for cotton goods was far in excess of the supply, owing to the exclusion of British importations. Everybody who could get together a few hundred dollars set about spinning cotton for the Philadelphia market, where it was woven, and nearly every little shop in the town was turned into a cotton-factory. When the war ceased and the ports were thrown open to British importations ruin followed, and Paterson shrank almost into nothingness. Then came the tariff of 1816, which once more encouraged American manufacturers, and soon Paterson was once more on the high-road to prosperity. New men came in, new mills were built, more capital than ever invested, and the town assumed an aspect of stability. Moneyed men not only invested their capital here, but built themselves fine residences, and brought their families with them. A social circle was thus formed which had the *entrée* into the most exclusive coteries in the land, and there was a refinement of intercourse between these congenial acquaintances which has never been surpassed in Paterson since. As the natural and artificial advantages of the town as a manufacturing centre became more widely known, other industries were established here, until the amount of capital invested became too large to be permanently affected by any temporary adversities. The panic of 1837 was a serious drawback to the continued progress of this place while its effects lasted, which was for a year or two, but a new leap forward was speedily made after that dark cloud had passed away. The fluctuating tariff legislation was also a disturbing element in the calculations of business men. When the "sliding scale" tariff went into effect,

manufacturers here were almost at a standstill, and the town made but little headway. In the course of time the mill-owners adapted themselves to the altered condition of things, and again their mills hummed with the busy whirl of wheels. When the New England manufacturers began to compete successfully with ours in spinning cotton, the silk industry stood ready to step in and take its place in Paterson. As other factories underbid ours in the manufacture of cotton machinery, our machine-shops were devoted to turning out locomotives. So the capitalists have been ever on the alert to adapt themselves to changing circumstances. There are evil prophets who predict the decay and ruin of Paterson if ever the silk industry or the making of locomotives shall fail us. Let them take comfort from the lessons of the past, which have shown that Paterson depends for its prosperity upon the success of no one industry, and that her ingenious mechanics and enterprising manufacturers will never be at a loss to turn to profitable account the talents and the manufacturing facilities at their command.

The wonderful progress of Paterson is best shown by a few figures from the census returns from time to time. In 1820 the population of the town was reported to be 1578; in 1824 it had grown to the surprising total of 4787, including the section lying on the north side of the river, then known as "New Manchester." In 1827 the population was 5236; in 1832 it was 9085, an increase of fifty per cent. in five years. The panic of 1837 caused a decrease in the population, which was accelerated by the unfavorable tariff legislation, and in 1840 the population of the town was reported at only 7598, exclusive of Manchester, which contained 8105 inhabitants. The population at subsequent dates has been as follows: 1850, 11,341; 1855, 16,458; 1860, 19,585; 1865, 24,893; 1870, 33,581; 1875, 38,824; 1880, 50,887. The increase in population during the past ten years has been exceeded by no city of the size in the Eastern or Middle States. During the whole summer of 1880 there was an unprecedented increment in the foreign population of Paterson, and it was an interesting sight to see the arrivals every night by the "emigrant train" of quaintly attired new-comers from the Old World,—from England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, France, Germany, Italy, and other countries,—with their quaint luggage, who had come straight to Paterson, attracted hither by the enthusiastic reports sent "home" by friends who had come earlier to try their fortunes in the "Lyons of America." It was also curious to see how speedily these strangers were absorbed into the common body of inhabitants, and how quickly they doffed their old-country ways and became as citizens "to the manner born." This adding to the population has kept up quite steadily ever since, though not to quite as noticeable an extent as during the period mentioned, until at present—February, 1882—it is believed the total number of inhabitants of Paterson does not fall short of 55,000.

CHAPTER LVI.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

Municipal History.—Brief notice has been made of the provisions of the charter of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, looking to the setting up of an elaborate municipality on a scale even ampler than that enjoyed—or otherwise—by New York City to-day. Although the organization of the local government in the form authorized would have given the society an enormous advantage in more ways than one, it never availed itself of these powers, and the residents continued to govern themselves in the old-fashioned, slipshod way of New Jersey townships, as part and parcel of Acquackanonk township. This was far from satisfactory, either to the Paterson people or to the old inhabitants of Acquackanonk. The former were taxed and to some extent governed by people living miles away from the village, with whom they had little or nothing in sympathy, and in the course of time the latter saw themselves outvoted by new-comers for whom they had a secret dislike. The project of a new township or of a new county was agitated very soon after Paterson was founded, but it was not until Jan. 27, 1831, that the Legislature passed an act establishing the township of Paterson, which was set off from Acquackanonk, comprising all that part of the old township lying to the north and northeast of the following line:

"Beginning on the middle of the road on the west side of Passaic River, at the foot of the Hackensack and Paterson turnpike bridge, near the house of John Marsales, and running from thence: 1st. North eighty-two degrees, west forty chains to the southeast corner of John P. Marsales' line; 2d. Thence along said line north seventy-eight degrees and forty-five minutes, west sixty-eight chains and twenty-five links; 3d. Thence south eighty-seven degrees fifteen minutes, west fifty-nine chains and fifty links to the top of the mountain at the southeast corner of the Garason tract, now owned by John P. Marsales; 4th. Thence along the Garason line north sixty-four degrees and thirty minutes, west ninety-four chains and fifty links to the Passaic River, about sixty-nine chains above the flood-gates."

Generally speaking, this line began at the Market Street bridge across the Passaic River, ran westerly about in the line of Twenty-second Avenue to the mountain, around the mountain to West Twenty-fourth or West Twenty-fifth Street, and along said street to the river.

The first officers elected for the new township were: Moderator, Nicholas Smith; Town Clerk, Jonathan Hopper; Assessor, Adrian Van Houten; Judge of Election, Horatio Moses; Chosen Freeholders, Philip Van Bussum, Patrick Quinn; Town Committee, Bunel M. Haggerty, Elias B. D. Ogden, John Strong, Cornelius G. Garrison, Edo Van Winkle; Surveyors of the Highways, Daniel McCrossen, Edo P. Marsilis; Judges of Appeal, John Park, James Close, Brant Van Blarcom; Constables, William F. Dewey, Jeremiah Mitchell, John Givens, Francis Finegan, Andrew Gallicker, Patrick Mulhollan, Henry William-

son, Edo Van Winkle, Peter Brown; Poor-masters, James King, Esq., John Kear, Esq.; School Committee, James Richards, John Brown, Henry Whiteley; Overseers of the Highways, Peter Archdeacon, Edo Van Winkle, John P. Marsilis, Daniel Quinn; Poundmaster, Daniel Van Horn.¹

At this first town-meeting the people voted to tax themselves \$600 for the poor, \$600 for roads, and \$300 for "a free school of all denominations." The sentiment of this last appropriation is highly creditable, whatever may be said of the grammatical construction. In 1832 the town committee had to deal with the dreadful cholera epidemic which devastated the land. The committee requested John Colt, Daniel Holsman, Horatio Moses, David Reid, and Brant Van Blarcom to co-operate with them as a part of the board of health for the town. Nearly one thousand dollars was spent in cleaning the streets of Paterson, the better to check the spread of the terrible disease. About one hundred and forty persons died from the cholera in Paterson during that summer. According to the reports of the newspapers of the day, the excitement was terrible, and hundreds of the inhabitants fled to the country, where they stayed for weeks. In 1849 there was a second visitation of the same dread epidemic, when one hundred and nine persons were carried off by it in Paterson. This time it did not produce anything like the excitement the first epidemic had done. Two or three times since there have been fears of another epidemic of the same character, but providentially such a calamity has been averted.

Naturally, in a growing town like Paterson one of the most serious difficulties the authorities had to contend with was the grading and cleaning of the streets. To secure greater efficiency in this direction, in 1846 the town committee were vested with full powers in the premises, and were authorized to regulate streets and sidewalks and to pass ordinances to that end. They were given all the powers of overseers of the highways, and the latter offices were abolished. Meantime some of the more enterprising property-owners had acted in the matter themselves, in self-protection, as the streets were often impassable, and the sidewalks were quite as bad as the middle of the mud roads or streets. Some of the more public-spirited citizens on Main and Van Houten Streets, Broadway and Lower Main, or Parke Street, put down sidewalks of brownstone slabs. Through the energetic action of Henry V. Butler, the proprietor of the paper-mill, the property-owners along Market Street, west of Prospect Street, and particularly west of Cross Street, were induced to raise a fund, to which he liberally subscribed himself, to have a curbstone set. This was in 1835, and the brownstone curb then

¹ The spelling of names as above is precisely as given by the town clerk, who filed the returns in the Essex County clerk's office. The writer hereof is therefore not responsible for any peculiarities which the critical reader may perceive.

put down still answers the purpose very well. But the town committee system of government was hardly efficient enough for managing the affairs of 11,000 or 12,000 people, and the Legislature passed an act, approved March 19, 1851, to incorporate the township as a city. The provisions of the act were accepted by the voters at a special election held for the purpose, when 772 votes were cast for "charter," and 330 votes for "no charter." The new municipality was to be known as "The President and Council of the City of Paterson." The city was divided into three wards: the East Ward, lying east of Main Street and north of Market; the West Ward, west of Main Street and north of Market; and the South Ward the rest of the city. The chief magistrate of the city was to be the president of the City Council, elected by the people annually, who were also to elect in each ward two district or ward committeemen, who with the president should constitute the City Council. A city clerk was also to be elected annually, and two city coroners. The venerable and honored Philemon Dickerson, who had been Governor of the State, had been elected to Congress, and at this time was judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey, was deemed by his fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to be best fitted to start the new city on its voyage, and he was elected president of the City Council by a vote of 871 to 323 for his opponent, one of the most esteemed citizens of the town. Socrates Tuttle was elected city clerk, John Bensen and John Vail were elected city coroners, and John Avison overseer of the poor. The district committeemen were: East Ward, Edward Clark, John Schoonmaker; West Ward, Andrew Derrom, Patrick Maginnis; South Ward, Charles Inglis, Jr., Jeremiah Stalter. The new city started off handicapped by a debt of \$21,000, the legacy left by the township. Charles Inglis was appointed treasurer. The city government felt constrained to adopt a more generous rate of expenditure than had prevailed under the township, and there were pressing wants which had been deferred for years. Consequently the city ran deeper in debt every year.

In 1854 all that part of the present city included within the First and Second Wards, except a portion lying north of Totowa Avenue and west of the Oldham Brook, was annexed to the city, and in 1855 the rest of the present Second Ward was annexed. In the latter year the title of the chief magistrate was changed to mayor, and the district committeemen became full-fledged aldermen,—a fact which they communicated to their less distinguished fellow-citizens by wearing on their hats leather badges inscribed "Alderman, — Ward," such as firemen have on their leather hats to indicate the company to which they belong. The mild ridicule to which this custom subjected the wearers led to its speedy abandonment. The first mayor elected was Brant Van Blarcom, a sturdy old Jersey Dutchman, whose close and successful management of his own finances led the tax-

payers to believe that he was just the man to keep a tight hold on the public purse-strings. The territory annexed from Manchester, north of the river, was erected into the North Ward, and in 1855 that part of the South Ward lying east of Cross and Marshall Street was set off into the Fifth Ward. Jan. 1, 1858, the city had \$83,000 of bonded debt and \$25,000 of floating obligations, as reported by citizens' committee to investigate the city's management! In 1867 there was a strong sentiment, particularly in the board of aldermen, in favor of launching out into an extensive system of public improvements, and an act was prepared and introduced in the Legislature, at the request of the board, authorizing the aldermen to construct or purchase water-works, to establish one or more public parks, to buy or build a public market, and to make and adopt a city map showing the location of streets and sewers. The public improvements described were to be paid for by the issue of "Paterson City Improvement Bonds." A public meeting was called to discuss the measure, and the bill was amended to require a special election to be first held before the board should undertake the erection of water-works, etc. In this form it passed, but the board concluded not to undertake the great works proposed. In 1868 legislative authority was given for the construction of sewers, and that work was begun and vigorously carried forward, being paid for by a special tax. In 1869 the city limits were extended southerly to Crook's Avenue, and westerly to Twenty-seventh Street. A new charter was also enacted for the city, in which the provisions of the act of 1867 were incorporated, only the execution of the work was devolved upon three commissioners to be appointed by the board of aldermen. Some of the heavy tax-payers contested the steps taken by the board of aldermen to that end, and the Supreme Court declared the delegation of the powers to three commissioners to be void, and the board abandoned the project. The purpose was to buy the square bounded by Market, Ellison, Colt, and Church Streets, and to erect thereon a market and City Hall and other city buildings as they might be needed, the unoccupied grounds to form a public park. When debarred from this project the board bought the present City Hall, which had a short time previously been purchased by a company of gentlemen from Aaron S. Pennington. This building had been erected about 1814 by Peter Colt for a residence, and two sides of it were built of stone taken from the first mill in Paterson. The street was then nearly level with what is now the second floor, a fine portico with a low flight of stone steps adorning the front. Originally there was a beautiful lawn stretching from the house down to Main Street. When the aldermen bought it they set about cutting down the street to its present level, which cost \$20,000 and more, and then built a story under the house and altered it materially in other respects, so that whereas the first cost was \$25,000, the total cost was

nearly \$100,000 before the "improvement" was finished. In 1871 a new charter was passed for the city, which was drafted by the writer hereof and is still in force. In 1869 the term of the mayor was extended to two years. In 1874 the city clerk became an appointive instead of an elective office. Following is a list of the presidents, mayors, and city clerks of Paterson since its incorporation:

PRESIDENTS OF CITY COUNCIL.

1851, Philemon Dickerson; 1852, Charles Danforth; 1853, Andrew Derrom; 1854, John J. Brown.¹

MAYORS.

1855, Brant Van Blarcom; 1856, Samuel Smith; 1857-58, Peregrine Sandford; 1858, Silas D. Canfield; 1860-61, Edwin T. Prall (re-elected in 1861 by both parties); 1862-65, Henry A. Williams (elected in 1862-63 by both parties); 1866, William G. Watson; 1867, Henry A. Williams; 1868, Nathaniel Townsend; 1869, John Ryle; 1871, Socrates Tuttle; 1873, Nathaniel Townsend; 1875-77, Benjamin Buckley; 1879, Joseph E. Graham; 1881, David T. Gillmor.

CITY CLERKS.

1851-52, Socrates Tuttle; 1853-55, Richard B. Chiswell; 1856, James Nightingale; 1857, Thomas A. Quin; 1858, Charles S. Day; 1859-60, William Davidson, Jr.; 1861-62, Daniel Miller (re-elected unanimously); 1863, George Magennis; 1864, Joseph R. Taggart; 1865, George W. Crocker; 1866, William P. Allee; 1867, Archibald Henderson; 1868, Archibald Belcher; 1869, Archibald Henderson (re-elected in 1870 for two years); 1872, Robert A. Haley (by 22 majority); 1874-78, Robert A. Haley (by appointment of the board of aldermen); 1879-81, Will Hague.

RECORDERS.

1864, John B. Van Blarcom (appointed for three years); 1867, John J. Warren (appointed for three years, and reappointed for like terms in 1870, '73, '76, '79).

CHAPTER LVII.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

Manufacturing Interests.—THE COTTON INDUSTRY.—The introduction into this country of spinning-frames operated by water-power, first started at Beverly, Mass., in 1787, but successfully conducted for the first time by Samuel Slater, at Providence, R. I., in 1790, who was the first to introduce the Arkwright "mill" into use in America, attracted the attention of Alexander Hamilton, and was favorably noticed by him in his celebrated "Report on Manufactures," Dec. 5, 1791. Inspired by him, the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures made preparations for the erection of a cotton-mill to be equipped with the novel water-power machines. This mill was erected on the west side of the present Mill Street, to which it gave the name, a short distance north of Market Street, or nearly on the site of the present

"Hamil Mill." It was a very modest affair, about forty by ninety feet, four stories high, with high basement, a double or hip roof, surmounted by a cupola, in which swung a bell to summon the operatives to their labor.² It was not as large as the Hamilton mill, which stands near its site. Adjunctory buildings were erected at the same time for printing and calendaring, for carding and roping, etc. The main mill was calculated to accommodate eight drums, turning about eight hundred spindles. It was the summer of 1794 before the mill was got in operation. Meantime, a temporary frame building had been put up, in which coarse yarns were spun by horse-power, and sometimes by oxen-power, whence it was called the "Bull Mill." This was some time in 1793, probably.³ This first New Jersey cotton-mill was a small affair, but it contained more than ten times as many spindles as there were in operation in the whole country three years earlier.⁴ The new project had to encounter difficulties which we of this day cannot appreciate. The workmen had to be imported from England, Ireland, and Scotland, and as enough of these could not be procured, employes had to be trained to the work. In those days there was no such thing as the systematic labor of to-day, and the hands trifled in every way with their work, ruthlessly spoiling goods and machinery. Some of the imported foremen betrayed their trust, and foreign agents engaged to purchase and import unbleached muslins failed to account for large sums of money sent to them. By 1796 the society was out of funds, and on July 8th the board of directors resolved to discontinue manufactures, and to sell all the goods on hand, finished and unfinished. In March, 1797, it was decided to lease the mill to any person willing to give security to use it and return it in good order. At this time Elisha Boudinot was governor of the society, and he was vested with full power to attend to all its affairs, so that the board held no further meetings for five years, and then took another recess for twelve years.⁵ The old mill was leased by the society to John Clark, who carried on a little machine-shop in the basement, renting out the other floors to various persons, among others to John Parke, who spun candle-wick and other coarse cotton yarns, until in May, 1807, the mill was destroyed by fire. With its destruction the manufacture of cotton bade fair to cease in Paterson.

However, there were some enterprising men in the new town, and they thought there was still a fair chance to win fame and fortune by achieving the successful utilization of the very many advantages which Paterson already possessed as a manufacturing place. Among these advantages were the proximity of the town to New York and Philadelphia, the mag-

¹ Mr. Brown had just 2 majority. The result depended upon the count in the Fifth Ward. The returns from the other wards showed that Mr. Brown was but one ahead of his competitor. When the bottom of the Fifth Ward ballot-box was reached there were two ballots left, and the poll-list showed that only one was to be taken out. The judge picked out a ballot with Mr. Brown's name on, whereas, as it was afterwards found, the other was for his opponent, and had it been taken out the election would have resulted in a tie.

² Conversation with Charles Smith Kinsey in 1871, who recollected the appearance of the mill perfectly.

³ Conversation with John Colt in 1873.

⁴ Minutes of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures.

⁵ Report of Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 29, 1836, on the Cultivation, Manufacture, and Foreign Trade of Cotton, table L.

nificent water-power, and the trained hands who had settled in the place. The experiment of spinning cotton by water-power had undoubtedly stimulated the housewives to greater efforts in spinning and weaving at home, and there were few houses in the little hamlet or in the vicinity where the hum of the spinning-jenny or the bustle of the loom could not be heard. Apparently the first to begin anew the experiment of spinning by power in Paterson was John Parke, who, as already mentioned, had been in the business in a small way in the old society mill. Within six months after the destruction of this mill, Parke had begun the erection of another on what was then called Boudinot Street, but is now Van Houten Street, nearly opposite Cross Street. He prudently put up only a small frame building, one story high probably, pretty well back towards the river, so as to get the full head of water from the new raceway, which was then but recently constructed, as prior to this time the raceway had only extended down Mill Street, although possibly there was a tail-race running diagonally from the old mill towards the river, back of the present Phoenix Mill. Times prospered with Mr. Parke, and he soon was able to enlarge his modest little mill. After a while, probably during the winter of 1810-11, he built a brick and stone mill, which has since been extended from time to time until it forms one of the principal structures connected with the great Phoenix Silk-Mills. Such was the humble beginning of this extensive series of buildings. Mr. Parke was a manufacturing and merchant prince in his day, and none in Paterson made so great a display while he prospered. He had a fine house in Congress Street, opposite hotel. He had the largest country store in town on Broadway, between Main and West Streets, the building finally extending back almost to Fair Street, where he sold everything,—cotton yarns, dry-goods, shovels, shoes, hardware, crockery, medicines, etc. Of course, his mill hands were expected to trade at this store, and in fact were principally paid in orders on it, as was the custom in Paterson for nearly forty years after. When he had made up a goodly quantity of cotton yarns, they were packed on a great Pennsylvania covered wagon, resplendent in gorgeous paint, and drawn by four or six horses, driven tandem, and in this magnificent style the products of his mill were carried to the market in Philadelphia. It would have been cheaper to have carted the yarn to Acquackanonk, loaded it on a sloop, and thus taken it to Philadelphia, whither vessels frequently sailed; but it would not have excited nearly as much attention, and it would not have spread abroad the fame of Paterson—and of John Parke. Everything went on swimmingly with this enterprising and public-spirited citizen until the close of the war of 1812, when he went down with every other manufacturer in Paterson; and in 1816 his property passed out of his hands to satisfy his creditors. He never regained his former footing, but

thereafter he nevertheless lived a useful, active life, and it was with satisfaction that his fellow-citizens aided in placing him in various minor offices that helped him to make a fair living and to benefit his fellows. He was the principal justice of the peace for many years, was a judge of the Common Pleas, was postmaster for some time, and held other local positions, all of which he filled with credit and in a manner to win the respect of all. His office was in a quaint little frame building, supposed to be in the Grecian style, which stood on the southeast corner of Main and Ellison Streets, and which now looks like a toy house on its present site in Market Street, near Madison. After Parke lost the Phoenix Mill it passed into the hands of a Mexican named Joachin I. Vasquez, who was at the time living in New York, and who thought it afforded an excellent opportunity to make money. He began running it in 1817, but the times were not propitious, and in 1820 he was fain to give it up.

In 1810 the manufacturing statistics of Essex County made quite a show. The production of cotton, linen, and woolen cloth for the year amounted to 201,836 yards in families, and 456,250 yards of cotton goods, such as cassimeres, stripes, checks, shirtings, corduroys, and fancy goods. There were 585 looms in operation,—102 for weaving cotton goods, of which 70 were driven by water-power. These were doubtless in Parke's cotton-mill. It was stated that there were 3146 spindles in motion in cotton manufactories, which was very likely an exaggeration, as was the statement that there were 9140 spindles prepared to go into operation, and 500 for spinning flax. It was likewise said that as soon as these spindles were finished there would be \$958,500 employed in these manufactures. This would be at the rate of about \$80 per spindle, which would be rather high, even for that date, although the cost of cotton manufacturing machinery was certainly very great in those days, which was another reason why manufacturers did not often succeed in those times. The figures given confirm what has been said as to the extent to which work in cotton was carried on then in the homes of the people. While the statistics just cited cover the whole of Essex County, then embracing Acquackanonk township and the whole of Union County, in addition to its present area, Paterson was the principal producer, and there was probably no cotton-mill in the whole county outside of Paterson. This is, therefore, a valuable and interesting exhibit of the state of the industries of the town seventy years ago.

In 1811, John Parke built an addition to his mill, and then Capt. Richard Ward, who had amassed a considerable fortune, so it was then considered, being in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars, started in the cotton business on Boudinot Street, just west of Mr. Parke, putting up a small frame building, which was afterwards enlarged, until by the subse-

quent accretions the mill became quite extensive. Capt. Ward lived in good style, and his family kept up appearances handsomely. They were highly esteemed. The locality they selected for their dwelling does not affect much style nowadays, being directly opposite his mill-seat, where the Van Riper belt-factory now stands. But in those times it was considered quite the thing for a mill-owner to live within sight of his mill, that he might be the better able to superintend all its workings and the conduct of his employes, many of whom commonly found board and lodging in their master's house. It is said that Aaron and Robert King occupied a portion of the mill premises whereon Capt. Ward located in 1811, but it was probably some years later, perhaps after the war of 1812. This property passed into the hands of John Nightingale about 1830. He had been carrying on a bleachery near Clifton prior to this time,—since about 1825. Nightingale was a very fleshy man, but notwithstanding had few superiors in the town in point of energy and activity. That he was remarkably successful in business is evidenced by the fact that he held possession of this property until his death, and was able to leave it to his sons, Dr. James Nightingale and John Nightingale. The doctor some years ago sold the residence on the south side of Boudinot Street to the Van Ripers, who moved the building back, raised it, and incorporated it in some mysterious manner into the handsome brick-front structure in which their belt manufacture is now carried on. Nightingale had previously occupied a dwelling on the front of his mill lot. In 1813, Capt. Ward joined with Cornelius Van Winkle, Abram Van Houten, and Albert Van Saun in building the large stone vault in the old Dutch Church burying-ground in Water Street, near Matlock, and there his ashes are deposited.

About the time that Capt. Ward started his cotton-mill, Aaron and Robert King engaged in the same business in a mill on Congress (now Market) Street, just west of Mill, where they remained for eight or ten years, after which they removed to a mill on Boudinot Street, where their establishment was known as the "Phoenix Cotton-Mill." They carried on the business in other locations from time to time for many years. Both were among the most highly-respected citizens of the town, and the venerable form of Aaron, as he walked about the streets when he had got into the "nineties," is remembered with pleasure by all our older residents. In 1825 the firm employed forty-eight hands, and had fifteen hundred spindles.¹

In 1812-13, Isaac Classen built quite a large mill on the middle race, about opposite Passaic Street, which was afterwards known as the "Franklin," and more commonly as the "Red" Mill. It subsequently fell into the hands of Daniel Holsman, by whom it

was carried on for many years. Holsman had another mill, called the "Home," on Boudinot Street, where J. C. Todd & Simonton's machine-works now are. In these two mills he employed nearly six thousand spindles in 1825, and one hundred and fifty hands.² The mill was afterwards run as a calico-print works, and then for various purposes until its destruction by fire in 1871.

The "Hamilton" Mill, on Mill Street, was built about 1814 by Henry Morris, a New York gentleman. He was said to have been the only Paterson manufacturer who did not fail after the war of 1812. Some years later he removed to the Schuylkill River, where he started another cotton-mill. He was very highly esteemed in Paterson during his stay here. After he left, the mill was occupied by Joseph Smith and Mark W. Collet, who, probably in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, who had just revisited America, rechristened it the "Fayette" Mill. But Paterson has always had great respect for the things of old, and the early name of this mill was generally adhered to, and for many years it has been known by no other. Smith & Collet also leased the adjoining premises, known as the "Hope" Mill, and ran the two together on an extensive scale. The two mills were commonly called the "Collet Front Mill" and the "Collet Back Mill." Mr. Collet lived with his family in the low brick building in front of the Hope Mill, along the race-way, where he also had his office, and few things transpired anywhere in or about the mills that his sharp eye did not perceive. The late John Oakman operated the Hope Mill for many years, but soon after the late war the cotton-manufacture was discontinued in this mill, and the machinery was removed to North Carolina. In 1869, Mr. Oakman used about three hundred and fifty thousand pounds of cotton, made three hundred thousand pounds of twist, warp, and ply yarn, running three thousand spindles.

About 1813-14, perhaps earlier, Caleb Munson Godwin began the spinning of cotton in a large stone mill on the middle race, on Congress Street. "Munson Godwin's Mill" was one of the best known in the town, being conducted by him for many years. It is now and for forty years has been a part of the present Danforth locomotive and machine-works. Mr. Godwin was one of the most highly-respected citizens in Paterson, and was foremost in all good works. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church.

In 1816, Warren Haight, who had been engaged in the carpet manufacture in New York, and afterwards at Little Falls, leased the "Harmony" Mill, on Boudinot Street, and carried on business there for many years. His father-in-law, Tunis Bergh, of New York, advanced considerable money to Haight, and in 1833 was obliged to buy in the property. Haight was a prominent man in the local militia of those days,

¹ Manuscript census of Paterson, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Fisher, July 4, 1825.

² Ibid. in the writer's possession.

being adjutant, and met with a shocking death while on his duty. In June, 1837, the militia were out for their usual "training," and Adj. Haight rode a spirited steed. In Bank Street the horse suddenly reared, and the rider checking him too quickly threw the animal on his back, crushing Mr. Haight in such a manner that his spine was dislocated, causing death in a few days.

In 1822, Alexander Carrick and Robert Dunlop erected a cotton-mill at the northwest corner of Mill and Congress Streets, which was conducted successfully for twenty years or more, Dunlop, however, being succeeded in 1826 by Robert Carrick. The mill was burned down in 1845, having been set on fire by a man who seemed to have a mania for arson, which brought him into trouble years after in the West, he being shot in the act of firing a building, it was said. In 1857, Abraham Prall and Abram H. Godwin built the mill of Singack brick, the dimensions being fifty by one hundred and eighty-eight feet, and they continued the cotton manufacture for about fifteen years.

About the year 1816 the "Industry" Mill, the first mill on Boudinot Street from Prospect, passed into the hands of Robert Morrell, a lumber-dealer, who subsequently associated with himself William Dickey and Robert Taggart, relatives by marriage, and the new firm engaged in the manufacture of cotton. The firm was afterwards, in 1853, Dickey & Taggart, who in 1856 gave way to Henry M. Low and John Mortimer, who carried on the business until the death of Mr. Low, when it was continued by his widow and Mr. Mortimer for some years after the late war, the machinery being finally sold in the South, or broken up and disposed of for old iron. It is now a part of the extensive works of R. & H. Adams. Mr. Low was one of the most active men in his day, a keen, shrewd politician, never seeking or accepting office for himself, but always alive to the interests of his friends in that regard. He died in the summer of 1865.

In 1828-29 the society constructed the present upper or back race, and within the following three or four years several very large stone mills were erected thereon. The first to be occupied was that of Clark & Robinson, Elisha B. Clark and Robert O. Robinson, who had been in the business for some years previous to this time, operating about one thousand spindles.

The adjoining mill, next north, was occupied by Rutan & Bensen for some years as a cotton-factory, they employing about fifty hands and running fifteen hundred spindles. This mill and the others adjacent were ultimately removed to make way for the Ivanhoe Paper-Mill. When built they were considered a marked advance upon the cotton-mills then in operation, in point of size, convenience, and appearance.

It were tedious to enumerate all the cotton manufacturers of Paterson from the early times to this day,

but it has been considered well to give brief mention of the first to make the business a success here. The manufacture has had its ups and downs, more than any other industry in the town. So utter was the collapse after the war of 1812 that it is said there was not a single cotton-mill in operation in Paterson at one time. In 1822 they were all idle, while in 1825 there were twelve mills going, and three more under way; these mills in operation had seventeen thousand six hundred spindles at work and two hundred and thirty-two power-looms, besides seventy-nine hand-looms, and of the latter there were in operation in the town outside of the mills three hundred and eighty more. The cotton manufacturers in 1825 were as follows, according to a census taken by the Rev. Dr. Fisher at the time, the manuscript of which is in the author's possession: Shawcross & Berry, Rutgers Factory; Rutan & Bensen, Harmony Mill; Clark & Robinson, Aaron & Robert King, Adrian Van Houten, Passaic Mill; Home Mill, Daniel Holsman; John Colt, two mills; Joseph Smith, J. K. Parke & Co., Robert Dunlop & Co., Godwin, Rogers & Co., Caleb M. Godwin. In four years the business was nearly doubled in Paterson, for in 1829 there were 32,000 spindles in the factories. The consumption of raw cotton had increased from 1,200,000 pounds to 2,200,000 pounds. This increase was all in the spinning department of the manufacture, the weaving having fallen off by one-third, or from 3,000,000 yards to 2,000,000 yards yearly. In 1832 the census taken by the same indefatigable gentleman showed that there were then 40,500 spindles in operation, consuming 3,360,000 pounds of cotton. One of the most notable incidents connected with the cotton manufacture up to this time was the success of John Colt in making cotton duck from doubled and twisted cotton yarn. This he accomplished in 1827 or 1828, he being the first in the world to successfully substitute cotton for flax in the making of sail duck. The United States government and our merchant marine showed their appreciation of Mr. Colt's enterprise and of the excellence of his product by using his cotton duck on all American vessels, so that in time it was truly said that Colt's cotton duck might be seen spreading its snowy wings on every sea on the globe. Thus the fame of Paterson's industries was wafted all over the world. Another event in the history of the cotton industry in Paterson was the coming to this city of Charles Danforth, from Ramapo or Slootsburgh, in 1829, with a patent spinning-frame, which he had invented the year before. This was designed to obviate the difficulty then experienced from the flyer being out of balance, and from the drag of the bobbin by the strength of the thread, which was then a great drawback on the spindles in use. To overcome this he secured the bobbin on a fixed spindle, circumscribed by a smooth, stationary ring, the bobbin having a metal waive with a tube on top of sufficient length to pass through the bobbin, and revolving with the

latter. Instead of making the thread drag the bobbin, the bobbin was made to drag the thread, and there was a perfectly uniform and, at the same time, delicate tension on all the threads, and with less noise than the common throstle. This new frame, it was said, produced forty per cent. more yarn of the lower numbers than any other machine then in use. The adoption of this frame gave a new impetus to the cotton manufacture in Paterson, and for some years undoubtedly added much to the prosperity of the town. On the other hand, it was claimed that the prejudice in favor of a home machine led our manufacturers to shut their eyes to the manifest superiority of later inventions, which, being adopted elsewhere, gave other cities the advantage over ours in the keen competition which set in after a while, especially in the New England States, so that in the end this very ingenious invention was a detriment rather than a benefit to the town. But if better machines were made, it is certainly unjust to criticise Mr. Danforth for the failure of others to avail themselves of the benefits of such newer and better machines.

The enactment of the "sliding scale" tariff had an extremely depressing effect on Paterson's industries, and the cotton-mills were almost all shut down for months. They did not recover from this blow, although they subsequently picked up somewhat and did a fair business. The heavy investment of capital in the cotton manufacture in New England, where single mills were erected having more spindles than all the Paterson factories together, the introduction of improved, lighter machinery, and the concentration of the spinning, weaving, and printing of cotton goods into single immense establishments, which became the rule in Fall River, Lowell, and the Rhode Island cities, more than offset Paterson's other advantages as a manufacturing town, and tended to cripple the industry here, and there was a lack of co-operative effort by the mill-owners to protect their own interests. Soon after the war broke out, and the enactment of the Morrill tariff, the cotton manufacture took another start in this city, and those who were in the business made immense profits. When the war closed there was an enormous demand for cotton goods, and new mills were erected on every hand and large sums invested in the business once more. Edwin T. Prall, then treasurer of the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company, with some Southern friends, organized the Arkwright Manufacturing Company, under a special charter, and built the massive mill known by that name in Beech Street, near Market, in 1866-67. The new mill was stocked with machinery and ran with great success for two or three years, consuming in 1868 about 355,000 pounds of cotton, which was spun into 300,000 pounds of warps and twist. About the same time Messrs. Samuel Smith, Jacob S. Rogers, and Robert S. Hughes built the Empire Mill, another fine brick structure, at the corner of Jackson and Slater Streets, and fitted it up with every appliance for the

business. It used 325,000 pounds of cotton in one year, spinning 275,000 pounds of warps and twist. These were the most important new cotton-mills built at this time, and indeed were the only ones of any consequence. But other manufacturers hired room wherever it could possibly be done and fitted up machinery, and within two or three years probably a million dollars was invested in brick and mortar and machinery to engage in the industry. Before the investors had begun to get anything on the principal they had laid out in buildings the bubble burst, and all concerned lost heavily. Those who had the mills and machinery all ready to take advantage of the sudden demand made immense profits, as already stated. One manufacturer cleared over fifty thousand dollars in one year, with less than two hundred and fifty hands employed.

In addition to the Arkwright and Empire Mills, there were the following large establishments in operation in 1868: Henry M. Low & Co. (John Mortimer), Industry Mill, on Boudinot Street, the site being now covered by some of the mills of R. & H. Adams. Messrs. Low & Co. used about 300,000 pounds of cotton yearly. R. & H. Adams & Co., occupying the Harmony Mill, then a small concern, consumed 260,000 pounds of cotton, had 100 looms, and employed 125 hands. Colt's cotton mill, on Boudinot Street, used 300,000 pounds of cotton yearly, and employed 60 hands. Colt's duck-mill, also on Boudinot Street, consumed nearly 1,000,000 pounds of cotton, and made 700,000 pounds of cotton duck, warps, and twist, having nearly 7000 spindles and 50 looms. The Passaic Falls Manufacturing Company, George Christie, president, had nearly 3000 spindles, and made 275,000 pounds of warps, twist, and fly. Messrs. Osborne, Buckley & Co. (Edward Osborne, Benjamin Buckley, and Jacob T. Blauvelt) had 2000 spindles in the upper part of the "Gun" Mill, and spun 200,000 pounds of twist. In the same mill were May, Rae & Co. (Charles H. May, Alexander Rae, Andrew Vreeland, and John Murphy), running 2180 spindles, and producing 200,000 pounds of twist, ply yarn, and batts. Mark Heathcote was operating the first cotton-mill in the present Second Ward, at the northwest corner of Temple and Matlock Streets, his annual production being about 230,000 pounds of warps and twist. E. B. Atterbury was conducting the cotton-mill at the northwest corner of Straight and Ellison Streets, which he built about 1857, and which was the first cotton-mill in the city away from the raceway, and the first in Paterson to be operated by steam. This—called the "Boudinot" Mill—contained 2600 spindles, employed 64 hands, and produced 250,000 pounds of warps and twists. The Danforth Locomotive and Machine-Works had a large cotton-mill, employing 65 hands and 2640 spindles, producing 260,000 pounds of twist and warps. A. Prall & Co. employed 125 hands, had 6000 spindles in operation, and spun 460,000 pounds



Power Mill



Power and Textile Mill

of twist, warp, and ply yarn. At the Hope Mill, John Oakman had 3000 spindles running, turning out 300,000 pounds of twist, warp, and ply. Joseph Whitfield produced about 65,000 pounds of cotton yarn annually. Besides these there were a number of manufacturers of cotton tape, to supply the demand for hoop-skirts.¹

At the present time there are but three cotton-manufacturing concerns in Paterson, and they merit on that account a more extended notice. One of these is the

ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, successor (in 1878) to the firm of May, Rae & Co. This firm began running in the "Gun" Mill in June, 1859, the members being Andrew Vreeland, Andrew G. Snyder, Alexander Rea, and Andrew Derrom. In 1863, Mr. Snyder withdrew, and Charles H. May came in. Messrs. Vreeland, Rae, and May comprise the "Enterprise Manufacturing Company," Mr. Vreeland being the president, and Mr. May the secretary and treasurer. The capital is \$30,000. They occupy the upper two floors of the mill where they began. They employ about 60 hands, run 2500 spindles, and produce double and twist yarns, though mostly double, from No. 8 to No. 22, to the yearly value of \$100,000. Their yarns are sold chiefly in New England and New York State, most of it being used at present for the warp of horse-blankets and army-blankets, the filling being wool, jute, horse-hair, or anything that will make a thread. Mr. Vreeland attributes the decline of the cotton industry in Paterson to the rise of a like class of manufactures at the South, where the raw material can be had for a cent to a cent and a half a pound cheaper, and where wages are much lower than here. The competition of the silk-mills in the labor market also works disadvantageously to the cotton-mills.

R. & H. ADAMS' MOSQUITO-NETTING, ETC., MILL. —Brief mention has been made of Warren Haight, who operated the Harmony Mill. About 1835-36, Duncan McEwing, a Scotchman, who had been making mosquito-netting in New York, bought this mill and started the same business in Paterson, together with the weaving of buckrams and linings, all out of cotton. April 1, 1857, he sold out to William Adams, who had been carrying on the same business in New York. At this time the Harmony Mill was a modest brick building, forty-two by ninety feet, three stories in height, with a four-story extension in front, forty-two by twenty-five feet. The ceilings were only eight feet high. This building was well back towards the river. Mr. Adams took his two sons, Robert and Henry, into partnership with him when he bought the property. In 1859 they brought their dyeing and finishing departments from New York to Paterson. About 1863 they built a three-story extension on the

rear, ninety-five feet deep. In 1865 or 1866, Robert and Henry bought their father out.

On March 10, 1869, the entire mill was burned to the ground, making a loss to the firm of exactly one hundred thousand dollars. Whereas they had begun operations with 60 hands, at this time they employed 250, and turned out \$75,000 worth of goods yearly. Nothing daunted by this heavy loss, they set about rebuilding before the bricks were fairly cold, and in a few months had another mill in full operation, forty-five by one hundred and ninety-five feet, three stories high. They rapidly extended their business, and in 1870 bought the old Essex Mill on Mill Street, just above Boudinot, which they partially rebuilt and extended by the addition of two wings, either one of which was much larger than the old building,—one being forty-four by ninety feet, and the other forty-four by eighty-five feet, both four stories high. This mill was fitted up with a superior class of machinery to spin the finer grades of yarns, and to correspond more with the European and New England systems of running mills. Before this time the firm had not spun yarn finer than No. 28; in the new mill they spun yarn as fine as No. 60. In 1874 they built a store-house, twenty-five by ninety-five feet, four stories high, on Mill Street opposite the Essex Mill. In 1875 the finishing-house at the Harmony Mill was burned down, and was immediately replaced by a brick building, thirty by eighty feet, five stories high, with an extension in the rear, on the east side, twenty by one hundred and two feet, five stories high, for drying and finishing. Still their business was increasing with marvelous and ever-accelerating rapidity, and in order to accommodate it they bought in 1877 the old Industry Mill property, adjoining the Harmony Mill on the east, and immediately removed the antiquated frame mill and replaced it by a substantial brick structure which eclipsed in size any building in Paterson. This was forty-seven by two hundred and two feet, four stories high, for the spinning, winding, and weaving departments; in the rear, the surface of the earth sloping abruptly, it was six stories high, a machine-shop being fitted up in the lower floor. Annexed to this was another building, thirty-one by one hundred and two feet, two stories high, the lower floor being for a dye-house, and the upper floor for drying and finishing; on the end of this building was another, like an L, forty-six by sixty-five feet, one story high, for a bleaching-house. Thus this mighty structure was virtually one building, thirty-one to forty-six feet wide and three hundred and seventy feet deep, most of it from four to six stories in height. In 1878 the hands went on a strike, which continued for seven months, causing immense loss to all concerned.

March 4, 1879, Robert Adams sold out his interest to his brother Henry, and the following June bought a fine water-power and mill-seat at Birmingham, Conn., where he built a mill, which began running

¹ Manuscript of statistics compiled by the author, and dated Jan. 14, 1869.

Jan. 1, 1880, making the same kind of goods as he had been making in Paterson. His business has been very successful, and has been extended constantly, until at the present time he employs between 300 and 400 hands, has 12,000 spindles and 300 looms. As soon as Henry Adams became the sole possessor of the great mill property of the old firm of R. & H. Adams, he began extending the mills more largely than ever, until they are by far the most extensive in the world devoted to the same kind of business. In fact, it is said that they produce more goods of the kind than all the other mills in the world combined. Wherever a hot climate is known and the pestiferous mosquito presents his little bill, there the famous mosquito-netting of R. & H. Adams is known, and every year orders come in from all parts of the world,—from Japan, Australia, the sultry shores of Africa, the torrid countries of Central and South America, the Sandwich Islands, and other equally remote places on the surface of the globe, whither the fame of Paterson's industries have penetrated, come the orders for the impenetrable—to mosquitoes—netting of this celebrated manufacture. Upwards of a quarter of a million pieces of this netting are made yearly, of all the colors of the rainbow, and many besides; each piece is eight yards long and seventy inches wide, and averages a pound of cotton.

The buckrams they make are used as the foundations for ladies' hats, being made stiff with starch; it is sold by the roll, each roll being eight yards long and mostly seventy-two inches wide, though also made thirty-six and twenty-four inches wide; the production is upwards of 20,000 pieces yearly,—enough to clothe a much larger force of soldiers in buckram than Falstaff swore he saw. This buckram is now made on a very ingenious machine, the invention of Mr. John Bolton, for many years prior to Jan. 15, 1882, the superintendent of the dyeing and finishing departments of the works, which produces a finer article and at far less cost than was possible under the old process. Another class of goods made here is light linings for women's hats and dresses, the production being fully 250,000 pieces, each twelve yards long and a yard wide. Also silicias, for linings for dresses and tailors' goods; crown linings, for millinery goods; wiggins, for stiffening collars, vests, coats, etc.; cambrics, for light linings; jaconets, for facings in dresses; tarletans, for inside linings in women's hats, for fly-nets, to protect picture- and mirror-frames, etc.; satin-de-chine, a cheaper substitute for farmer's satin for coat linings. Suppose we follow the 75,000 bales of cotton which yearly find their way in the raw state into these immense mills? The cotton first goes into the two picker-rooms, twenty-three by forty-five feet, where six lappers and an opener partially separate the fibre and free it from the grosser impurities; next it passes into the three carding-rooms, one forty-five by two hundred feet, another eighty by one hundred and eighty feet, and a third forty-four

by one hundred and fifty feet, where 103 cards straighten out the fibre, and pass it directly through eight drawing-frames, which draw out the fibre smoothly, and pass it from seventy-five deliveries into the slubber, which draws it still finer and gives it a single twist, thence passes it into an intermediate frame, and then into a roving-frame. It is now ready for spinning, and this is the most important part of the whole process, and takes up a great deal of space, notwithstanding the most improved frames, occupying the least possible room, are used. In the Essex Mill five floors, each eighty by one hundred and eighty feet, and four each forty-five by sixty feet, are devoted to this purpose; in the Harmony Mill, one forty-four by one hundred and eighty feet, and one forty-four by ninety feet; and in the Industry Mill, one forty-five by one hundred feet, and one forty-five by two hundred feet. The principal sizes spun are Nos. 24, 29, 31, 36, 40, and 60; Nos. 80 and 110 are frequently spun, and they have produced yarn as fine as No. 129 when they have had some unusually fine cotton, and had it combed in the carding-room. The yarn next passes through the winding and warping and slashing processes, one floor forty-five by one hundred feet in the Industry Mill, and one forty-two by seventy-five feet in the Essex Mill being assigned to these departments. The treatment known as "slashing" is not as destructive as might be inferred from the name, referring only to the sizing of the yarn, to give it better consistency in subsequent operations.

The most interesting process to the general observer is the weaving. The looms are of the most approved patterns, and whereas one person formerly attended but two looms, now they attend four and even six without difficulty. If a single thread breaks the loom stops until the operative ties the thread and starts the machine again. Sometimes the looms will not require any attention for hours, so perfectly do they work. In the Essex Mill, one room eighty by one hundred and eighty feet, and four each forty-five by sixty feet, and in the Industry Mill one forty-five by two hundred feet, and in the Harmony Mill two each forty-four by one hundred and eighty feet, are filled with these ingenious weaving-machines, which seem to have the intelligence of living, thinking creatures. The woven fabric is now in what is called the "gray," rough, and of a dirty-white hue. It is now taken into the folding- or measuring-room, where it is passed through machines which spread it out, cut it into lengths of ninety-six yards, and fold it for more convenient handling; this is done in a room forty-five by fifty feet in the Harmony Mill. The washing and bleaching, the latter by the use of chemicals, come next, occupying two rooms, one thirty by sixty feet, and another fifty by seventy feet. The washing is done on a plan devised by Mr. Bolton in 1844, and which has since come into general use all over the world. The fabric is now ready for the dyeing, which



Henry Adams

7. *Proprietary* – Information that is not available to the public and is not generally known by others in the industry.



James M. Smith

is done in two rooms, fifty by seventy feet. The visitor sees everywhere endless strings of netting and the like rushing swiftly out of holes in all sorts of odd corners, and wonders whence they come and whither they go. This is another of Mr. Bolton's expedients to save time and labor in handling the goods. The pieces are sewn together, and passed through troughs so lined as to prevent injury by friction, and these troughs extend from one room to another at opposite ends of a building sometimes, and afford the easiest possible means of transit for the goods from one department to another, by simply attaching one end to a pulley. This also saves the goods from needless wear and tear. The same process was in 1881 introduced by Mr. Bolton in the dyeing of the lighter shades of goods, which are passed like an endless chain all day long through the vats prepared with the dye stuffs, and when done are deposited in the same manner in a dry vat. The dyeing of the darker shades requires a far greater variety of manipulation, which is still done by hand, much to the inconvenience and sometimes injury of the men, whose hands are exposed all day to the chemicals and scalding water. The goods when dyed go into the drying- and sizing-room, forty by seventy-five feet, where there are seven sets of cans,—whence it is commonly called the "canning-room,"—the fabric passing over steam-heated cylinders of copper, there being fifteen cylinders in a set, one hundred and eight inches wide; this is a very peculiar machine, which stretches the goods to the full width by a gradual pressure, and then dries the fabric. It is next sized by passing it through a bath of starch, which gives it stiffness, and next it goes into the calendering-room, where it passes between rollers, one of paper and one of iron, where it is subjected to a light pressure as it is rolled. The calendering of jacanets in this manner is said to be the very finest finishing that is done, far finer than the finishing of paper. The next process is the folding and packing of the goods for the market, after which they are sent in bales to the New York houses of the concern, at No. 16 Greene Street, and Nos. 73 and 75 Greene Street, New York City, whence they are shipped to all parts of the world, as already stated. At the mills, on Boudinot Street, there is one building twenty-five by one hundred feet, four stories high, used for a store-house, besides another large room wherein the chemicals for dyeing are stowed away.

On Nov. 1, 1881, there were 17,032 spindles running in the Essex Mill, 9024 in the Harmony Mill, and 8416 in the Industry Mill; new spinning-frames were being set up having 6656 spindles; so that at the present writing the total number of spindles in these mills used in the cotton business is 41,126. This is a larger number than were to be found in the seventeen cotton-mills in Paterson in 1832. In the Essex Mill there are 315 looms, in the old Harmony Mill 114, in the new Harmony Mill 200, and in the Industry Mill 200 looms, or upwards of 800 in all. When running

full, between 800 and 900 hands are employed in the cotton-mills, whose wages foot up \$200,000 yearly. To drive all this machinery, and the silk machinery in the same mills, of which an account is given hereinafter, the Essex Mill has water-power rated at 200 horse, and a steam-engine of 225 horse-power; the Harmony and Industry Mills have water-power rated at 400 horse, a magnificent double Corliss steam-engine rated at 300 horse, but which can be run up to 500-horse power, and another engine of 40-horse power. There are eight steam-engines altogether in all the mills, several being devoted to special uses. The Corliss engine drives a 54-inch pulley-wheel, on which are two 26-inch belts, each driving a separate mill. This immense establishment is controlled by Henry Adams, the sole owner, who devotes his attention chiefly to the financial management in New York, his son, William Adams, taking general charge of the mills at Paterson. Thomas Abbott is superintendent of the cotton-mills.

HENRY ADAMS, one of the largest manufacturers of Paterson, was born at No. 55 Factory Street (now Waverley Place), New York City, on Jan. 2, 1836. His father, William Adams, came to this country in 1826, and being a cotton-weaver by trade, began business in a small way in New York City. His mother, formerly Miss Eliza Dawson, a native of Castlereagh, in the north of Ireland, had much to do with the earlier and later success of her husband. Her father being a small linen manufacturer in Ireland, she early acquired a knowledge and taste for the trade of weaving, and upon arriving in this country urged her husband to embark in the business, which he undertook, and ever afterwards proved the support and mainstay of the enterprise. She herself carried around and disposed of the goods which he at first manufactured, and throughout all the subsequent enterprises of the concern exercised a strong influence. She was a devoted wife and mother, possessed of many excellent traits of character, and closed her active exertions for the good of her family and friends only with her death in 1859.

The business established by William Adams grew from a small beginning into an enterprise of vast proportions. In 1832 he started a few hand-loom in New York City, and continued enlarging his business until 1857, when he transferred his manufacturing establishment to Paterson, N. J., where he purchased the Harmony Mills, on the lower raceway, of the McEwing estate, and established cotton manufacture on a large scale. From 1862 to 1864 the business was carried on under the firm-name of William Adams & Co., and from 1864 until March 4, 1879, it was known as R. & H. Adams. Since that time Henry Adams has been the sole owner and occupant of the old site, and is carrying on the business alone. The Harmony Mills were burned in 1869, and immediately rebuilt.

Henry Adams enjoyed only limited educational opportunities at the public schools of New York

City. At the age of twelve years, on his strong personal advice, and in the face of great distrust as to the success of the project entertained by his father, a small store was opened by his parents at No. 38 Cedar Street, and Henry was placed in charge of it. The object of the store was to dispose of the cotton goods manufactured by his father at No. 28 Perry Street. Henry succeeded, by close application to business and by judicious management of his affairs, in doubling the business in one year. From No. 38 Cedar Street the business was removed to other points on the same street, for the purpose of securing more commodious sale-rooms, and finally to Nos. 14 and 16 Greene Street. The latter building is now owned and occupied by Henry Adams, who also occupies the substantial and handsome stores at Nos. 83 and 85 Greene Street. Mr. Adams has always been in charge of the stores of the concern in New York City, where his personal popularity in the trade, careful business management, and financial ability have proven the main cause of its success. He now runs three mills at Paterson,—the Essex, the Industry, and the Harmony,—which contain eight hundred and twenty-five looms, forty-two thousand spindles, and are among the finest in the State of New Jersey. The management is recognized as one of the most intelligent in Paterson, and the enterprise as one of the most successful in the city. All the leading varieties of cotton goods, such as cambrics, jaconets, silicias, etc., of superior finish, are manufactured by Mr. Adams, besides silks, ribbons, and other popular varieties of silk manufacture.

Although Mr. Adams has always resided in New York City, he is deeply interested in the prosperity and growth of Paterson, and, notwithstanding that a removal of the factories from the city to the New England States has been urged by his former partner, he has remained steadfast in the belief (which his success amply justifies) that cotton goods can be as cheaply and successfully manufactured in Paterson as in the East.

Mr. Adams was married in 1860 to Eliza, daughter of George and Charlotte Squire, of Morris County, N. J., and has had a family of eight children, of whom six are now living, namely, William, Charlotte, Lizzie, now at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Clinton, Minnie, and Mabel. The oldest son, William, has charge of his father's mills at Paterson, and has proven a faithful and intelligent superintendent, and a highly-esteemed and popular member of society. He is married to an estimable lady, and has one child.

ANDREW MCLEAN.—The father of Mr. McLean began the weaving of mosquito netting and similar goods in New York City so far back as 1826, where he continued the business until his death in 1852. Soon after his son Andrew removed the business to Paterson, taking a part of the Beaver Mill, where he employed about thirty hands and had thirty-two looms.

He carded, spun, and wove all his cotton. In the previous year, 1851, Mr. Andrew McLean introduced the use of power-looms in weaving gauze mosquito netting, adapting four looms to that purpose. So far as he is aware he was the first to adopt the use of power-looms in weaving this kind of fabric. Some years later George McLean, a brother of Andrew, was taken into the firm, which leased larger quarters in the old Franklin Mill, where a large business was carried on until December, 1871, when the mill was burned down. Among the machinery of A. & G. McLean destroyed at this time was a pair of hand-mules, then in use, and doubtless the last run in Paterson. It is not at all likely that any more will ever be run in Paterson. The firm now removed to a frame building of Samuel Pope, on the north bank of the river, between Main and Bridge Streets, where the business has since been carried on. George McLean was killed subsequently by the fall of an unfinished building at Passaic. The factory was continued from that time until the present by Andrew McLean alone. Mr. McLean now (February, 1882) occupies a two-story frame building, sixty by forty feet, and a number of outbuildings, in the weaving of mosquito netting, buckrams, etc. He does no spinning, but buys his yarn and weaves it in this shop, employing 40 hands, whom he pays about \$700 fortnightly. The woven fabrics are taken to New York, where Mr. McLean has facilities for finishing, etc., which branch of the business is carried on by him in the metropolis. He has kept the very excellent reputation which he long ago earned for the fine quality of his production.

MINOR COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Some special lines of cotton manufactures which have been or are still carried on in Paterson merit notice:

Counterpanes.—As long ago as 1810 the weaving of cotton counterpanes was carried on in Paterson by James Young. He has had many successors in the business since that time, most of them continuing for but a short while. In 1870, Philip Schott, an enterprising German, built a cheap frame house on Genesee Avenue and Paxton Street, at Lake View, and with a loom or two began weaving counterpanes. His business has continually improved until at present he has quite a large building and runs a dozen looms.

Diapers, etc.—In 1850, William Inglis, from Fife, Scotland, rented the lower floor of the Mallory Mill, which stood on the site of the present office and printing-room of the Waverly Mill, and began weaving diapers and toweling, both cotton and linen, in which business he had been engaged for many years before in Scotland. He ran thirty or forty looms, and was the first to carry on the business on an extensive scale in Paterson, and doubtless was the pioneer in the weaving of these linen goods in this city. He imported the linen yarn, but used the Paterson cotton yarn for his weaving. David G. Scott had run a few of the same looms on cotton goods of this character



Samuel Holt

SAMUEL HOLT, of Paterson, N. J., was born at Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, England, in February, 1809. His early education from books was obtained in the Sabbath-school of his native place, with which he was connected from eight to twenty years of age, and which he entered as a pupil and subsequently became its superintendent.

At the age of seven years young Holt began work in the Print Works of Otho Hume & Sons, at Woodhouse's Village, but after two years turned his attention to fancy silk-weaving and cotton-weaving, under the instruction of his father, at the same place, where he remained until he was twenty-five years of age.

In 1834, Mr. Holt engaged with J. A. T. and E. Christy & Co., of London, in weaving silk hat-plush in their mills at Stockport, of which, after four years as an employé, he became superintendent and manager. He filled this responsible position for some thirty years with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the company. This gave him an opportunity for the development and completion of designs original with himself, and during his incumbency as superintendent and manager he invented and obtained two patents in his own name, one for silk hat-plush weaving, the other for weaving Turkish towels, which latter business is still carried on by Christy & Co., at Fairfield, near Manchester, England.

In 1864, Charles A. Buckley, of New York, and others induced Mr. Holt to emigrate to Paterson and superintend the manufacture of velvet and silk hat-plushes, and built a mill for him for that purpose in Essex Street, which now forms a part of the Strange Mills. After two years the company disposed of Mr. Holt's patents, receiving therefor some \$250,000. This action involved the company in suits in chancery, which

continued for four years and broke up the concern, to the great loss of Mr. Holt.

In 1868, Mr. Holt began the manufacture of Turkish towel-ing in Paterson on his own account, thereby making use of his patent for the same taken out in England in 1851. This business he has successfully carried on since on Railroad Avenue, and he has two sons, Samuel and William, associated with him. His goods were exhibited in London in 1851, where he obtained a prize medal; and his was the first patent in the world to manufacture such goods by steam-power. The first Turkish towel-ing manufactured by him was presented to Queen Victoria, at Buckingham Palace, for which he received due acknowledgment. He also took the prize medal in 1862, at the London Exhibition, for silk velvets and plushes.

Mr. Holt married first, in 1833, Eliza Hebert, of Taunton, England, who died in 1841, leaving two sons,—John and James, both of whom died in England. His second wife was Ann Aspinwall, whom he married in 1843, and who died in Paterson, Dec. 3, 1881, leaving three children,—Samuel, William, and Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Shaw, of Paterson.

The religious persuasion of the Holt family is Swedenborgian.

Mr. Holt's father, John, resided at Woodhouse's Village, and was a silk and cotton-weaver by occupation. He spent the latter part of his life as general manager and book-keeper of a cotton-mill, and died in 1866, aged seventy-eight years. His mother, Anna Kirk, died in 1813, aged twenty-seven years, leaving three children,—Samuel, James, and Elizabeth. By other marriages, John Holt had several children, some of whom came to America. James was a silk hat-plush finisher, and died in Paterson.

a year or two before. Mr. Inglis continued the business for about two years, but it was not remunerative. He then formed a partnership with James Jackson, under the firm-name of William Inglis & Co., and the firm occupied the whole of the Mallory Mill, employing one hundred hands, spinning yarn and weaving cotton flannels, which found a ready market, especially after David G. Scott began to print them. The Mallory Mill was burned down about 1856, and the business was not resumed. Both of these industries carried on by Mr. Inglis were extremely interesting and important, and it seems a pity that they have not been revived in the last twenty years.

Turkish Towels.—In 1851, Samuel Holt, then foreman for Christy & Co., hat-plush manufacturers in England, invented a machine for weaving goods with the peculiar loop which characterizes Turkish towel-ing, and which prior to that time had been done entirely by hand by the Turkish women, each loop being formed separately with a bamboo needle. Christy & Co. made a handsome fortune out of the patent, and settled on Mr. Holt a life annuity. In 1864, Mr. Holt came to America, and in 1870 started the manufacture of "terry" goods, as this sort of fabric is called in the trade, at Paterson, beginning first in Essex Street, then (1871) in the Franklin Mill, and when that was burned down building a mill (1872) for himself in the rear of his residence, at No. 108 Straight Street. The mill is of frame, thirty-two by fifty-two feet, three stories high. From 1870 to 1879 his half-brother, Robert Holt, was in partnership with him. The firm is now Samuel Holt & Sons,—Samuel Holt, Jr., and William Holt being the younger members. For several years Mr. Holt had a monopoly of the manufacture in America. Later he has devoted himself more especially to the finer grades of goods, and in these lines the firm is easily at the head of the trade in America. They weave linen, cotton, and worsted goods, making towels, tidies, knotted goods, wash-rags, etc., in all colors and in all patterns. Some of their designs in raised patterns are extremely attractive. They have thirteen looms, and employ thirty hands.

Robert Holt carried on the business for himself for a short time in River Street, after 1879, but soon gave it up. Two or three others have also tried it for a short time, but without success, and Holt & Sons have all of this peculiar industry to themselves in Paterson.

Calico Printing, Bleaching, Dyeing, and Finishing.—In connection with the first attempts of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures to develop the cotton industry, much attention was paid to the bleaching, dyeing, and printing of the woven cotton fabrics. At first the bleaching was done in the most primitive way, the muslins being spread in meadows in the sun. In the course of a year or two a French chemist was employed to bleach the goods by chemical process, then something new in America. Print-

ing and calendering was carried on to a limited extent, as the fabrics were for the most part imported in the "gray" from England, to be bleached and printed here. The society failed before much progress was attained in these branches, though it is said that calico shawls were printed in some quantities.

JOHN FLOOD.—Some years later, about 1809, or possibly earlier, John Flood came to Paterson from Springfield, now in Union County, N. J., and re-established the dyeing and printing of cotton goods. He located along the river-bank, between Paterson and Straight Streets, and there carried on his works in a very modest way until the buildings were washed away by a freshet in 1810, when he removed to West Street, near Ryerson Street, conducting the business at that place until about 1825, when the introduction of improved machinery virtually ruined him. Up to this time calico printing had been done by hand, with wooden blocks about a foot square. In an article written by his son, John K. Flood, some years ago, it was stated that "his goods were gingham, checks, tickings, and an article called Paterson crape, commonly called fustian, which all the farmers of that time wore for summer pantaloons."

WILLIAM FERGUSON.—Between 1820 and 1825 William Ferguson established a bleachery in a spacious and beautiful meadow which then lay along a large brook on the west side of Paterson Street, and north of Market Street. Here he washed and bleached muslins, and then spread them out on the green grass to dry and bleach still further in the bright sunshine. "Ferguson's Meadow" extended for some distance on both sides of the brook, as Paterson Street was not laid out for many years after. His very name is almost forgotten.

JAMES SHEPHERD.—About 1827 James Shepherd bought the mill property on the middle raceway back of the present blacksmith-shop of the Danforth Locomotive and Machine-Works, and engaged quite extensively in the business of bleaching. He had previously had a bleachery where George Jackson's mills now are, on the road between Paterson and Little Falls. Shepherd was one of the most noted characters in the town for many years. He sold out in a few years to

WHEELER, BRUCE & BICKELL, who conducted the concern until they failed during the panic of 1837, after which Wheeler managed to carry on the business for two or three years.

PATRICK MAGENNIS then took the mill, and for three years carried on dyeing, bleaching, and finishing. About 1842 he formed a copartnership with James Jackson, and they took the Mallory Mill, a brick building on the western part of the site of the present Waverley Mill, on Van Houten Street, at the foot of Mill Street, where they dyed and finished cambrics and silicias. They subsequently (in 1844) transferred their dyeing and bleaching to the Franklin Mill, on Mill Street, opposite the end of Ellison Street. In

1850 or 1851 they quit the business, and in 1852 the property fell into the hands of David G. Scott.

JOHN NIGHTINGALE set up a bleachery in Paterson in 1830, on the river-bank back of what is commonly called the "Nightingale Mill." He had been bleaching for some years before this on the Wesel road, between Lake View and Clifton, but just before coming to Paterson at this time he had been running a cotton-mill at New Milford, Bergen County. His bleachery was a frame building, two stories high, about forty by thirty feet. He had the machinery usual at his day, washing the goods with dash-wheels, and although he used some chemicals in bleaching, he at first relied mainly if not entirely on the good offices of the sun to dry the cloth. He subsequently imported from England a drying-machine, after which he was independent of the weather. He did quite an extensive business, bleaching for the leading manufacturers not only of Paterson but for many in New York as well, and would send his wagon to New York to get the cloth, and return it in the same way bleached. Primitive as this way was, it proved to be very profitable to him. In 1832 he employed twelve hands at the business. He returned in a few years to his old Wesel bleachery, where he remained for a short time, and again settled, this time permanently, in Paterson, where he engaged on a large scale in the spinning and weaving of cotton and gave up bleaching. He died in 1859, aged seventy-six years.

THOMAS WALKER.—When Nightingale went from Wesel to New Milford he leased his bleachery at the former place to one Thomas Walker, an Irishman, who remained there for five years, and then, in the fall of 1835, removed to Paterson, where he started the block-printing of calico in a small way in a building then standing at the northwest corner of Spruce Street and Stony road. He carried on the business in the old-fashioned way, such as John Flood had done thirty years before. However, he had some machinery, such as a surface-printing machine and some other apparatus, but he doubtless printed only black-and-white goods. He used chemicals to some extent in bleaching, and washed his goods with the old style dash-wheels revolving rapidly in tubs.

PLUMMER & PRINCE.—Walker appears to have failed in 1841. Two years later the establishment was run by Plummer & Prince, who introduced printing-machines operated by power, and mordant printing, chiefly blacks and whites, but occasionally in colors. They continued the business until about 1850, when they failed, and the establishment was taken by Henry C. Stimson, by whom it was run for a year or eighteen months in the interest of the People's Bank, which was the principal creditor of Plummer & Prince. About 1852 the premises were bought for the extension of the Rogers Locomotive-Works.

In 1849, David G. Scott, who had been weaving and printing at Dumfermline, Scotland, for several years, came to Paterson and leased the old Shepherd

bleachery, with the bleaching apparatus contained therein. He began bleaching and dyeing there, and soon built up a considerable trade. In 1852 the property was sold for the extension of the Danforth Locomotive-Works adjoining, and Mr. Scott removed to the Franklin Mill, which he leased, and took the business and the dyeing and printing machinery formerly of Jackson & Magennis. He rapidly extended the works, and in fact was the first in Paterson to engage extensively in the business of dyeing, printing, and bleaching by machinery. He spared no pains to acquire the latest improvements in machinery adapted to his business, and by his skill, energy, and tact built up a widely-extended trade. The Franklin Mill was too small for his establishment, and in 1853 he bought the site of the present Waverley Mill, on Van Houten Street at the foot of Mill, and erected a handsome brick mill, four stories high, one hundred by forty-five feet, with other buildings in the rear. In 1857 he acquired the Mallory Mill also. Both were destroyed by fire, and then rebuilt on a larger scale than before. The Waverley Mill has been partially burned once or twice since then. The main building fronting on the raceway is now but three stories high, one hundred by forty-five feet, and is used as a finishing-room; back of it is the drying-room, two stories high, sixty by one hundred feet, and the dye-house, one story high, forty by one hundred feet, both of brick; still farther in the rear and near the river-bank is the bleachery, ninety feet square, one story high. Adjoining the Waverley Mill proper on the raceway, facing Van Houten Street, is a small one-story brick office, and next west of that is the printing- and engraving-room, of brick, two stories high, fifty-five and one hundred and forty-five feet. In 1854, Mr. Scott secured a special charter for the "Franklin Manufacturing Company," to which he transferred his mill property in 1861, the Franklin Mill alone being then valued by him at upwards of \$60,000. He died Nov. 3, 1863, since when the business and property have been carried on by his estate. The entire establishment has long been confined to the Waverley Mill alone. Eighty hands are employed. Muslin is sent hither from New York and the East in the "gray," and is bleached, printed in madder colors, dyed, and finished.

The success of Mr. Scott in his business was due in no small degree to John Murphy, who was his foreman for ten or twelve years after he began the business, having charge of the dyeing and finishing, as he had in previous years for Magennis & Jackson. In 1856, Mr. Murphy engaged in the bleaching business for himself at West Twenty-seventh Street, in what had been known as the "Eagle" Mill, but which he christened the "Victory" Mill, as significant of the success he was determined to attain in his enterprise.

Thomas Pinkerton and William Brown came to Paterson from Scotland about 1867. In June, 1874,



they started the printing of handkerchiefs, to which they had been accustomed in the old country, beginning in Straight Street, then removing to larger quarters in Mechanic Street, and in May, 1878, to a frame building erected for the purpose, in the rear of No. 147 Willis Street. In 1877 Pinkerton withdrew from the firm, and the business has been conducted since by Mr. Brown. He prints calico, linen, and silk handkerchiefs, in some very pretty designs, of great variety. The colors are in pigments which will not wash, but the blacks and mourning goods are fast, and so are all the silk prints. Fifteen hands are employed, who print 1000 dozen cotton handkerchiefs and 100 dozen silk handkerchiefs daily, the annual production being from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Curiously enough, this flourishing little establishment has revived the process of hand-printing by blocks, in vogue in Paterson three-quarters of a century ago, and which it seems all the improvements in calico-printing have not been able entirely to supplant, at least for this kind of work.

CHAPTER LVIII.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

THE IRON INDUSTRY.—First Machine-Shop in Paterson.—When the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures began the erection of its cotton-mill, it sought for competent mechanics to set up the machinery. John Clark, a practical millwright and machinist, who had come from Scotland in 1793 or 1794 for the purpose, was employed to superintend this work, and in 1795 he leased the lower floor of the society's mill for a machine-shop and turning-shop. This was the first machine-shop in New Jersey, and was one of the earliest in the United States. He carried on the business in the old mill until it was burned down in 1807, when he removed temporarily to the Yellow Mill, and also occupied a part of the old grist-mill at the foot of Mulberry Street. About this time he erected a small frame shop on Broadway, nearly on the site of the present Machinists' Association, which he afterwards used as a carpenter-shop, as it was called, being used probably for the making of his wooden patterns and the wooden parts of machinery. About 1809 he leased a mill-seat on the river-bank, where Bentley's flour-mill now is, and there he erected what was afterwards known as the "Little Beaver Mill." It was quite a large shop, but when the Beaver Mill proper was built some years later Clark's was small in comparison. It was burned down in 1832. Clark was a man of superior intelligence, and was far in advance of his times. He was greatly trusted and looked up to by those who were competent to appreciate his worth, and was undoubtedly a most valuable man for the society in its efforts to get in successful operation its first machinery. For twenty years he had a monopoly of the machine

business in Paterson, and was instrumental in introducing many important improvements in the various cotton, woolen, and other mills in Paterson and vicinity. He built and set up machinery of all sorts, even for the New England States, and for some enterprising manufacturers, venturesome pioneers in the far West. He sold out his machine-shop about 1816.

Danforth Locomotive- and Machine-Works.—The successors of John Clark in the machine business were Thomas Rogers and John Clark, Jr. The former was an ingenious and exceedingly energetic carpenter, whose skill was of great service at a time when so much of the machinery of the day was of wood, and when wooden water-wheels were everywhere in use. The latter was the son of the founder of the iron business in Paterson, and was himself a superior mechanic. Both were young men, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and full of ambitious hopes for future success. They continued to occupy the Little Beaver Mill for four or five years, pushing their business all the time, until the premises became too small for them. Mr. Rogers made a voyage to Mexico, and opened a market there for the cotton machinery made by them. In 1821 or 1822 they took Abram Godwin, Jr., into the firm, which was thereafter known as Godwin, Rogers & Co. Godwin was popularly known as the "Young General," by way of distinguishing him from his father, "Old General" Godwin. Godwin doubtless furnished the firm with much needed capital wherewith to increase and extend its operations. He was a competent business man, and generally attended to the outside affairs of the concern, looking after its financial interests, getting orders, etc. The firm now removed to Market Street, having leased a huge, ungainly structure of stone, which had been erected nearly ten years before by Roswell L. Colt, or by Robert Collet, perhaps. It was fifty by seventy-three feet in area, four stories high, with hip roof, or a sort of attic, which was in reality another story of wood and glass. The walls were fully four feet thick at the base and three feet thick above; the ceilings were low, and the windows set far into the casements. The structure still stands, and the immense walls remind one more of an ancient castle or a stout fortress than of so peaceful and civilizing a building as a cotton-mill. In 1842 the roof was destroyed by fire and one story. The walls of the latter were carried up in brick and a flat roof put on, instead of the old-fashioned attic story. This building was used by the firm for a cotton-mill and machine-shop for twenty years, and then as a cotton-mill solely until 1870, when the cotton machinery was sold, and now it is used as a machine-shop in making all sorts of machinery. The year after the firm removed to Market Street, or in April, 1823, they bought the foundry of William Jacobs, which had been established near the river-bank, on the Phoenix Mill lot, and removed it to a lot on the south side of Market Street, where the present foundry of the

establishment is located. It is perhaps hardly necessary to remark that the present foundry is somewhat more extensive than the one bought of "Billy" Jacobs. The next year (1824) they built a new machine-shop of brick, thirty by one hundred feet, three stories high, the gable end towards Market Street. The roof was burned off some years later, when another story was added. It is still used as a machine-shop, and presents an antiquated appearance in contrast with the handsome new buildings adjoining. In 1828 they were obliged to extend the foundry, and acquired the property on the northeast corner of Congress and Jersey Streets. At this time they employed about seventy men in their machine-shop and fifteen in the foundry. In the latter they used five tons of metal weekly, besides three hundred and fifty pounds of brass. Now eight or ten tons of iron are poured every day into the insatiable maw of the furnaces of the foundry, and the consumption of brass has increased to five hundred pounds daily, although brass is not used to the same extent as formerly in machinery, iron or steel having taken its place.

The first foundry was a rude frame building. It was extended from time to time as necessity demanded, and a few years ago was rebuilt, of brick, with lofty ceilings, giving ample light and ventilation. It is now seventy-six by ninety feet in area, with brass-foundry in the rear thirty feet square. But even that spacious area is quite insufficient for the proper accommodation of the rapidly extending business of the concern. In 1844 the firm bought the large stone mill, four stories high, adjoining on the west their first purchase on Market Street. This structure had been erected in 1818 or earlier, and run as a cotton-mill by Caleb Munson Godwin for so long a time that his name became indissolubly connected with it, so that to this day it is known to the older inhabitants as the "Munson Godwin Mill." This building was about forty by fifty feet in area. It still stands, a monument of the earliest mill architecture of the town, there being not more than one or two older factories in Paterson. It has been extended to twice its original size. The upper story was destroyed by fire many years ago, and rebuilt in the same style as the other mill, already described. Meantime the firm had been undergoing various changes in its membership. In 1831, Thomas Rogers withdrew, and Charles Danforth entered the firm, the style being Godwin, Clark & Co. Godwin managed the finances, John Clark was the practical man of the firm, and Danforth assisted him in the general supervision of the establishment, more especially the cotton-spinning, that having been his business at Sloatsburgh just before he came to Paterson. The firm also engaged extensively in the manufacture of his newly-patented spinning-frame, of which mention has been already made. In 1840, Godwin and Clark retired from the firm, and the business was thereafter managed by Mr. Danforth alone. Mr. Godwin ran the cotton-mill for a short

time. Mr. Clark did not long survive his withdrawal from active business. In 1843-44 there were hard times in Paterson, and it was a great favor for a first-class machinist to get employment at all, even at fifty or seventy-five cents a day. One of the principal men now connected with the establishment was very proud when, as a special concession, he was allowed the higher sum named. In 1848, Mr. Danforth took into partnership with him John Edwards, who had been in the shop since 1826, having been an apprentice and afterwards foreman under Danforth. The firm was now Charles Danforth & Co., and so continued for the next four years. In 1852, Edwin T. Prall and John Cooke were taken into the firm. Neither had money but both had brains, and Mr. Danforth thought brains were worth money, and gave them an interest in the concern, which they could pay for by diligent service. Both were specially valuable in their several spheres. Mr. Prall had been the book-keeper for Danforth & Co. for ten or twelve years before this time, and had general charge of the financial management. Mr. Cooke had been superintendent for several years for the Rogers Works, which were then largely engaged in locomotive building. It was with a view to starting the latter business that Messrs. Cooke and Prall were taken into the firm, Mr. Prall having suggested the idea to Mr. Danforth. The firm now took the name of Danforth, Cooke & Co. Being in want of more room to accommodate the contemplated extension of their business, they bought the mill-seat next west of their former purchases on Market Street and the middle raceway, the property being known as the Shepherd bleachery. The mill was of stone and brick, two hundred feet front by fifty feet deep, four stories high, and most substantially constructed.

Thomas Rogers had a lease for half of it at this time, and occupied it as a cotton-mill, principally to display the working of the cotton machinery made by the Rogers Works. Mr. Danforth was not sanguine as to the success of the business. He was of a conservative mind, and did not expect the firm would be called on to turn out more than four or five engines a year. He was consequently astonished when the first order came in, and proved to be for five locomotives for the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, then just under way, between Cincinnati and St. Louis. This was in 1852. The road progressed very slowly, and before it was ready for engines other orders had come in, some for other Western railroads, some for the New Jersey Railroad, others for the Camden and Amboy Railroad and its branches, and still others for the Morris and Essex Railroad. These New Jersey railroads continued to get their locomotives from the Danforth Works until they were leased a few years ago to other companies. The first engine turned out by the new firm was on March 8, 1853. A few months later an order was received for four heavy freight-engines from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western

Railroad, then running only from Great Bend, on the New York and Erie Railroad, to the Pennsylvania coal-fields near Scranton. It was agreed that one of these new engines should be so constructed as to burn anthracite coal. This engine—the "Anthracite"—was put on the road in the summer of 1854, and answered its purpose tolerably well. It was modeled largely after those already in use on the Reading Road, the principal feature of which was a large fire-box overhanging the back drivers, and two sets of flues running lengthwise of the boiler, with a combustion chamber between them. Experience proved that whatever advantages there were in this plan were in the large fire-box and not in the double sets of flues and combustion chambers, and the latter feature was discarded in engines of the same character subsequently built by the firm. There were other novelties introduced in this engine which had not been in use before except on one or two coal roads. Thus iron instead of copper flues were put in, a balanced throttle-valve, copper rings outside of the flues, and rocking grates. This last was the invention of Mr. Cooke. Seven years later, or in 1861, patents were taken out by other parties for the use of copper rings, described above, and in 1879 or 1880 some enterprising genius took out a patent for a grate precisely similar to that invented by Mr. Cooke and put in use by him in these anthracite engines in 1854, and kindly brought it to the notice of the Danforth Works as something they ought to adopt in the construction of locomotives! He was astonished when shown that they were just twenty-five years ahead of his "invention." After experimenting for some years with different plans for anthracite-burning engines, Danforth, Cooke & Co. adopted the long fire-box with water-tube grates, a plan that is now in general use in engines of this class. A large number of these engines were then sent to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and others were sold to the New York Central, the New York and Erie, and one to the Providence and Stonington Road. All of these were built mainly to show that anthracite coal could be successfully used as fuel in locomotives. During the first seven or eight years after they began building this class of engines, or between 1854 and 1861-62, while hard coal was gradually making its way into use instead of wood as a fuel for locomotives, Danforth, Cooke & Co. probably made more engines for burning this coal than any other firm in the country.

During the late war of the Rebellion they were largely engaged in building engines for the government, which were sent to the army at Chattanooga. At an earlier day they sent many engines to Mexico, and later, while Maximilian was carrying on his ill-fated empire in that country, he sent to Paterson for some of Danforth, Cooke & Co.'s locomotives. Meanwhile the works of the firm had been greatly extended, as the business grew far beyond their anticipations. A blacksmith-shop, of brick, twenty by one hundred

and three feet, and a saw-mill and machine-shop twenty by seventy-five feet, were put up adjoining the old cotton-mill, as adjuncts to that building. When the manufacture of locomotives was begun, a hammer-shop, forty-eight by eighty-one feet, was built on the middle raceway, and an erecting-shop, blacksmith-shop, and other shops on the lower raceway, on Market Street, while a boiler-shop, tank-shop, etc., were erected on Jersey Street. Most of these first shops were enlarged from time to time as the business expanded. In March, 1880, the blacksmith- and erecting-shops on Market Street were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of eighty thousand dollars, but the bricks were not cold before a large gang of men were busy among the ruins, clearing them away and preparing the foundations for new and better buildings, which were erected without delay. Whereas the old shops had low ceilings and were poorly constructed in various respects, and were fifteen or twenty feet back from the street line, with the swift raceway running between the works and the street, a dangerous feature and wasteful of valuable space, now a substantial arch was thrown across the raceway, and the shops were built over it to the street line, presenting a much finer appearance than before, besides adding materially to the convenience of the shops, which were also much larger and finer in every respect, so that the gain to the city in the improvement of the neighborhood was considerable. The new erecting-shop is one hundred and seventeen by one hundred and nineteen feet in area, two stories high. The new blacksmith-shop is one hundred and forty-five feet on Market Street, and fifty feet deep, with an extension in the rear forty by sixty feet. The ceiling is so high that it is like "all out-doors," and the smoke from the twenty-four fires is not noticeable.

In order to make room for this building, the mill west of the old Shepherd bleachery was bought of E. S. Jaffray, of New York, who had come into the ownership of it after the Rogers Works parted with it, and the blacksmith-shop of the Danforth Works was extended eighty feet farther west along Market Street. All the old machinery having been destroyed by the fire, it was replaced by the very latest and most improved tools of every description, and regardless of cost, so that the new shops were equal to any in the country in their equipment. In 1872 a fine brick building, three stories high, seventy-three by one hundred and fifty-four feet, had been erected on the southwest corner of Market and Jersey Streets, primarily for a store-house and pattern-shop, but it has since come into use as a shop for the making and painting of locomotive tenders and tanks on the first floor, and on the second floor machine-work is done for engines, and patterns are stored on the third floor. It is now connected with the erecting-shop and machine-shop opposite by an iron bridge spanning Market Street from the second story of each building. The boiler-shop, on the southeast corner of Market

and Jersey Streets, has been enlarged repeatedly, as needed, until now it is thirty-six by eighty feet in area, two stories high, with an extension sixty by one hundred and forty-five feet on Jersey Street. The roof of the latter was raised during the winter of 1881-82 to a height of thirty feet, to secure the fullest ventilation. An immense traveling crane was built at the works at the same time, and rigged up in the boiler-shop, whereby a boiler weighing many tons can be lifted up and carried to any part of the shop as easily as a workman can carry his sledge-hammer after him. It is of iron, and of massive construction. The character of the locomotive production has varied from time to time, as well as its extent. Every class of engine has been made. The first dummy-engines in use on the New York and Hudson River Railroad were built at the Danforth Works. Now they make the engines technically known as eight-wheelers (the ordinary passenger-engines, with four driving-wheels and four small truck-wheels), Moguls, ten-wheelers (freight-engines, with six driving-wheels and four truck-wheels), consolidation engines, tank-engines for switching purposes, narrow-gauge engines, etc., adapted to every variety of service. Instead of turning out four or five locomotives the first year, as Mr. Danforth had somewhat doubtfully anticipated, the firm completed twenty-two engines that year. For the year ending April 30, 1866, the number turned out was 61; 1867, 53; 1868, 31; 1869, 53; 1870, 76; 1871, 65; 1872, 71; 1873, 82. During the following four years the production was *nil*. For the year ending April 30, 1878, 12 engines were completed; 1879, 17; 1880, 65; 1881, 103. The present capacity is ten to twelve per month. The total production has been 1300. The engines have been increasing very much in weight of late years; formerly they weighed fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five tons; latterly they have steadily increased, and in 1881 nearly half of the engines turned out weighed fully fifty tons each. During the panic, when there was no demand for locomotives, several iron bridges were built for Cuba, Hayti, and other places; in 1878 the value of this kind of work was \$50,000, and in 1879, \$80,000. No money was made, but the hands were given employment and the works kept in operation. The firm used to make all sorts of machinery, particularly cotton machinery and millwright work, not only the Danforth frame, but the Ring frame, mules, water-wheels, shafting, and everything connected with a cotton-mill. Their machinery was sent to all the States in the Union, and to Mexico, Central and South America. They quit cotton-spinning in 1870, and sold the old machinery in the South.

The old cotton-mill has been since used for the manufacture of cotton and silk machinery. Very little cotton machinery has been made in the past four or five years. About 1870 they began making double-decker and three-decker silk frames, which have been a great success, as one will do the work of

three frames, and occupy only a third of the room. They have made great improvements in other silk machinery, every year making them better, lighter, and in more attractive styles, so that the demand for their silk machinery about offsets the loss of the cotton-machine manufacture. They send their machinery all over the country where the silk manufacture has obtained a foothold, and it is admitted by the most competent judges to be unsurpassed for durability and evenness of running. A most remarkable instance of this was recently shown in the Phoenix Mill, where a silk-spinning frame, built at Danforth's, was taken out after running for eleven years, and was found to be running perfectly true and even, although it had no repairs in all that time. Jacob T. Blauvelt has been superintendent of the machine department since August, 1848. He entered the employ of the concern in June, 1838, as an apprentice, and has worked there ever since. He has seen great changes in the works in that time, and in no respect are they more marked than in the improved condition of the shops as regards the comfort and health of the hands employed. In 1865 the firm was turned into a stock company, under a special charter obtained in 1857, as the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company, by which the works are now managed. The capital is \$400,000. Charles Danforth was the president of the company until April 3, 1871, when he retired from the firm, owing to advanced age. John Cooke, who, as already stated, had come into the concern to conduct the locomotive manufacture, was then elected president, and has been continued in that position ever since. Mr. Cooke and Mr. Blauvelt constitute the executive committee, Mr. Blauvelt acting as president *pro tem*. in the absence of the president. William Berdan is secretary and treasurer. During the year ending April 30, 1881, there were 750 men employed in the works, whose wages amounted to \$450,000. The value of the products, locomotives and machinery, footed up \$1,250,000, an increase of fifty per cent. over the production for the year before.¹

This extended notice of these works has seemed to be proper in view of the fact that the establishment appears to be the lineal descendant of the first machine-shop in Paterson. Having thus given an account of this locomotive establishment, it may be as well to describe the others, disregarding for the time the chronological sequence of the history of the iron industry in Paterson.

CHARLES DANFORTH.—The name of Charles Danforth has been so long associated with the industrial growth and development of the city of Paterson that

¹ The details herewith given of the growth and development of the locomotive business of the Danforth Works were kindly furnished by Mr. Cooke, to whom the writer is also indebted for dates of the early changes in the firm. Many particulars regarding the erection and rebuilding of the earliest shops of the works were given by Mr. Jacob T. Blauvelt, while the statistics of production were furnished by Mr. Wm. Berdan.



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From the original

Chas Danforth

it is familiar to all of its citizens, old and young. It has been thought proper, therefore, to give in this work a sketch of the life-work of a man whose individuality was so strongly impressed upon the institutions of the city, and to impart thereby, to the rising generation at least, some of the lessons which a long life of industry, conscientious devotion to duty, and an intelligent direction of one's talents to a given purpose naturally suggest.

Mr. Danforth was born at Norton, Mass., on Aug. 30, 1797, and was a descendant of one of the old families of that commonwealth. His father, J. Thomas Danforth, engaged in agricultural pursuits at Norton, and being of limited means was able to confer upon his son only a common-school education. The lad being of an ambitious spirit early entered upon the discharge of the duties of life, with a view of making a place for himself in the world. From boyhood he manifested not only remarkable mechanical ability, but strong self-reliance and a practical turn of mind, which, joined to the stalwart frame and robust constitution with which nature had endowed him, well fitted him for success in life. As early as 1811 he entered a cotton-mill in Norton, where he labored for a time as a throstle-piercer. When sixteen or seventeen years of age he joined the army as a substitute for a man of family, who had been drafted to do service in the war of 1812-15. After the expiration of his term of service in the army he enlisted as an ordinary sailor on a seafaring vessel, and spent some time in this pursuit, visiting different ports, deriving much benefit from his nautical experiences. For a short time after leaving the sea he taught a district school in the neighborhood of Rochester, N. Y., and then located at Matteawan, N. Y., where he acted as superintendent of the carding-room in a cotton-factory. In 1825 he removed to Sloatsburgh, N. Y., on the Ramapo River, where he worked as carder in a cotton-mill, and soon after was employed to set in order the cotton-mill at Hohokus lately opened by John J. Zabriskie, and to set up its machinery. While engaged there he invented the improvement in spinning-frames known as the "Danforth frame" or "cap-spinner," which came into general use throughout the world in connection with cotton machinery. Previous to this time his brother, George Danforth, of Taunton, Mass., had invented an important machine, called the "counter-twist speeder," but generally known as the "Taunton speeder." This invention, with various modifications, but essentially on Mr. Danforth's principle, came into general use. The invention of the cap-spinner seemed to be the turning-point in Mr. Danforth's career. Up to this time he had experienced the vicissitudes that usually attend a poor young man's early experiences. In the latter part of the year 1828 he went to Paterson, N. J., and entered the employ of Messrs. Godwin, Rogers & Clark, making an arrangement with that firm to manufacture his cap-spinning frame, which brought large orders to the

concern and gave it an extensive reputation. It was in this shop that Mr. Danforth had a working model of his invention made, which he took to England to exhibit and to enable him to dispose of patent rights. In the fall of 1829, in company with Alexander Carrick, he went to Europe to negotiate for the use of his invention, and met with great success. He returned in 1831. During his absence the old firm of Godwin, Rogers & Co. had been dissolved, and Mr. Danforth took the place of Thomas Rogers, who retired, and connecting himself with Messrs. Ketchum and Grosvenor, established the long celebrated firm of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, which was succeeded by the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Company.

The firm with which Mr. Danforth associated himself took the name of Godwin, Clark & Co., and continued under that title until 1840, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Danforth bought out the whole interest in the machine-shop. Two years later he also purchased the cotton-mill which Gen. Godwin had retained, and he conducted the whole business alone until 1848, when he took Maj. John Edwards, who had served his time in the shop from 1826, and been its foreman for several years, into partnership, the new firm being known as Charles Danforth & Co. In 1852 locomotive building was added to the business of the concern, and Edwin T. Prall, who had been principal book-keeper from 1839, and John Cooke, who had been superintendent of the Rogers Works for six or eight years, were admitted to the firm, their business being carried on under the name and style of Danforth, Cooke & Co. Under this name hundreds of locomotives were built and sent to all parts of the world, and the reputation of the concern was firmly established. In 1865 the enterprise was incorporated as a joint-stock company, under the title of the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company, which it still retains. Mr. Danforth retained the presidency of the company until 1871, when, owing to his age and the decline of his physical powers, he resigned, and was succeeded by John Cooke, who still retains the position. He lived in retirement, enjoying the substantial fruits of an industrious and successful life, until his death on March 22, 1876. Deep regret was felt in the community on the demise of so useful a man, which seemed to realize that death had removed one who had done much in contributing to the reputation and growth of the city. He left to his family a large fortune honestly earned, and the richer legacy of a good name acquired by the consistent practice of those virtues which all admire but few emulate.

Mr. Danforth was a man of strong individuality and force of character. He was outspoken in the expression of his opinions, and aimed rather to impart his ideas of what he esteemed to be right and just than to seek the approval of the popular judgment. His real intellectual capacity was known only to his most intimate friends, and he was not a

man who sought wide sympathies or companionship. So great was his aversion to public life that he was never prevailed upon to accept an office of any kind, save once, when, in 1852, he filled the position of president of the City Council of Paterson, at that time equivalent to mayor. He took a deep interest in municipal affairs, and during the exciting times which attended the passage of the city charter of 1869 he was actively aroused in opposition to it, and was chiefly instrumental in having its obnoxious features overthrown by the courts. This and many more things are remembered to his credit. He was of a thrifty and economical nature, and although one of the wealthiest residents of Paterson, was greatly averse to ostentation or display. He was scrupulously honest in all of his transactions, and abhorred corruption in all its forms. It was his contempt for official irregularities and dishonesty in public affairs that caused him to hold himself aloof from active participation in public matters. He was a regular attendant at the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson. His wife, whom he married in 1823, who is still living, was Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Willett, of Matteawan, N. Y. The children have been Matilda, deceased, wife of James Taggart, of Paterson; Mary E., widow of the late William Pyle, of the same city; Sarah L., deceased, who married Dr. Orson Barnes, a former physician of Paterson, now dead; Capt. Charles Danforth, who was killed in July, 1862, while gallantly fighting at the head of his company (Company I, Second N. J. Vols.) on the Peninsula, near Richmond; and an invalid daughter, Emily.

JOHN COOKE, the president of the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company, and the oldest locomotive builder in the city of Paterson still in active business, was born in Montreal, Canada, on Aug. 8, 1824. His parents were Watts and Lavinia (Donaldson) Cooke, natives of County Armagh, Ireland. His ancestors on his father's side were English, on his mother's side Scotch, having emigrated to Ireland during the "persecution." Watts Cooke was a carpenter by trade, and emigrated to this country about 1822, with his wife and one son. He landed at Quebec and proceeded at once to Montreal, where an older brother resided, and where he worked at his trade on the famous Notre Dame Cathedral at that place. The climate and society of Montreal being uncongenial, in 1827 he removed to the city of Albany, where he worked in Townsend's furnace until 1832, acquiring meanwhile the trade of a pattern-maker. He then entered the employ of the Matteawan Machine Company, Dutchess County, N. Y., where he engaged in pattern-making. He was an excellent mechanic, and possessed superior ability in the manufacture of mill-gearing. In the summer of 1839 he removed to Paterson, N. J., and entered the works of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, where he worked at pattern-making. He subsequently worked for Danforth,

Cooke & Co. as a pattern-maker until 1859, when he retired from active life. He died in 1876, and his wife in 1869. He was an industrious and able mechanic, and performed the duties of life in a modest and faithful manner. In politics he was not conspicuous, but always an anti-slavery man and a good Republican, and never missed depositing his ballot. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church at Matteawan, in which he held the office of deacon, and during his residence at Paterson was a member and supporter of the Second Presbyterian Church. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, of whom nine are living, five daughters and four sons, viz.: John, the subject of our sketch; William, who is engaged in the machinery supply business in New York; Watts, president of the Passaic Rolling-Mills, Paterson; and James, who has been superintendent of the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company since 1866.

The earlier life of John Cooke was intimately identified with that of his father, and his opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited. Between the district school, the cotton-factory, and the machine-shop he acquired a fair English education, and obtained such a knowledge of machinery and cotton manufacturing as was of great benefit to him in after-life. In 1839 he came to Paterson with his father. After arriving in that city he enjoyed three months' schooling under John D. Kiley, a teacher of great ability and culture, and possessed of fine oratorical powers. In August, 1839, at the age of fifteen, he entered the employ of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, who were at that time engaged in the manufacture of locomotives and machinery. He learned the trade of pattern-making, and remained an apprentice until he attained his majority, during which time he spent many of his leisure hours in the study of mechanics and mechanical drawing.

William Swinburne, the superintendent, withdrew from the concern in 1844 in order to establish the firm of Swinburne, Smith & Co., machine-makers, and was succeeded for a time by Stephen Thurston, formerly from Matteawan, who resigned the position after nine months' service.

Mr. Cooke, who was then twenty-one years of age, and had already as a pattern-maker attracted the attention of Mr. Rogers, was appointed the successor of Mr. Thurston, and installed in the office of draughtsman and superintendent of the locomotive-shop, which carried with it at that time the general superintendency of the business. Thus early in life had his close application to business, his skill and ability as a mechanic, and his fidelity in the performance of his duties received the recognition of the leading locomotive-maker of the United States. He remained as superintendent of the Rogers Works, during which time many valuable improvements and changes in the business of locomotive manufacture were made, until Aug. 1, 1852, when, although offered an interest



John Edwards



with Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor if he would remain, he resigned the position to join Charles Danforth, Maj. John Edwards, and Edwin T. Prall in the manufacture of cotton machinery, cotton yarns, and locomotives. The firm-name was Danforth, Cooke & Co. Previous to that time Messrs. Danforth & Edwards had engaged simply in the manufacture of machinery and cotton yarn, and Mr. Prall had been their book-keeper and general business manager. Mr. Cooke was brought into the concern as one thoroughly versed in the manufacture of locomotive engines, and was given a prominent place in the firm and the superintendency of the locomotive department, the making of which was entered upon simultaneously with his connection with the firm. Suitable shops for that purpose were soon erected, many of the special tools needed for the purposes of manufacture were made in the shop under Mr. Cooke's superintendence, and the first engine, the "Vincennes," was built for use on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad in the winter of 1852. Some delay occurred in the construction of the road, so that the first engine actually delivered by the concern was in March, 1853. It was named the "Sandusky," the same as that first produced by the Rogers Works in 1836. Since that time over twelve hundred engines have been manufactured by the concern. One hundred and two were made in 1881, although the works had not got quite into full operation at the beginning of the year owing to their destruction by fire the preceding year. In 1865 the firm of Danforth, Cooke & Co. assumed the corporate name of the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company, with Mr. Danforth as president, and Mr. Cooke as superintendent of the locomotive department and as a member of the executive committee, which carries with it the office of president *pro tempore* or vice-president. In 1866 the latter resigned this office to visit Europe as a means of improving his health, which had become impaired by years of labor and toil, and was succeeded by Maj. John Edwards in the position of member of the executive committee, and by his brother James as superintendent of the locomotive department. Mr. Cooke returned in 1869, and was elected a director and treasurer of the company in 1870. He held this position until 1872, when, upon the resignation of Mr. Danforth, he became president of the company, a position that he filled in an acceptable and successful manner until the date of his death, Feb. 20, 1882. The works of the company are among the largest and most successful in the United States, and are more fully treated of elsewhere in this work.

The abilities of Mr. Cooke as a mechanic and as an executive officer have long been recognized by those familiar with the business of locomotive building. He has made a number of important contributions to the science of locomotive construction, for which he has neither asked nor received special credit. He has taken out but few patents, and does not claim to be

an inventor, considering that a locomotive builder who watches carefully the construction of his work and looks after a large force of men has no time to spend on patented improvements.

During the thirteen years that he was employed at the Rogers Works a number of radical and progressive changes were made in the building of locomotive engines, with most of which he was identified, being in the closest sympathy with Mr. Rogers in the adoption of all improvements.

Among the most important of these were four and six drivers instead of one pair, and an improved valve motion, which resulted in great economy in fuel and in increased speed.

The greatest improvement in the locomotive since the building of the "Rocket" by Stephenson, and one which was never patented, the link-motion, was also applied during the time that Mr. Cooke was connected with the Rogers Works; and the first model, from a drawing sent over from England, showing the action of the valve affected by the invention, was made by him about 1846. Soon after the principle was applied by Mr. Rogers to a locomotive, and has since come into general use.

Mr. Cooke has confined himself very closely through life to mechanical and constructive pursuits, although feeling an active interest in events transpiring around him, and being identified with many local movements of importance. In the politics of the past he was known as an extreme anti-slavery man, and voted for John C. Fremont in 1856. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Paterson, and was treasurer of the Central Committee, and active in the establishment of the *Paterson Republican*, afterwards absorbed by the *Guardian*. He was also one of the seven trustees appointed by the subscribers to establish the *Paterson Press*. He represented the South Ward in the board of aldermen of Paterson in 1858, and subsequently filled the position of president of the board of education of that city, which he resigned because of ill health. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Paterson, and has been vice-president since. He is also vice-president of the Paterson Savings Institution, and of the Paterson Board of Trade; a director of the Passaic Rolling-Mills, and also of the Paterson Gaslight Company. He is a member and regular attendant of the Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson, and for many years was the superintendent of the Sabbath-school connected with that church. He married, in 1850, Sarah A., daughter of William Swinburne, of Paterson, and has had six children, of whom five are living, namely, Lavinia, wife of William O. Fayerweather, treasurer of the Passaic Rolling-Mills; Carrie S., wife of John R. Beam, a practicing lawyer of Paterson; John Swinburne, a graduate of Stevens' Institute, Hoboken, and assistant superintendent of the Danforth Locomotive-Works; Frederick William, now at Stevens' Institute, who is also preparing him-

self for locomotive building; and Charles D., who is attending school in New York.

MAJ. JOHN EDWARDS.—Among the prominent representatives of the industrial interests of Paterson, who for many years was identified with the growth and development of the institutions of the city, and who was widely and favorably known by its citizens, was the subject of this sketch.

He was born in the town of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, on the 14th day of October, 1808. His parents were Philip and Rebecca Hayward Edwards. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother shortly after became the wife of William Davy. The lad received only an ordinary English education, and in August, 1820, left England with his mother and step-father for America. The party landed in New York City on October 14th following, and came to Paterson, N. J. After arriving in that city, the family being poor, young Edwards immediately looked around for something to do, and on the 24th day of December found employment in what was then known as the "Old Red Mill." He remained there but a short time, and then entered the employ of Daniel Holsman, cotton manufacturer on Van Houten, then Boudinot Street. He subsequently worked in John Colt's "duck mill," and after a time returned to the city of New York, and from there to Bloomfield, N. J.

Young Edwards had now just entered his fourteenth year, but, being ambitious to make a place for himself in life, and to seek his fortune in the world, he obtained his mother's consent, and on Dec. 24, 1821, left her humble home at Bloomfield, carrying all his worldly possessions in a pack upon his back, and with only eleven shillings in his pocket walked to Paterson, where he arrived in the evening of the same day. He had now reached a critical point in his career, but a kind Providence seemed to guide him, and he made his way to the confectionery-store of Philip Van Bussum, on Main Street, where the Franklin House now is, and asked for a night's lodging. He was kindly received by Mr. Van Bussum and his wife, who employed him to assist them in the store until May, 1826, when his kind patron, with a fatherly interest in the bright boy who had sought his protection, procured a position for him with the firm of Godwin, Rogers & Clark, machinists. He continued to live with Mr. Van Bussum for a considerable time after he was out of his apprenticeship, and ever after remembered with gratitude the tender care, protection, and encouragement that he had received from him and his excellent wife.

Mr. Edwards continued to work for the firm of Godwin, Rogers & Clark until 1831, when the copartnership was dissolved by the withdrawal of Thomas Rogers. Mr. Charles Danforth was then admitted as a member of the firm, and Mr. Edwards continued to work for Godwin, Clark & Co. as a journeyman until the latter part of 1838, when he was appointed assist-

ant foreman of their machine-shop, a position that he filled with great acceptability until the dissolution of the firm in 1840. Mr. Charles Danforth then hired the machine-shop, which he subsequently purchased, and engaged Mr. Edwards as his foreman, a position in which he continued until 1848, when he purchased a small interest in the business and became a partner. In July, 1852, John Cooke and Edwin T. Prall were given an interest in the concern, and the firm of Danforth, Cooke & Co. was organized. Mr. Cooke had previously been superintendent of the Rogers Locomotive-Works, and the new firm extended their business to include the manufacture of locomotive engines. Mr. Danforth had general charge, Mr. Edwards was superintendent of the machine-shop, John Cooke of the locomotive-shop, and Edwin T. Prall, afterwards mayor of the city, had charge of the office, and was superintendent of the cotton-factory.

In 1843, while acting as foreman for Charles Danforth, Maj. Edwards became a partner with Abram Prall and Henry M. Low in the business of spinning cotton yarn, the firm of H. M. Low & Co. occupying the building known as the "Gun Mill." In August of the same year Abram H. Godwin was added to the firm, and in 1848 purchased the interest of Maj. Edwards in the business. The latter continued his connection with Mr. Danforth, and in 1865 the firm of Danforth, Cooke & Co. became incorporated by special act of the Legislature as the "Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company." Upon the organization of the company Mr. Danforth was chosen president, and John Cooke as one of the executive committee, *ex officio* vice-president. Maj. Edwards subsequently succeeded Mr. Cooke, who visited Europe for several years, and continued to exercise the functions of the office, and to act as superintendent of the machine-shop, until April, 1872, when he resigned his official positions, but remained a stockholder and director of the company. Through long years of faithful labor he had acquired a handsome competency, and although daily visiting the offices of the company, retired from active business life, and sought rest within the confines of his pleasant home, until his death on April 11, 1879, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Maj. Edwards was a man who represented in a remarkable degree the self-made and successful men of Paterson, and was a shining example of how many and great things can be accomplished by earnestness of purpose, faithful performance of duty, and an honest and judicious management of business affairs. From the poor, homeless boy who arrived alone and without capital in Paterson on Christmas-eve in the year 1821, he raised himself by honest industry and faithful toil to a prominent place among the manufacturers of Paterson, and left to his family at his death abundant means and the memory of a well-spent life. He always felt a deep interest in public affairs, but never sought political preferment, al-



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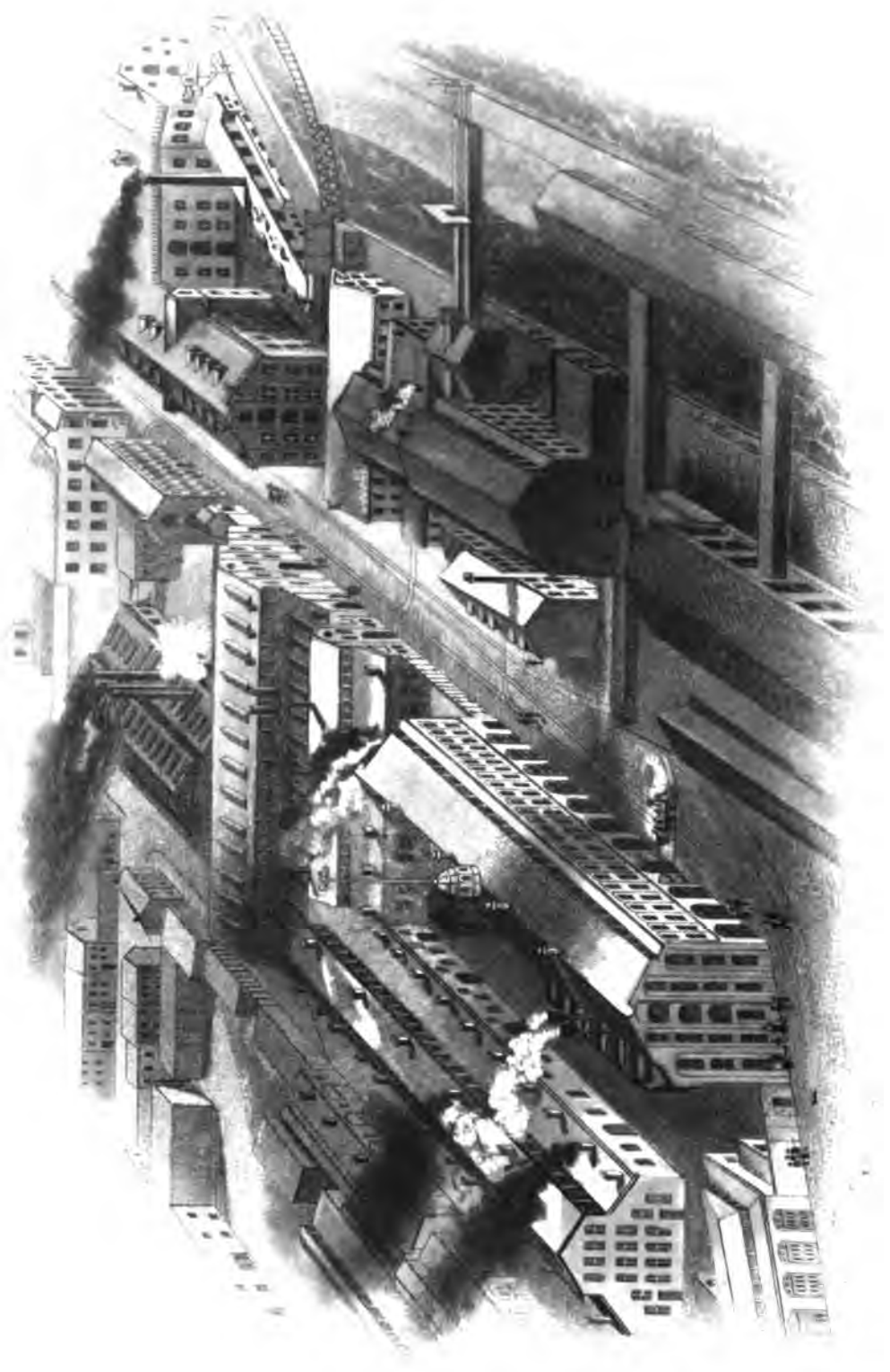
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Alfred Lambart & Co. Ltd.

J. B. Beckwith



though he filled several offices in connection with the municipal government of Paterson. His whole soul was in his business. As a mechanic he possessed superior ability, comprehended the laws, operations, and forces of mechanics as if by intuition, and stood in the front rank of his trade. He was a gentleman of the old school, of strict integrity, the very personification of hospitality, and a prompt contributor to all worthy objects. He was a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson, a member of the board of trustees, and a liberal supporter of church institutions. He joined the Masonic fraternity on June 3, 1857, as a member of Joppa Lodge, No. 29; filled the office of treasurer of that organization for twelve years, and was one of its most useful members throughout his life. He was for a number of years a member of the "Gen. Godwin Guards," a local militia company of prominence at an early day, and rose from the position of ensign in 1834 to the office of major in 1838. His extensive business demands compelled him to resign his connection with the company in 1840.

Maj. Edwards was married, in 1831, to Hannah, daughter of John and Sarah (Brower) Hogan, who survives him. The children have been three in number, viz.: Rebecca, wife of Robert Barbour, of Paterson; James B., who engaged in the drug business in New York throughout his life, and died in the fall of 1881; and John, who died in May, 1869.

Edmund G. Edwards, son of the latter, resides with his mother at the family homestead on Market Street, and is employed in the office of the Barbour Flax-Spinning Company of Paterson.

FRANKLIN C. BECKWITH was born near Schuylerville, Saratoga Co., N. Y., on July 2, 1817. His parents were Jedediah and Huldah (Coleman) Beckwith, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation, and also a contractor for the building of river-dams. Among other things he built the main dam at the city of Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Beckwith remained upon the home farm until he was nineteen years of age, and received a common-school education. He then became a foreman under an elder brother who was engaged in laying sections of the track on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and subsequently received a division of his own, extending from Chatham to East Albany. After a few years he became the superintendent of both the track and freight department of the Troy and Albany Railroad, and remained in that connection several years. About 1849 he removed to the city of Philadelphia, and established the business of smelting iron, but a year later entered the employ of the New York and Erie Railway, and had charge of laying the track on the Delaware Division of the road, extending from Port Jervis to Susquehanna. He then removed to Niagara Falls, and laid the railroad from that place to Lockport, N. Y. Returning again to the Erie, he built the bridge on that road at Susquehanna, under contract,

and in 1853 took up his residence at Paterson, and took the contract for laying the double track from Paterson to Jersey City. In 1855 he purchased an interest in the Paterson Iron Company, of which Sherman Jaqua was superintendent and part owner, and three years later became sole owner of the enterprise, and greatly extended the works and the scope of the business. For several years he made a specialty of the manufacture of locomotive tires, and during the late war did a large variety of work for the government in connection with the construction of gunboats and naval vessels generally. He continued to manage the affairs of the concern with ability and success until his death on Feb. 8, 1875. He was thoroughly devoted to business, of strict integrity and generous impulses. He married on Oct. 22, 1837, Esther A., daughter of Thomas and Esther (Carmichael) Clark, of Easton, N. Y., and had three children, viz.: Charles D. and Joseph A. Beckwith and Julia Frances, wife of John H. Hopper. The two former, with Mrs. Beckwith, are the owners of the Paterson Iron Company, and are conducting its affairs in an intelligent and successful manner.

CHAPTER LIX.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

Rogers Locomotive-Works.—Thomas Rogers withdrew from the firm of Godwin, Rogers & Co. in June, 1831, with a view to organizing a new firm, two New York capitalists and financiers having agreed to join him in a new venture. He drew out of the old firm the handsome sum of \$36,000. His associates in the new enterprise were Morris Ketchum and Jasper Grosvenor, and the firm-name was Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor. Messrs. M. & A. Ketchum had been the New York agents for several years of Godwin, Rogers & Co., which doubtless led to the formation of the new concern. The firm lost no time in preparing to get to work, and in the fall of 1831 they leased mill-seats on both sides of Spruce Street, and on the west side began the erection of "The Jefferson Machine and Cotton Manufactory," a large stone building, about fifty by one hundred feet, four stories high, with attic equivalent to another story. It was intended to devote only the two or three lower stories to the machine business, and to use the upper stories for cotton-spinning, but before the building had been fairly got in running order it was found that it would be all needed for machine-making. There was a grand turn-out by the mechanics of the town in honor of the new mill, it being considered a marked event in the history of the place. If the men had foreseen what a mighty establishment was destined to grow out of that single mill they might well have deemed its beginning an event of unequalled importance in the history of Paterson's progress. The Jefferson

Mill is to this day a splendid structure, having few equals in point of solidity. It was a decided advance on the mill architecture of the day in many respects. About 1855 it was partially rebuilt, three high stories being substituted for the original four low stories. On the lot on the east side of Spruce Street the firm put up a small foundry during 1833. They got a contract to furnish the iron-work for the railroad bridges then being built over the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers for the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, and about the same time an order came from the South Carolina Railroad for one hundred sets of wheels and axles. These orders directed the attention of Mr. Rogers to railroad work generally; and he next began making wrought-iron tires for car-wheels; he did not succeed at first, but finally mastered all difficulties. Thus encouraged, he even began to dream of the possibility of making locomotives in Paterson. When the "McNeill," the first locomotive on the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, was brought to Paterson, Mr. Rogers began to think it was quite possible that another like it might be built. In 1835 the firm erected a two-story stone structure, about fifty by seventy-five feet, at the southeast corner of Market and Spruce Streets, for a millwright-shop. In the fall of 1836 a two-story brick building, forty by one hundred feet, was erected on the east side of Spruce Street, nearly opposite the present office, for a locomotive-shop, by which name it was known for thirty-five years. When the "McNeill" was brought to Paterson it lay for some weeks in pieces, just as it had been brought from England, and nobody was at hand to put it together. This gave Mr. Rogers an excellent opportunity to study its construction, which he was not slow to take advantage of. One Hodge, an English draughtsman of much skill, was employed to make drawings for an engine of the same model as the "McNeill." He worked away at them for a long time, but the engine made slow progress, and Mr. Rogers finally discharged him. Then Mr. William Swinburne, who was the pattern-maker for the works, proposed to make the drawings and the patterns for the engine. His offer was gladly accepted, and he went confidently to work, preparing the drawings and patterns, and superintending the construction in every department.

It was a daring experiment, but after much trying and more than a year of hard work the new engine was completed to the satisfaction of all concerned. It was called the "Sandusky." It had one pair of driving-wheels, situated forward of the furnace; they were 4½ feet diameter; the cylinders were eleven inches in diameter, by sixteen inches stroke; the truck had four 30-inch wheels. This little engine was about the size of those now run on the New York Elevated Railroad. It was in some respects an improvement on its model, Mr. Rogers having introduced a novel feature, "counterbalancing," since adopted in most locomotive engines. For this he filed a specification

in the Patent Office, dated July 12, 1837. He also cast the driving-wheels with hollow spokes and rim, and in other particulars anticipated the driving-wheel now in general use on the railroads of America. He also set the front-wheeled truck under the forward part of the engine. The "Sandusky" made a public trial trip on Oct. 6, 1837, running from Paterson to Jersey City, and thence to New Brunswick, and back, the trip being entirely satisfactory to all concerned. It was designed for the New Jersey (now the Pennsylvania) Railroad, but was sold to the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company, and shipped on October 14th; the price was \$6750. There was no railroad west of Paterson, so the engine was taken to pieces, boxed up, and sent by schooner and canal-boat to Ohio, in charge of Thomas Hogg, an employé of the Rogers Works, who had been occupied on the engine from the first. He put it together at its place of destination, and as soon as the track was laid—which was required by the Legislature to be four feet and ten inches gauge, to conform to the gauge of the locomotive—he ran the new iron horse for a short time, to show the railroad hands how to do it. Then he made preparations for his return home. But the railroad company would not listen to such a thing. He must stay; and stay he did, for more than forty years, occupying a responsible position in the employ of the company as long as he chose to retain it, being master-mechanic of the road for thirty years or more. The second engine produced at the Rogers Works was the "Arreseoh," for the New Jersey Railroad. It was shipped Feb. 19, 1838. It was similar to the first. The "Clinton" was completed in April, 1838, for the Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad; its cylinders were ten by eighteen, and its gauge was four feet eight and one-half inches. The "Experiment" was turned out in June for the South Carolina Railroad. In October three were finished, and in November only two. Thus it will be seen that, whereas it took eighteen months to make the first engine, seven were completed in the next year. An eight-wheel engine was turned out in 1844, a ten-wheel engine in 1848, and the first "Mogul" was made at these works in 1863, since which date it has become popular with all the great railroads. It would take many pages to enumerate all the improvements in the construction of locomotives which have been originated at these works.¹ Mr. Rogers was himself a man of great quickness of perception, and was always ready to act on the suggestions of others as well, and from the first had the best available talent, including the men who subsequently started the loco-

¹ In 1876 the Rogers Works published a valuable work on "Locomotives and Locomotive Building in America," in which a brief sketch (in some respects inaccurate, however) was given of the origin and progress of the works, and full details of construction of the first and later styles of engines built by them. The particulars herewith given of the earliest locomotives produced by Rogers are from that book. For other details as to the production the writer is indebted to Mr. Robert S. Hughes, who has compiled an invaluable tabular statement of all the engines built at the works, date, size, name, destination, price, number, etc.



Thomas Jones



Thomas Rogers.

motive business elsewhere in the city. For thirty years the establishment had the advantage of the talents of William S. Hudson, who was acknowledged to be one of the foremost men in the United States, if not in the world, as a locomotive mechanic. The fame of the engines spread widely at an early day. In 1841 a locomotive was sent to Cuba, and that led the way to a constant succession of orders thence since that time, so that to-day most of the locomotives running in Cuba are from the Rogers Works. It was three years later that the first engine was built for the home road, that running from Paterson to New York,—“a prophet is not without honor,” etc.

Most of the early engines used on the New York Central Railroad or its predecessors were built at these works. The first large order came in 1853 from the Illinois Central Railroad for one hundred engines. Most of them are still in use. This rapid extension of the business necessitated the enlargement of the works, and the old buildings were made larger and new ones were built, until the block bounded by Spruce, Market, Pine, and Oliver Streets was more than half occupied by the various shops. More property was also taken in on the west side of Spruce Street. A charter had been obtained by Mr. Rogers and his associates in 1838, under the title of the “Jefferson Machine-Works,” but they never organized under it, continuing as Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor until 1856, when Mr. Rogers acquired a controlling interest in the business. Then an act of the Legislature was secured, changing the title of the old “Jefferson Machine-Works” to the “Rogers Locomotive and Machine-Works,” under which he organized the company and transferred the property to it. The establishment has been since conducted in the corporate name. The old firm had in the preceding nineteen years turned out six hundred and eighty-six locomotives, an average of thirty-six a year. Now the capacity is just about ten times as great, a wonderful stride in twenty-five years. Mr. Rogers died in the spring of 1856, but the business has been continued on a constantly extending basis by his son, Jacob S. Rogers, and he could desire no grander monument than the immense establishment which bears his name, and which has grown out of the modest “Jefferson Manufactory” built by him half a century ago. About 1869 the company erected a great millwright-shop and blacksmith-shop on the site of the old Passaic Paper-Mill, at the southwest corner of Spruce Street and Stony road. On the night of Feb. 13, 1879, these shops were destroyed by fire. They were rebuilt without delay, but it took a long time to erect such immense structures. The main building on the corner mentioned is of brick, three stories high, with hip or attic roof equivalent to another story, one hundred and eighty-three feet on Spruce Street, by fifty-four feet deep, with an L one hundred and eighty-three by sixty-one feet. The building is nearly fire-proof, and is of the most substantial char-

acter throughout, besides being admirably lighted and ventilated. Adjoining this, next the raceway, is a blacksmith-shop one hundred and ten by thirty-five feet. It was in 1871 that the company began a general rebuilding and enlargement of the works, which had become necessary in order to keep abreast of the times. In March of that year the old millwright-shop at the corner of Spruce and Market Streets was demolished, and in its place was put up one of the largest and finest mill structures in Paterson at that time, two hundred feet on Spruce Street by fifty-six feet deep. This was for the erecting-shop, with two stories and attic above for machine-shops, etc. In the following October it was ready for use, and the first boiler was set up to be clothed upon with the externals which should transform that ungainly kernel into a first-class locomotive. In 1872 seventeen lots were bought on the same block, and new shops were erected: a foundry, one hundred and forty-five by one hundred and ten feet, with three cupolas; a fire-proof pattern-shop, thirty by one hundred feet, two stories high,—a boiler-shop, one hundred and twenty-seven by two hundred feet, with very high and well-ventilated roof; a blacksmith-shop on Pine Street, two hundred and fifty-three by eighty feet, one story high; a hammer-shop, two hundred by fifty-three feet, one story high, with several steam-hammers of from five to ten tons.

In the spring of 1873 the old locomotive-shop, which had been thirty years before extended all the way to Pine Street, so that it was forty by two hundred feet and two stories high, was removed to make way for other shops more modern in construction. That shop was built with its gable end towards the street, and was so arranged that all the engines in process of construction were set up one behind the other, on a single track, so that only one engine could be got out at a time. It was the scene of a terrific explosion about 1848, when a new locomotive exploded while being tested; several men were killed and a number of others badly injured. The locomotive was hurled up into the second story, and came down wrong side up, directly in a window or doorway in the front of the upper story. It was one of the most remarkable accidents that ever happened in a Paterson shop. While these extensive reconstructions of the old shops were going on, and everything was looking exceedingly bright for the future prospects of the establishment, and sixteen hundred men were as busy as they could be, on the 19th of September, 1873, there came suddenly out of the clear sky a dark cloud, which speedily enshrouded the land in such gloom that the day has gone down in history as “Black Friday.” During the next two days telegrams came pouring into the Rogers Works from all parts of the country, countermanding orders for locomotives the completion of which had been strenuously urged but a few days before. Others, who had paid for their engines in notes and bonds, begged to have their



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\$47,000, or at the rate of \$1,200,000 yearly. These figures are a striking indication of the great importance of these works as an element of the prosperity of Paterson. Every style and class of engine of course is turned out at the Rogers Works, and their locomotives are sent to every part of the country, especially to the West and South. They have also filled orders for railroads in Cuba, Canada, Mexico, Central America, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and in 1881 they shipped nine locomotives to Spain, the first consignment of the kind ever made to that country from America. The president of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works is Jacob S. Rogers, the son of the founder of the concern. He attends to the business of the New York office and the financial management generally. Robert S. Hughes is, and for many years has been, secretary, and is now also treasurer and general manager of the business in Paterson. The following is a statement of the annual production of locomotives at this establishment from the commencement to the close of 1881: 1837, 1; 1838, 7; 1839, 11; 1840, 7; 1841, 9; 1842, 6; 1843, 9; 1844, 12; 1845, 14; 1846, 17; 1847, 22; 1848, 39; 1849, 45; 1850, 43; 1851, 53; 1852, 68; 1853, 89; 1854, 103; 1855, 82; 1856, 80; 1857, 95; 1858, the year after the panic, 19; 1859, 55; 1860, 84; 1861, the first year of the war, when the Southern trade was cut off, 43; 1862, 31; 1863, 70; 1864, 102; 1865, 95; 1866, 108; 1867, 73; 1868, 63; 1869, 118; 1870, 139; 1871, 162; 1872, 165; 1873, 217; 1874, the first year of the last panic, 25; 1875, 41; 1876, 20; 1877, 11; 1878, 45; 1879, 60; 1880, 111; 1881, 225. This makes a total of upwards of 3000 locomotives which have been turned out from this one Paterson establishment. They sold for between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 in the aggregate, nearly all of which enormous sum has gone to build up Paterson and help support its population in the last forty-five years.

THOMAS ROGERS, the founder of the large locomotive-works at Paterson which bear his name, and which rank among the finest and most successful enterprises of their kind in the world, was born in the town of Groton, New London Co., Conn., on March 16, 1792. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas Rogers, one of that hardy band of pilgrims who came to this country in the historic "Mayflower" and planted the first seeds of civil and religious freedom on the shores of the New World.

At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a house-carpenter, and in the summer of 1812 he removed to Paterson, N. J., at that time a village of small proportions, but which was enjoying a season of prosperity because of the demand for goods of American manufacture which the war with Great Britain engendered. Mr. Rogers served personally in the army during a portion of this struggle. The declaration of peace in 1815 reduced many of the village manufacturers to bankruptcy, and the condition of business at that time afforded anything but a

promising outlook for the future. Mr. Rogers was then working at his trade as a journeyman carpenter, and even at that early period attracted attention by his close application to business, his excellent judgment, and extraordinary force of character. A short time afterwards he formed a copartnership with Paul Rutan, and with a capital of about fifty dollars entered upon the general building business. While so associated they built the woodwork of the residence of the late Judge Philemon Dickerson, corner of Broadway and Straight Street, which is now one of the oldest houses in the city. Other ancient landmarks in the city were also erected by Messrs. Rogers & Rutan at that early day.

A few years after the formation of the firm, and while they were still doing business as builders, Mr. Rogers became acquainted with Capt. Ward, who, having witnessed the power-loom in operation during a tour in Europe, had come to Paterson for the purpose of introducing the manufacture of cotton-duck. Mr. Rogers, whose skill as a mechanic had already become known, was employed by Capt. Ward to make the patterns for his looms, and soon after purchased of the latter the exclusive right of making them, a business which he afterwards successfully carried on. About this time he entered the machine-shop of John Clark, the elder, where the manufacture of power-looms was then being carried on on a large scale. These looms were built principally of wood, and Mr. Rogers' excellent qualities as a workman and strong inventive powers enabled him to do more work than any of his fellows, and to suggest many valuable improvements. In 1819 he associated himself with John Clark, Jr., and under the name and style of Clark & Rogers engaged in the manufacture of machinery. The firm commenced work in the basement of the Beaver Mill, which had been built at an early period by Mr. Clark's father, and while still at that point Mr. Rogers visited Mexico and other distant sections, where he received large orders for looms and other machinery. In 1820 the concern moved into the "Little Beaver Mill," and in the following year took into partnership Abram H. Godwin, Jr., the firm-name changing to Godwin, Rogers & Co. They now commenced spinning cotton, and building machinery for that and other purposes. In 1822, finding their accommodations too limited, the firm leased the cotton-mill erected by Robert Collett on the present site of the Danforth Works, and which is still standing in the rear of the Danforth lot, next to the race. Subsequent additions were made to this mill by the firm. Their business kept increasing, the number of persons employed being sometimes as high as two hundred, and the establishment was successfully carried on until the summer of 1831, when Mr. Rogers withdrew, taking with him \$36,266.05 as his share of the profits of the concern.

Having purchased a mill-site on the upper raceway, he immediately commenced the erection of the Jef-

erson Works, which were finished and put in operation before the close of the next year. His design was to occupy the lower stories of the building in the manufacture of machinery, and the upper stories in spinning cotton. The latter, however, was never commenced, the demand for machinery increasing in a short time to the full capacity of the works. The Jefferson Works were literally an encroachment on the forest. Between Spruce and Mill Streets all was swamp covered with pines, about as densely inhabited by snakes as it now is by human beings. On the upper race no factories had been put up except two little cotton-mills and a small machine-shop, the latter owned by Messrs. Paul & Beggs.

In the early part of 1832, Mr. Rogers associated with himself Messrs. Morris Ketchum and Jasper Grosvenor, of New York, under the name of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, a title that remained unchanged until Mr. Rogers' death on April 19, 1856.

Soon after the formation of the firm of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, public attention began to be directed to the construction of railroads and railroad machinery. The road from Jersey City to Paterson was then approaching completion, the iron-work for the Passaic and Hackensack bridges being made by Mr. Rogers. An order was also filled for one hundred sets of wheels and axles for the South Carolina Railroad. Mr. Rogers next commenced making wrought-iron tire for car-wheels, and after some difficulty succeeded. Preparations for locomotive building had been made by Paul & Beggs, and they had a small engine nearly completed when the building took fire and was consumed on May 18, 1836, the locomotive also being destroyed. In 1835 some buildings were begun by Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, with a view to the manufacture of locomotives. It was not, however, until eighteen months later that the first locomotive, the "Sandusky," was completed, a trial trip to Jersey City and New Brunswick and return being made on Oct. 6, 1837.

As the establishment, growth, and development of locomotive manufacture in Paterson is elsewhere given in this work, it will not be necessary to further trace in this connection the expansion of the large and important business which Mr. Rogers established, and which from very small beginnings has become one of the largest of its kind in the world, an average of an engine a day being turned out in the works. Mr. Rogers remained the clear-headed, enterprising, and intelligent manager of the enterprise until his demise in 1856. The concern was then reorganized under a charter, with the title of the Rogers Locomotive- and Machine-Works; William S. Hudson, who had been for a number of years the valuable assistant of Mr. Rogers, being chosen mechanical engineer and superintendent, and Jacob S. Rogers, son of Thomas Rogers, assuming the office of president, a position that he fills with ability at the present writing. Mr. Hudson died, and was succeeded as superintendent by Robert

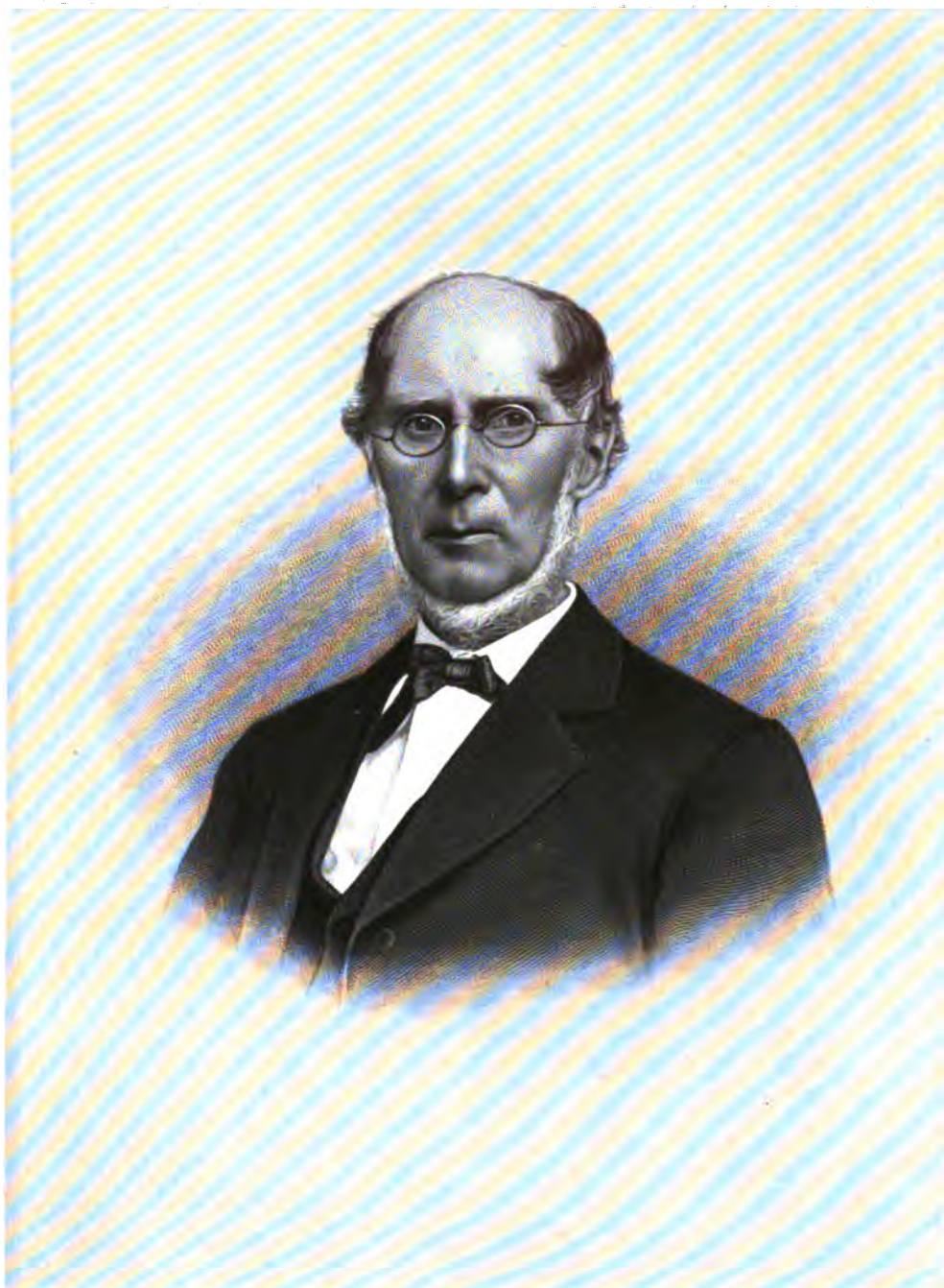
S. Hughes, the present genial and efficient manager of the concern in Paterson. The works have been gradually enlarged and improved, and are perfectly adapted to the uses for which they were designed. A view of them may be seen on a neighboring page of this work.

The personal characteristics of Thomas Rogers may be detailed in a few words. Springing from New England ancestry, with the blood of the Puritans circulating in his veins, he early manifested a strong inclination for mechanical investigation, and subsequent opportunities enabled him to develop the strong natural talent in that direction which he possessed. As an individual he was possessed of a strong will, great energy of character, strict integrity, and a positive enthusiasm in mechanical work. Possessed of small capital at first, so that he was compelled to divide the products of his labor and genius with wealthier partners, he was the soul and support of the enterprises with which he was connected, and gave to each of them whatever measure of success they severally attained. He was an indefatigable worker, retired early at night, and arose early in the morning, and applied himself closely to his labors. As a mechanic he had no superiors, and he seemed to possess a fertility for invention such as few men have ever manifested. He made many important improvements, some only of which he patented. One of these was for "counterbalancing" the section of a locomotive-wheel opposite to the crank, for which he filed specifications in the Patent Office on July 12, 1837. Another remarkable novelty which he introduced was in making the driving-wheels of a locomotive with hollow spokes and rim, the latter being cast solid on the side opposite to the crank. The spokes were oval, and the rim very much the same shape as that used at the present time. This kind of driving-wheel is in almost universal use in this country. He also designed a valuable valve-motion for locomotives as early as 1845, which he still further improved in 1847. He was also one of the earliest advocates of the "shifting-link" motion, and did more towards its successful introduction on American locomotives than any other person. He earnestly advocated outside connected engines, as distinguished from inside connected ones, and introduced the system of heating the sheets of a locomotive boiler red-hot after they were prepared to be riveted together, and then allowing them to cool slowly, the object being to obviate the danger of cracking. He was also the first builder of locomotives to use expansion plates, so as to relieve both the boiler and frame from the strains due to the lengthening of the boiler when under steam, as well as to provide for its shortening when cold or cooling down,—a system that is now in general use.

Mr. Rogers was in no sense a public man, although he took an active interest in the affairs of his own locality and bore his part nobly in sustaining the in-



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Abstract—The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 10-week training program on the heart rate (HR) and heart rate reserve (HRR) of sedentary middle-aged men. The subjects were randomly assigned to a control group (CG) and an exercise group (EG). The EG performed a 10-week training program consisting of 3 sessions per week. The HR and HRR were measured at rest and during submaximal and maximal exercise at baseline and after 10 weeks. The EG showed a significant decrease in HR at rest and during submaximal and maximal exercise, and a significant increase in HRR at rest and during submaximal and maximal exercise, compared to the CG. The results of this study suggest that a 10-week training program can improve the HR and HRR of sedentary middle-aged men.



Rev. S. Hughes

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1. *Phragmites* (1990)

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1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 12228) was grown in tryptic soy broth (TSB) (Difco) supplemented with 0.5% yeast extract (Difco) and 0.5% glucose (Difco) at 37°C. Cells were harvested at mid-log phase (OD₆₀₀ = 0.5) and washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (pH 7.4) containing 100 μg/ml penicillin, 100 μg/ml streptomycin, and 100 μg/ml nystatin. Cells were then washed with PBS containing 100 μg/ml penicillin, 100 μg/ml streptomycin, and 100 μg/ml nystatin. Cells were then washed with PBS containing 100 μg/ml penicillin, 100 μg/ml streptomycin, and 100 μg/ml nystatin.



stitutions that were established for good around him. He left to his family a large estate, acquired through long years of intelligent and faithful labor, and not only placed his name among those who have added something valuable to the discoveries and inventions of their age, but by his achievements has reflected more credit upon the city which he selected as his residence and place of business than any one that has ever resided there. His name will ever be closely associated with the industries of the city of Paterson.

WILLIAM S. HUDSON was born in Derbyshire, England, and came to this country with his wife when still in his early manhood. Previous to that time he had been an apprentice of Robert Stephenson, of R. Stephenson & Co. This is the firm that built the "Rocket," which was the first successful locomotive constructed in England, and which was placed on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in 1829. Mr. Hudson worked steadily at the Stephenson Works until he came to America.

Upon arriving in this country, he first worked in the Auburn State Prison, New York, an unsuccessful attempt being then made to establish the building of locomotive engines by the convicts. Mr. Hudson was placed in charge of the enterprise, but the project was shortly abandoned, and he accepted the position of master-mechanic on the Attica and Buffalo Railway, afterwards absorbed by the New York Central. While holding this position he became personally acquainted with Thomas Rogers, the head of the locomotive-works of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, at Paterson, N. J., and the two were accustomed to exchange views on mechanical subjects. The acquaintance continued until 1852, when John Cooke resigned the superintendency of the Rogers Works to enter into business with Messrs. Charles Danforth, Maj. John Edwards, and Edwin T. Prall. Mr. Hudson was then invited to succeed Mr. Cooke, and at once entered upon the discharge of the duties of superintendent. He continued to fill that position until the death of Thomas Rogers, in 1856, when, upon the incorporation of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine-Works, he was made mechanical engineer and superintendent. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of Mr. Rogers, and his varied experience, great natural ability as a mechanic, fertility of invention, and faithful performance of duty caused him to be regarded as an invaluable assistant by both the elder and present Mr. Rogers. He was connected with the Rogers Works for nearly thirty years, and died on July 20, 1881. For nearly two years before his death he was unable to perform any service, but so highly valued as he by the company that they refused to fill his place, except temporarily, so long as there remained hope of his restoration to health.

Mr. Hudson was long recognized as one of the most accomplished mechanics in locomotive building of his time. A lengthy article in the *Railroad Gazette*, recently published, was devoted to a sketch of his

career and inventions, and in this he was spoken of as one eminent among the mechanics of America. He made many valuable improvements and inventions in locomotive building. One of the most important, perhaps, was that in connection with the swing-truck and the double-ender locomotive. The object of the "swing-link" was to enable a locomotive to pass around a curve with greater safety from derailment, the engine being so swung that it was lifted and maintained its position in reference to the train behind while the truck rounded the curve. But this was found to result in a lift of weight from the drivers, and a consequent lack of adhesion. To overcome this Mr. Hudson patented an improvement that consisted in placing an arrangement of equalizing levers between the two-wheeled truck and the front driving-wheels, whereby both truck and driving-wheels maintain their proper proportion of the weight, and accommodate themselves to the vertical as well as to the lateral motion required to enable the engine to pass over uneven tracks and around curves with ease as well as with perfect safety. Mr. Hudson introduced a double-ender also with a pair of driving-wheels at each end.

Another important improvement which Mr. Hudson made while still connected with the Attica and Buffalo Railway received general commendation. A great deal of trouble was experienced with leaky flues, and at frequent intervals the ends of the flues and the thimbles had to be calked up. The former were then made of copper or brass, and the thimbles of wrought iron. In 1850, Mr. Hudson conceived the idea of substituting cast-iron for wrought-iron thimbles, the greater tendency to expand resulting in correcting the evil and preventing leakage. He took a thimble of each kind, turned them accurately to a gauge, then heated them red-hot, measured them, and noted the expansion, then cooled them, and measured again. This was repeated twelve times, when the wrought-iron thimble was found to be considerably smaller, and the cast-iron one larger, which solved the problem. Cast-iron thimbles have since been in general use. Many other improvements might be noted in the action of pistons, in fire-boxes, grate-bars, ash-pans, safety-valves, etc., all of which bear testimony to the mechanical genius of Mr. Hudson.

In social life he was of a retiring disposition, and held himself apart from public affairs. His entire time during week-days was passed either at the works or in the privacy of his own home. He led a simple, blameless life, and his demise caused great regret in the community in which he passed so many years of his useful life, and with whose industrial character and growth he was so closely identified. He was an old member of Joppa Lodge, No. 29, A. F. and A. M., and of Cataract City Chapter, No. 10, R. A. M., and was buried with Masonic rites.

ROBERT S. HUGHES was born in Paterson, on May 24, 1827, where he passed the earlier years of his life

in attendance upon the common schools of the city. His father was Robert Hughes, an old resident of Paterson. At the age of twenty Mr. Hughes entered the employment of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, manufacturers of machinery, in the capacity of an assistant in the office, and since that time has continued to be associated with the Messrs. Rogers in their manufacturing enterprises. During that period the most important changes have occurred in locomotive building. Upon the organization of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Company, Mr. Hughes was given an interest in the concern, which he still retains. He became secretary of the company in 1866, and treasurer in 1876, filling both positions at the present writing (1882). His life-work has been confined to the performance of his duties in the office of the Rogers Works, and he has held himself studiously aloof from all public affairs, although he has always felt a warm interest in local events, and been a willing contributor to the support of the institutions of the city. He is courteous and kind in his intercourse with all, and his modesty and reticence do not conceal from his friends his real worth as a man and a citizen. He possesses good business qualifications, and during the thirty-five years of his connection with the Rogers Works has been uniformly faithful in the discharge of all duties, and his services have been highly valued by the concern. His son, Robert G. Hughes, is an assistant of his father in the Paterson office of the company.

CHAPTER LX.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

OTHER LOCOMOTIVE AND IRON WORKS.—*Grant Locomotive-Works.*—In 1842, Samuel Smith, Abram Collier, and George Bradley started a small foundry in a frame building, about thirty by fifty feet, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Prospect Street. They had one small cupola, the blast being supplied by horse-power. In the course of a few months Bradley sold out to his partners. Smith sold out in 1848 to Mr. Collier, and then formed a new co-partnership with his brother, William C. Smith, Thomas Beggs, and Henry Whitely. The firm leased a long, low building, two stories high, the southern end being stone and the rest brick, along the raceway on Mill Street, in front of the Franklin Mill, opposite Ellison Street. It was about one hundred and forty feet long and forty feet deep. In the stone portion they started a foundry, and in the rest of the building they carried on a general machine-shop and millwright-work. It was in 1844 that they got fairly started in this place. William C. Smith and Whitely sold out their interest in the course of a year to James Jackson and Patrick Meginnis, who were then running the Franklin Mill. Beggs died soon after, when

his interest was taken by William Swinburne, the former superintendent at the Rogers Works. The firm was now Swinburne, Smith & Co., Mr. Swinburne taking charge of the machine-shop. In 1848 they concluded to start the building of locomotives, and to that end they built a locomotive-shop, of brick, two stories high, just north of their machine-shop, and immediately next to the Essex Mill lot, with the gable end towards Mill Street. It is still standing. They got an order for ten engines from the New York and Erie Railroad Company, which had just completed its Eastern Division from Piermont to Port Jervis. They made considerable money on this order, and in the course of a year or so felt encouraged to engage more extensively in the business and abandon their machine-shop. So they bought a mill-seat on Market Street, opposite Pine Street, and erected a large shop there. This was in 1850. The following year they obtained a charter as the "New Jersey Locomotive and Machine Company," and continued the business as a corporation. Mr. Swinburne, however, retired, and in June of that year leased a plot of land adjoining the present Erie track, west side, extending from Market Street to Ellison, where he built an immense shop, and engaged in the building of locomotives on his own account. In 1858 he sold out, and the shops were used for some years as the Erie repair-shops, and latterly as a store-house for engines, etc. The New Jersey Locomotive and Machine Company continued to carry on the business at their place on Market Street near Spruce, gradually enlarging the concern, until in 1863-64 the stock was bought up by Oliver De Forest Grant, who, with his sons, David B. Grant and R. Suydam Grant, ran the concern thereafter until the death of O. D. F. Grant, when D. B. Grant took the active management. In 1867 a charter was obtained for the "Grant Locomotive-Works," to which the property was transferred, and it has since been managed in the name of that corporation. D. B. Grant was a young man of extraordinary energy, and was ambitious to build up an immense establishment. Under his superintendence the company set about building new and more extensive shops, and to extend the business in every way. A magnificent passenger-engine was built, every exposed part of which was polished till it shone like a mirror, the boiler being covered with German silver, and the cab made of choice American woods highly polished. In every respect it was designed to be a model locomotive in character and a thing of beauty in its appearance. This engine was sent to the Paris International Exposition of 1867, where it was happily declared to be "the most majestic single contribution to the Exposition." Of course it took a grand prize. This engine cost \$42,000. Not being adapted to European roads, it was brought back to America and sold subsequently to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, for which it is still doing very acceptable service.

As already stated, the Grants inaugurated their control of the concern by erecting new buildings, and during 1864-66 several fine large shops were built on Pine and Jersey Streets, and the old ones were enlarged. In 1869-70 the original building on Market Street was enlarged by a considerable addition in front, three stories high, elegant offices being fitted up in the second story. Mr. Grant had almost a mania for possessing the finest tools, and at one time it was claimed that the Grant Works had the finest locomotive machinery in the country. He spent large sums in testing new patents and in experimenting on the ideas of sanguine inventors. He would brook no opposition to his will, and strikers had a hard time of it with him, for he made it an inflexible rule never to employ a man he had once discharged, and every man who struck under him was invariably laid off. In the early part of 1872 all the boiler-makers in Paterson struck for higher wages, although many of them were then earning eight dollars per day. Mr. Grant instantly ordered the shops to be closed, and would consent to no parley with the strikers. All the large boiler manufacturers in the city agreed to lock out the strikers, and most of them were compelled to leave the city. Mr. Grant lost no time in buying a riveting-machine, the second one in use in a locomotive establishment, and this was a fatal blow to the hopes of the hasty malcontents, who had forced the strike against the wishes of the cooler spirits in the union. As a consequence, the wages of boiler-makers in Paterson are to-day less than three dollars per day, whereas they used to be twice and three times as much before that unfortunate strike. Mr. Grant always paid the highest wages to good mechanics, but he would brook no interference by outside parties in the management of his works. At a time when all the other locomotive establishments in the country were idle he got an order from the Russian government for fifty-five locomotives for a railroad in that country; the terms were favorable, and everything promised well. The Grant Works were kept going at their utmost capacity for several months, when unforeseen difficulties arose; the shipment of the engines to Russia was delayed unavoidably, and in October, 1874, the works were shut down, having sustained enormous loss, instead of the large profits anticipated. In the following July, however, the works were again opened to finish ten more of the engines, making thirty-five in all that were delivered out of the fifty-five ordered. Mr. D. B. Grant retired from the concern on Jan. 1, 1880, and was succeeded in the management by William W. Evans, who since February, 1866, had been the chief accountant of the establishment. R. Suydam Grant is the owner of the works, and is president of the company. He is a New York banker, a director of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, and is interested in other railroad enterprises. Mr. Evans has a thorough practical knowledge of the management, and while

he is anxious to push ahead as rapidly as possible, is conservative and cautious in his administration. In his intercourse with the men he is politic and conciliatory, and accomplishes in that way what others would fail to do by harsher measures. In the two years he has been manager the works have gradually filled up with men and work, until at the close of 1881 there were 720 men on the pay-roll, and the year's record was 110 completed engines, worth nearly two million dollars, while the wages paid footed up about \$300,000. All kinds of engines were made, including no less than forty consolidation engines, most of them being built for Western roads. The end of the year 1882 is expected to show a list of fully 150 locomotives turned out at this establishment. Up to Feb. 1, 1882, 1450 engines had been completed by the concern from its origin. Some new buildings have been built lately, and more are to be erected during 1882.

The establishment now comprises the following buildings: main building on Market Street, north side, brick, three stories, sixty-five by one hundred and seventy feet, the first story being a machine-shop, and the second offices and machine-shop, the third being leased for a silk-mill at present; erecting-shop adjoining, one hundred by two hundred feet, brick, three stories high, the second story being a machine-shop, and the third leased for a copper- and brass-shop; foundry, of frame, fifty by one hundred and forty feet, on Jersey Street; blacksmith-shop, of brick, one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet, on Pine Street; boiler-shop, on Pine Street, one hundred and twenty by sixty feet, with annex forty by eighty feet; tank-shop, on Pine Street, frame, one hundred by thirty-five feet; hammer-shop, on Pine Street, one hundred and twenty by sixty feet; machine-shop and carpenter-shop, on Market Street, south side, brick, three stories high, fifty-three by one hundred and thirty-five feet.

Early Foundries.—As already stated, the first machine-shops had among other difficulties to overcome that of getting castings cheaply and readily. Their castings were generally brought from a distance,—from Pompton, Newark, and still more remote localities, even from Delaware. Mr. Joseph Gledhill, now past eighty years of age, says that the first foundry that he can recollect in Paterson was carried on by a man named William Hood, in February, 1822. It was situated on Lower Main Street, west side, nearly opposite Fair Street, but a little lower down. It was so small that the blast for the cupola was supplied by a blacksmith's bellows. It attracted much attention at the time from the novelty of the thing in the town, from which it would seem to have been one of the first here. The business was not kept up more than a year or two, according to Mr. Gledhill's recollection.

Soon after this, William Jacobs and Henry Worrall started a small foundry in the rear of the present most easterly of the buildings of the Phoenix Silk-

Mills, on Van Houten Street. They carried it on only for a year or two, when it was sold to Godwin, Rogers & Co., as above mentioned, by whom it was removed to Market Street.

One Youle is said to have had a foundry on Van Houten Street, just west of Prospect, on the south side of the street, where the German Evangelical Lutheran Church now is. John Vail afterwards had a blacksmith-shop in the same building.

John Amon, an eccentric Frenchman of prodigious strength, had a foundry and two blacksmith-fires in 1823 on Market Street, not far from the present foundry of the Danforth Works.

This is not by any means a complete list of all the early foundries, but it gives an idea of the primitive state of that branch of the iron industry sixty years ago in Paterson.

Rolling- and Nail-Mill.—Few of the old inhabitants of Paterson recollect the "Old Nail-Mill," as it is generally called when referred to. The writer has an excellent picture of the old building, but few even of those who have seen the original can at first place it in their memory. It was a small frame building, with a high peaked roof. It was built by Samuel Colt, Nicholas Delaplaine, and Roswell L. Colt, in the fall of 1812, on the site of the present Gun Mill. Roswell L. Colt probably was instrumental in getting the others to start the business, and he invested money in the enterprise in the name and in behalf of his brother, John Colt, whom he made a partner in the firm instead of himself. Samuel Colt had formerly kept store at Newark, and at this time was a man who stood very high in the community. Delaplaine was the practical man in the firm. They made shovels, spades, kettles, frying-pans, etc., and found a ready market in supplying the troops that were called out to defend the harbors and coasts during the war of 1812. In 1814 they began making nails, importing Swedish and Russian iron for the purpose, in strips nine or ten feet long, as wide as a nail was long, from which they cut the nails by machinery and headed them by hand. They afterwards got improved machinery whereby they could make and head the nails all at one operation. At the close of the war, in 1815, they discontinued the rolling-mill, but continued the nail business. They had employed only about a dozen men in that department. In the nail-mill they employed a much larger force. In 1822, Samuel Colt was compelled to leave Paterson, where he had hitherto been a valuable and valued citizen. He died miserably a few years later in a Western city. Mr. Delaplaine also left Paterson about the same time, owing to sad domestic affliction, and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. John Colt continued the business of making nails until about 1828, when the business ceased to be profitable, and he closed the mill. At that time he was employing twenty-five men, and made sixty thousand dollars' worth of nails yearly. The building was occupied for other purposes occa-

sionally until 1836, when it was torn down to make way for the Gun-Mill.¹

Paul & Beggs.—In 1825, David Hogg and Alexander Paul set up a millwright-shop in the rear of the Phoenix Mill lot, on Van Houten Street. They also made some machinery. In the course of a year or two Hogg withdrew from the firm and was succeeded by Hugh Beggs, when the firm-name became Paul & Beggs. They employ ten or twelve hands. In 1832 they removed to a fine new stone mill, four stories high, about fifty by seventy feet, on Spruce Street, on the northerly portion of the site of the present Ivanhoe Paper-Mill. They occupied the first and second floors. Here they engaged quite extensively in millwright work and the building of cotton machinery. A brother of Mr. Beggs also began the construction of a locomotive at these works, being the first attempted in Paterson. This was in the latter part of 1834 or the early part of 1835. It was quite a rude affair, but so were all the locomotives at that day. Before the engine was finished the works were destroyed by fire, about twelve o'clock on the night of May 19, 1835. Strong efforts were made to get the engine out, but it was located in the rear of the mill, and although the driving-wheels were on the other wheels were not, and it could not be hauled out of the way of danger, and only the boiler was saved. The locomotive was to have been finished in two or three weeks.² After the fire Paul entered the employ of the Rogers Works for a time, and then removed to Baltimore, where he carried on manufacturing for some years. Beggs removed to a stone mill opposite his old works, and extending the building and erecting a foundry on Market Street east of Spruce, he established the "Union Works," and carried on a good business until his death in 1844. His family continued the concern until 1848, when they sold out to Evans & Thomson, who remained there until about 1852, when the machinery was sold and the buildings devoted to other uses.³ The foundry property passed into the possession of what is now the Grant Locomotive-Works. Some years ago there were numerous lithographs extant of the "Union Works," as they appeared in the time of Hugh Beggs. The writer has a copy, but they seem to be very scarce now.

Patent Arms Factory.—Samuel Colt, of Hartford, Conn., having taken out a patent in 1836 for his idea of repeating arms, induced a number of capitalists, principally of New York, to form a company for the manufacture of his arms on a large scale, and they secured a special act of incorporation from the New Jersey Legislature as the "Patent Arms Manufacturing Company." He was doubtless led to locate at Paterson on account of the aid he expected to receive from

¹ Conversation with John Colt in 1873; MS. Census of Paterson, 1827.

² MS. Census of Paterson, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1832; *Newark Daily Advertiser*, May 21, 1835.

³ Paper by John Cooke, Esq.





MILLS AND BRIDGEWORKS, PASSAIC ROLLING MILL, C^O PATERSON, N. J.

his relatives, the Colts, who controlled the society. In 1835, Colt had secured in Baltimore the services of Frederick Hanson,¹ a practical gunsmith, who assisted him materially in perfecting his first crude idea of a repeating pistol, and when the two men had got it to work pretty well, Colt went to Washington and got out his patent, having first secured patents in England and France in 1835, when he was but twenty-one years old. The Patent Arms Manufacturing Company having organized in Paterson, took a lease of the mill-seat at the foot of the middle race, next north of the Essex Mill, and in the summer of 1836 began the erection of a fine stone mill, two hundred feet long and about fifty feet wide, four stories high, with a tall tower in front, surmounted by a gilt gun, whence the name, the "Gun Mill," which clings to it to this day, though no guns have been made in the building for forty years. Colt was too energetic to wait for the completion of this great structure, and got the company to lease what was lately known as the Jaffray Mill, formerly the Shepherd Bleachery, being immediately east of the Grant Locomotive Works. They occupied the first floor, employing twenty or thirty men, although they really had little or nothing for them to do. Mr. Hanson was principally engaged in fitting up new machines specially adapted to the making of fire-arms, and part of the time he was in Washington with Mr. Colt, urging upon the national authorities the importance of adopting the repeating arm in the military service.

During the summer, fall, and winter of 1836 the gun-mill was steadily pushed forward, and was completed early in 1837. The machinery was then removed from the first quarters in Market Street to the new mill. Great difficulty was experienced in getting satisfactory workmen. Most of the men were brought from New England, but they were inexperienced, and the superintendence being very lax they shirked as much as possible, and spoiled a great deal of material, and did the rest badly, consequently the company lost heavily on all that was done. Mr. Colt was away most of the time, urging upon various authorities or institutions the introduction and use of his patent pistols and carbines, so that the management of the factory was left entirely to subordinates, many of whom had little faith in the enterprise, and were not slow to show it even in the presence of the men. Many of the original stockholders failed to pay up their stock, there were dissensions among the rest, especially when the arms failed to find as general a sale as they had anticipated, and in the summer of 1840 the shop was closed, and the manufacture of Colt's patent arms was abandoned. The company is said to have lost \$250,000. Some of the causes of the failure of this important scheme have been indicated; it would take pages to tell the whole story, and yet it would be worth telling, were there room, of the

difficulties encountered in this first attempt to make repeating arms, which has since grown to be such a mighty industry in this and other countries. During the ensuing five or six years the pistols and carbines made at the gun-mill had so utterly disappeared that when the Mexican war broke out Mr. Colt had to pay a fabulous price to even find one of his weapons that had been made in Paterson, in order to use it as a model to fill an order from the government. It is doubtful if there is one of them to be found in the city to-day. He filled this order at Whitneyville, Conn. In 1855 he began the erection of his factory at Hartford, and in 1856 the "Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Company" was incorporated by the Connecticut Legislature, and has since carried on the business there.

Paterson Machine-Works.—About 1824, Benjamin Brundred began the manufacture of cotton and woolen machinery at Oldham, now called Haledon. He established quite an extensive business for those days, when capital was scarce and nobody dreamed of paying cash for anything. About 1832-33 he associated with him Samuel G. Wheeler, a shrewd New York commission merchant, and James J. A. Bruce. His new partners were too much for Brundred, and in December, 1836, ousted him from the management, and discharged those of the employes who were supposed to be most attached to him. A year or two later the works were burned down. Previous to the disruption of the partnership the works had been employing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty hands. Brundred immediately set about establishing himself in Paterson, and in this scheme he was aided by several men of wealth and influence, among them D. K. Allen and Abraham Reynolds. Allen had a button-mill just east of the present Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church. This building was occupied by Brundred as part of his new works. In 1837 he and his friends got a charter for the "Paterson Machine Company," and under this name they engaged extensively in the manufacture of all kinds of machinery. The "Old Hotel," at the southeast corner of Market and Hotel Streets, was leased, and in 1841 was bought by the company and turned into a machine-shop. They also bought the rest of the lots extending to Union Street, and in the course of a short time enlarged their buildings to occupy the whole block on Market Street, and to a considerable depth. In the fall of 1839 they had upwards of two hundred men employed, and the works were among the largest in New Jersey. But the unfortunate tariff legislation which prostrated the industries of the country in the winter of 1841-42 caused the Paterson Machine Company to succumb with the rest, and in the spring of 1842 the works shut down and the company went into insolvency. Two years later they were sold out under insolvency proceedings. They were once more operated with a fair share of success, although other establishments had in the mean time gained on the

¹ In 1882, Mr. Hanson is still following his old trade of locksmith and gunsmith at No. 71 Prospect Street, Paterson.

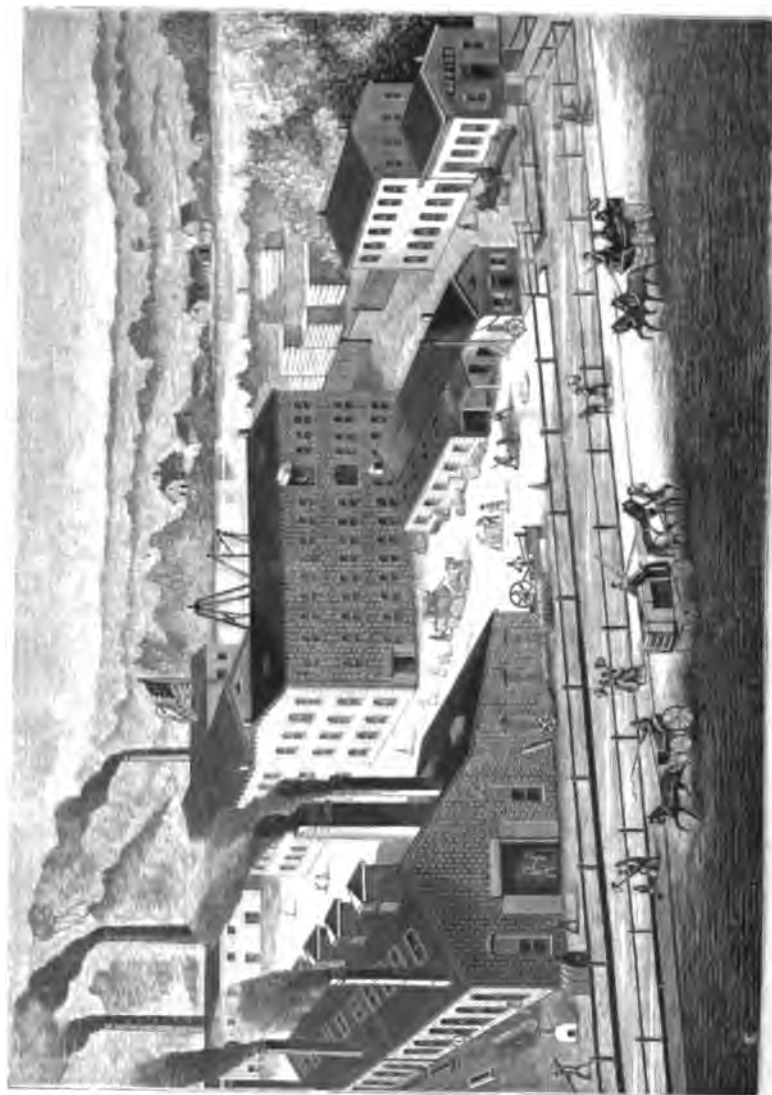
concern, and they made a great deal of cotton machinery for Mexico and Central America. On the night of June 26, 1848, the works caught fire, and in a few hours were an utter ruin, the fire also extending across Market Street, and sweeping away St. Paul's Church, Congress Hall, and other buildings, there being no adequate water-supply wherewith the six engines could do proper service. After the fire Mr. Brundred returned to Oldham, where he remained until his death in 1858. The works in Paterson were generally known by the townspeople as the "Oldham Works," being regarded, on account of Brundred's connection with them, as virtually his old establishment, which he had conducted for so many years at that place. In its day it was a prominent feature of the town, being exceeded only by the Rogers Works and the Danforth Works. Indeed, it was larger than any machine-shop except one in the Paterson of to-day, so that its destruction was a serious loss to the place, and it was very much to be regretted that it was not rebuilt somewhere in the town. Brundred was a man of much energy, and had the knack of getting along well with his men. This was shown by the firmness with which they stood by him in his difficulties with his former partners, Wheeler & Bruce; and in other ways it was manifest that there was a warm feeling between employer and employed in the old "Paterson Machine-Works."¹

Machinists' Association.—About 1836 George Bradley, an Englishman, built a small frame foundry on River Street, near Prospect. A few years later, about 1841, he and his sons went into the machine business, erecting a frame shop on the northeast corner of Broadway and Prospect Street, where they made cotton, flax, and hemp machinery. In 1847 their shop was destroyed by fire, when they replaced it by a large brick building, forty-five by one hundred and twelve feet, three stories high, with stone basement under it, which was really equivalent to another story. They failed in 1849, and removed to Richmond, Va. Mr. Bradley invented in 1841 the first steam-gauge of which there is any record. The property now passed into the hands of John E. Bacon, of New York. In the fall of 1850 William Holden and Jacob Wiley hired a part of it and employed two or three men in making machinery or doing odd jobs. They increased their force to six or eight in a few months. In June, 1851, James Peel, Elias Morehouse, John H. Kiersted, William Senior, William Holden, Jacob Wiley, and James Gillespie formed an equal copartnership under the name of the "Machinists' Association," and leased the whole mill from Mr. Bacon. Mr. Morehouse had served his time at the Danforth Works; Mr. Peel had worked there eight years; Mr. Kiersted twelve or fourteen years; Mr. Senior eight years; Mr. Wiley fifteen or sixteen years; Mr. Gillespie had worked

there most of his time, and Mr. Holden had also been employed in the same establishment. The new firm started with six or eight hands, and every partner turned in and worked at the bench or lathe the same as any employé, and drew the same wages, and not a dollar more,—they were all workers. They used only the first floor and half of the basement, leasing the rest of the building to other parties. In a few weeks they had sixteen or eighteen men on their pay-roll besides themselves, for their own names were on the pay-roll just the same as those of the hands. They had very little capital wherewith to start operations, but all were industrious and competent mechanics, so that they soon began to get ahead and to make money.

About the close of 1852, Mr. Holden withdrew from the firm, and Henry Forbes was taken in in his place. In the spring of 1854 they erected a frame foundry on River Street, about forty by ninety feet in area, nearly on the site of that built by George Bradley, and which had been removed when the Bradleys failed. It still stands. It was not completed when, in April, 1854, the main shop was burned down to the level of the stone basement. The loss to the firm was \$15,000, and their insurance only \$2500. Besides this they had not a dollar wherewith to resume business. However, friends came forward and proffered aid in this hour of their need, and thus encouraged they bought the lease from Mr. Bacon and immediately rebuilt the shop, forty-five by one hundred and twelve feet, three stories and basement, with brick L on Prospect Street, twenty-four by twenty-six feet, four stories high, at a cost of about fourteen thousand dollars. New machinery was bought, and they occupy the whole of the building now except the top floor. By the hardest kind of work they were able to retrieve the ground lost by the fire, and even to get on better than ever, so that after some years they paid for the building and began to accumulate a surplus. They first made cotton, woolen, and silk machinery, with an occasional order for flax machinery, and also did a large amount of millwright-work. The work was changed from time to time as the demand varied, and now the chief production of the establishment is silk machinery, for which they have gained an enviable reputation. They still fill orders for cotton machinery, some of which is to be found in almost every State of the Union, as also in Mexico, Central and South America. Their business is not confined to these two classes of work, they undertake anything in the way of machinery, no matter for what it may be designed. Of the original partners only two remain in the firm,—Messrs. Peel and Morehouse. Gillespie died in September, 1862; Wiley in August, 1866; Kiersted in October, 1867; Forbes sold out in January, 1870, and Senior died in November, 1873. This is the only successful co-operative association of the kind ever started in Paterson, so that its history is peculiarly interesting. At the present time eighty

¹ Contemporary newspaper and other records.



MACHINE WORKS OF J. C. TODD, PATERSON, N. J.

hands are employed, whose wages amount to between \$35,000 and \$40,000 yearly.

Benjamin Buckley & Co.—In 1844, Benjamin Buckley and Alexander Anderson, both spindle-makers, the former in the employ of Charles Danforth, formed a partnership as Anderson & Buckley, spindle-makers and machinists. They leased a small brick mill on the river-bank at the foot of the Nightingale lot, and confidently went to work. Their combined capital was four hundred and fifty dollars, and borrowed at that. They did most of the work themselves, and drew out only one dollar a day each. In a short time they had prospered so far that they leased a larger building of frame on the site of the present office of the Todd & Rafferty Machine Company, on the raceway on Van Houten Street. By dint of hard work they continued to make money, until they had one thousand dollars to their credit, and an almost fabulous sum it seemed to them. They now removed to the Hamilton Mill, occupying one floor for their machine business and sub-letting the rest to others. After a while Mr. Buckley bought out Anderson, and took in Hiram Hatheway as a partner instead. The tariff legislation had a depressing effect on the business, and Mr. Hatheway becoming discouraged, sold out to Mr. Buckley, who gave his notes in part settlement. Soon after Thomas Rogers made an arrangement with Mr. Buckley to furnish all the spindles required at the Rogers Works in the building of cotton-frames, and thereafter all the spindles for the Rogers Works were made by Mr. Buckley. In 1868 he removed to the first floor of the "Gun Mill," where the manufacture of spindles and flyers is still (January, 1882) carried on by Benjamin Buckley & Co.,—Benjamin Buckley, his sons, William J. Buckley and Joseph Buckley, and John Townley. They employ about 25 hands, whose wages amount to \$8000 yearly. The annual products are worth about \$20,000, and are sent to a dozen different States.

J. C. Todd & Simonton's Machine-Works.—Joseph C. Todd, who had learned the trade of carpenter at Somerville, N. J., came to Paterson in 1836, and being employed in the machine-shop of Godwin, Clark & Co., learned to make patterns there for machinery. Several years after, while employed at the "Oldham Works," he built the first successful hemp-spinning machine. This turned his thoughts in a new direction, and in 1847 he formed a partnership with Daniel Mackey, another skillful Paterson mechanic, and they set up for themselves in the building of hemp and flax and other machinery of all kinds. They had very little capital, and hired a part of the first floor of the old frame Nightingale mill, on Van Houten Street, taking possession July 3, 1847. They had only two lathes, one of which they had borrowed. They there built the first silk machinery made in Paterson. From this humble beginning they gradually built up a business that in two years' time demanded ampler accommodations, and then they took

the basement of the shop owned by the Bradleys, where the Machinists' Association mill now is, on Prospect Street and Broadway. In 1850, Philip Rafferty, a successful business man, and a very shrewd financier, was taken into the firm, which then became Todd, Mackey & Co. They now (November, 1850) leased the present location of the works on Van Houten Street, next west of the old Nightingale Mill, where the business had been commenced. It is a striking evidence of the success of the concern that their works are far more extensive than the whole of the Nightingale Mill, of which they originally occupied but a very small part. In their new quarters the firm engaged far more extensively than before in the manufacture of hemp and flax machinery in all its branches, including rope machinery, jute and bagging machinery.

The firm also engaged on a large scale in the building of steam-engines of every class, and in a short time had acquired an enviable reputation in that department of manufacture. Their original business continued to prosper, until they became the largest manufacturers in America of hemp and flax machinery. Mr. Todd gave this his closest personal attention, making several valuable inventions in this class of machinery, on which patents were taken out from time to time. In 1855, Mr. Mackey retired, and the firm became Todd & Rafferty. In the spring of 1872 the concern was turned into a stock corporation,—the Todd & Rafferty Machine Company,—Mr. Todd being president and Mr. Rafferty treasurer. The boiler-shop of Rafferty, Smith & Co., on Railroad Avenue, was merged into the company also. Mr. Rafferty attended to the New York business generally, where the firm had a large store for the sale of machinery and an agency for their works. Mr. Rafferty dying in July, 1872, the affairs of the company were thrown into chancery, and for a month or two the shops were closed, when Mr. Todd resumed the control of the works, which he has since retained. When the panic of 1873 came on, and nearly every machine-shop in Paterson was closed, he went about, and by indefatigable industry got orders for all sorts of engines and machinery, whereby he was enabled to give employment to a goodly number of men. Anything and everything that came along and promised work was confidently taken in hand. For instance, there was a large order for the Baxter marine-engine, at a time when that engine was expected to revolutionize the system of navigation on the Erie Canal. Since then large numbers of these engines have been turned out for use on steam-launches, yachts, tugs, and freighting vessels of every size. They are from two to forty horse-power, and sell at from \$420 to \$2350. Mr. Todd has also become the owner of the patent Baxter portable engine, of which he has manufactured hundreds in the last five years. These little engines are from one to four horse-power, and sell for \$150 to \$350. They are much used in printing-offices, in

running sewing-machines, and wherever a small power only is needed. One of them will run a press for ten hours, and with the consumption of half a bushel of coal. It is no wonder they are popular. In time we may perhaps expect to see every well-regulated family supplied with a Baxter portable steam-engine for doing the heavy work of the household, which is daily growing more irksome to "Bridget." One of them occupies only about as much space as a large base-burning stove. Mr. Todd still builds steam-engines of all kinds and sizes, not confining himself, by any means, to these small portable engines. He also makes flax, hemp, jute, rope, oakum, and silk machinery, which finds its way to all parts of the world. He built the first silk machinery used by James Walthall, by John C. Benson, by Hamil & Booth, and others. While some of the imported foremen in flax- and hemp-mills in America declare that there is no machinery equal to that made in the "old country," and consequently discourage the use of American machinery, on the other hand there are at least a dozen of the leading flax-, jute-, and hemp-mills in England and Scotland which are equipped with machinery built at the Todd & Rafferty works in Paterson! This is a significant commentary on the unreasoning prejudice too often evinced by imported foremen and superintendents who are disposed to see nothing good that does not come from abroad.

In Russia the native hemp is separated and spun by machinery invented and built by Mr. Todd, and his machines have found their way even to China and Australia, while for thirty years the products of this concern have been familiar in Mexico, South America, and Canada, as well as throughout the United States wherever flax and hemp machinery is used. Rope machinery of all kinds is made, including machinery for making ropes out of sisal, a species of hemp from Mexico. During the year 1881, Mr. Todd filled orders to the amount of \$100,000 for machinery to make twine to be used on patent harvesters in tying up the grain with twine instead of wire. A spinning-jenny with a fine flyer twists the twine and runs it off on the bobbins, from which it is wound off into balls eight inches in diameter, and these are attached to the harvesters with machinery which draws out the twine and binds the grain, and ties a knot as neatly as the most experienced hand could do. The works comprise a brick building, three stories high, one hundred and ten by forty-five feet, with extension forty by seventy-five feet, the first story being used for engine-building and turning, and the second and third for fitting, carpenter-work, etc.; a frame machine-shop, one hundred and fifty by thirty to fifty feet, part of it one story and part of it two and a half stories high; a brick foundry, thirty-five by one hundred and twenty feet; besides a pattern-shop, a millwright-shop, carpenter-shop, etc. About 150 to 200 hands are employed, their weekly pay-roll amounting to \$1600, and

the engines and machinery of all kinds produced in the course of a year are worth fully \$200,000. Three or four tons of iron are melted daily in the furnace, and fifty pounds of brass, for use in the works. On Feb. 1, 1882, Mr. Todd associated with him Thomas C. Simonton, and the firm is now J. C. Todd & Simonton. Mr. Simonton has been connected with the iron manufacture in Paterson for thirty years or more. It is not long since he built a shop at the southeast corner of Paterson and Ellison Streets for the manufacture of steam fire-engines, which he continued for two or three years, when he began building stationary engines. He kept the shop going until 1861-62, part of the time in partnership with Hiram Hatheway and James W. Hewson. A foundry erected in 1872 by Stewart & Morrill (William Stewart and John A. Morrill), to make fine castings for the Whitney Sewing-Machine Company, at the corner of Jackson Street and Washington Avenue, in the course of four or five years fell into the hands of Scott & Fairbanks, and then into the possession of Mr. Simonton, by whom it was sold to J. C. Todd and turned into the works on Van Houten Street, when Mr. Simonton went into partnership with Mr. Todd. Mr. Simonton now has the general management of the Paterson shops of J. C. Todd & Simonton, while Mr. Todd takes charge of the New York business.

John E. Van Winkle.—In 1848, John E. Van Winkle started a machine-shop in the long low building in the Beaver Mill yard, on the north side of that mill, it being two stories high, the lower story of brick and the other of wood. He had a blacksmith-shop adjoining. In the course of two or three years he hired the basement and half of the floor above of the Beaver Mill, where he materially extended his operations. He built lathes there for nearly every shop in town, and many of them are still in use in the largest shops in Paterson. He also supplied the machinery for several cotton-mills in Tennessee and other Southern States. He likewise attempted the manufacture of a pantagraph for engraving copper rollers in Robert Rennie's print-works at Lodi, and succeeded, it being the first pantagraph constructed in America. Thereafter, for many years, he made most of the machinery for Rennie, and also for David G. Scott's print-works in Paterson. Cyrus Holt was in partnership with him for a year or two about 1857. In 1858, Mr. Van Winkle bought from the Phoenix Manufacturing Company a strip fifty by two hundred feet, adjoining their mill on Van Houten Street on the east, and built a brick shop, forty by one hundred and twelve feet, one story high towards Van Houten Street, and two stories in the rear. Here he enlarged his business. He afterwards erected another shop in the rear, two stories high, which he leased. In a short time he also added a foundry to his other buildings on this plot, and leased that for a while, and then conducted it himself for making his own castings for machinery. In 1869 the two last-named buildings were burned

down and the roof of the front shop. In the fall he rebuilt the latter, making it three stories high, leasing a story and a half, and occupying the rest for his own business. In 1875 the shop was again burned down, with its contents. The property was then sold back again to the Phoenix Company, who employed Henry Van Winkle, at the time a partner with his father, to run a machine-shop on the same site, with some of the old machinery, in connection with their silk-mills. John E. Van Winkle has since then filled occasional orders for a very ingenious cotton-opener, which has found a large sale in the South. He has retired from active business, however, as far as it is possible for a man of his active temperament to retire.

Thomas J. Wrigley.—In 1849, Thomas J. Wrigley and his brother John hired the cellar of the old Holman cotton-mill, where the Todd & Rafferty machine-shop now is, and began making washers, comb-plates, and link-chains. They remained there but a short time, removing next to the old button-mill on Market Street opposite Prince. There they employed three men on washers and four on bolts, working themselves as hard as any of the hands. After a year, or a year and a half, they returned to the Todd & Rafferty premises, occupying an old frame building over the water-wheel, next to the main mill. Two years later they removed to another building on the same lot. In 1859, John was succeeded by John Nichols, who retired in 1865, since when Thomas J. Wrigley has conducted the business alone. In 1864, Wrigley & Nichols removed to a large frame building on Railroad Avenue, near the corner of Slater Street, two and a half stories high, twenty-six by forty-six feet in area. In 1865, Mr. Wrigley added another story. From 1859 to 1861 they carried on the recutting of files, in addition to other work. In 1865-66, Mr. Wrigley began making silk-spoolers, and from time to time added other silk-work, and now does considerable in that line. In September, 1881, he removed to a fine new frame shop erected by him for the purpose at the southeast corner of Vine and Essex Streets, thirty by seventy-five feet in area, two stories high, with high basement, where he has extended his business. He now employs 30 to 35 hands, to whom he pays about \$10,000 a year in wages, and turns out from \$20,000 to \$25,000 worth of machinery, etc. The production is washers, comb-plates, silk machinery, and link-chains used on flax, hemp, and cotton machinery, and traverse-chains on silk machinery.

Watson Machine Company.—William G. Watson and James Watson had worked for many years, with their father, for Benjamin Brundred, at Oldham, where they had acquired a thorough practical knowledge of machine-making of all sorts, and afterwards in the Nightingale Mill, making burring-machines for Israel Kinsman, of New York. About 1848, William G. Watson took charge of the machinery of Jackson & Magennis, in their print-works, at the Franklin Mill.

In the spring of 1851 he and his brother James concluded to set up a machine-shop of their own, and leased one of the buildings of the Franklin Mill property,—that which had been erected for locomotive building, which had a foundry attached in the rear. They were given the use of a part of the Mallory Mill for a short time before taking possession of their shop, and on the former premises prepared their shafting and did sundry jobs that came to hand while their shop was being prepared for occupancy. They started with four or five hands, but each of the brothers worked harder than any of their employes; as James expressed it, they "worked twenty-four hours every day." That this is not so extravagant a figure of speech as might be supposed is apparent from the fact that, for example, James used to walk eight miles before daylight, over to Rennie's print-works at Lodi, do a full day's work there, walk back after quitting-time, and then work in the shop until midnight, and he would keep this up for weeks at a time. The other brother was not a whit behind him in hard work. Of course with such untiring industry, and with their skill, they could not fail to succeed, and in the course of the first year they turned out thirty thousand dollars' worth of work, had the room filled with machinery, and employed fifteen hands. They next removed to the Nightingale Mill, where they occupied the whole of the first floor, built a blacksmith-shop in the rear, and after a while took the second floor of the mill. After a year or two they also built a frame foundry on the raceway, on Van Houten Street, where Nussey's foundry now is.

In the spring of 1860 they bought a large tract of land at the southwest corner of Grand Street and Railroad Avenue, and began the erection of a fine brick shop on that site, three stories high, one hundred and twenty by forty-four feet. They now introduced steam-power in running their machinery. Their old foundry was moved up from Van Houten Street to a spot adjoining the new shop. They occupied the whole of the first floor, and leased the rest to other parties. Their business continued to grow rapidly, as they never hesitated to undertake any and all kinds of machine-work, although millwright-work was their specialty. In 1868 the county authorities gave the contract for building an iron bridge at Straight Street, Paterson, to S. J. Post, the patentee; he arranged with another party for doing the iron-work, but the Watsons were finally given the contract, and they succeeded so well that it led to their forming a partnership with Mr. Post in the iron bridge business, and for ten years thereafter they did an immense business in that line, their bridge-work amounting to several millions of dollars. In 1872 their shop was burned down with a loss of seventy-five thousand dollars, but was immediately rebuilt on a larger scale than before. They erected a large number of iron bridges along the Erie Railway, about seventy-five to one hundred spans in all, including the magnificent

Susquehanna bridge. For two or three years they did a million dollars' worth of this kind of work yearly. They built about two hundred thousand dollars' worth of iron bridges in Passaic County, but the great bulk of their work was in other localities. They put up many bridges in and about New York City, in Central Park, and elsewhere. They also engaged extensively in the architectural iron business, furnishing and erecting the iron-work for the Metropolitan Museum and the Metropolitan Art Gallery in New York, for the Lenox Library in New York, and other prominent buildings. At one time they had six or eight hundred men at work in various parts of the country and at their Paterson shops.

The works were enlarged from time to time, until they covered an immense area. In 1875 the whole establishment was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The works were again rebuilt, but the firm was hampered by the want of the money which these losses had taken out of their business, and though they continued to do a vast amount of work for two or three years, they were at last obliged to succumb, and the property passed out of their hands. They discontinued the bridge and architectural work, and have since confined themselves to the general work of a machine-shop, although they still occasionally take an order for a bridge. They are now making printing machinery, millwright-work, gearing, silk machinery, steam-engines, etc. They employ 125 hands, paying them about \$60,000 yearly, and use about 400 tons of pig and 200 tons of bar iron in the course of a year, the value of their production being about \$80,000. They occupy the first floor of their old works, which they lease from the present owners. The business was originally conducted in the name of W. G. & J. Watson. In 1865 they were incorporated as the Watson Manufacturing Company. At present the concern is known as the Watson Machine Company, Messrs. W. G. and James Watson being the practical men, and Samuel J. Watson, the son of the former, the financial manager. The buildings are of brick, as follows: one two stories in height, one hundred and twenty by forty-four feet on Railroad Avenue, and one hundred and fifty by sixty feet on Grand Street; connected with this, on the south, on Railroad Avenue, another, three stories high, fifty by seventy-five feet; next, south of the last, a foundry, one hundred and fifty by eighty feet; on Dale Avenue, a foundry eighty by sixty feet, connected with which is a blacksmith-shop, forty by forty feet. The Watsons occupy all these buildings on the ground floor.

George Addy came to Paterson in 1849, and after working three years for George Archer, who had a small machine-shop on the premises now occupied by J. C. Todd & Simonton, he set up for himself, in 1852, in a little frame shanty, about fifteen by twenty feet, on Broadway, beside the brook near Thirty-third Street. He made bolts and screws for

the other machine-shops in the city. He had a screw-press for punching nuts, which he had made himself. He forged his bolts by hand, and threaded them with a crank. All the work was done by himself, working alone in his little shop. In 1854 he removed to *Hamburgh Avenue*, building a frame house two stories high, with attic, his shop being on the first floor, while he lived up-stairs, and while he was plastering his room, which he did not attempt for several months, he lived in the attic. He now used horse-power to blow the bellows and do the threading of the bolts, which was done by machinery. Three men helped him in his new shop. In 1860 he removed to a brick shop on *Totowa Avenue*, near *Hamburgh Avenue*, increased his business, used more horse-power to turn his machines, and had six men in his employ. In 1868 he built a brick mill, forty by ninety feet, three stories high, on *Water Street*, between *Hamburgh* and *Totowa Avenues*, on the river-bank, developing the water-power, putting in a turbine wheel, which, with eight feet of water, gives fifteen horse-power. To his screw and bolt business he now added the making of smut-machines, to cleanse the wheat of smut before it is ground; also mowing machines and corn-stalk cutters. He made a great many of these various machines, and his smut-machines were sold not only to grist-mills in this country but in South America. He employed six or eight men for about ten years, when, in 1878, he gave up manufacturing, and has since devoted himself to attending to his extensive mills and dwellings and other real estate, all the outcome in thirty years of that little fifteen by twenty feet shanty on Broadway and hard, unceasing, self-denying toil.

Paterson Iron-Works.—In 1852, *Sherman Jagua* was connected with an iron establishment at *Nashua, N. H.*,—the *Nashua Iron-Works*. Conceiving the idea that a similar concern could be successfully carried on in *Paterson*, especially for forging tires and shapes for locomotives, he induced *Thomas W. Gillies*, a wealthy manufacturer of *Nashua*, to join with him in founding the "*Paterson Iron-Works*," which they started in the fall of 1852. A blacksmith-shop, about fifty by seventy-five feet, was erected along the *Erie Railway* track, just south of *Clay Street*, and a hammer-shop was built next to it, about fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet in area. Both buildings were of wood, and of course but one story high. They imported *Lowmoor* and *Bolling* bars, which they bent and welded into tires for locomotives. They also put in two hammers at the same time to forge axles and shapes for locomotives. One of these hammers had a head weighing one thousand pounds, and the other had a twelve hundred pound die. A third hammer was put in almost immediately, so promisingly did their business open. About fifty men were employed from the start. At the session of the Legislature in 1853 they secured a special charter as the "*Paterson Iron Company*." During that year Frank-

lin C. Beckwith was building the second track for the Erie Railway through Paterson, and for a time his shanty was located directly opposite the iron-works. Talking with the managers, he became interested in the works, and before the end of 1853 he bought a controlling interest in the concern, and thereafter operated the works himself until his death. He kept on making iron tires until about 1866, when the Bessemer-steel process came into use and steel tires were substituted for those of iron. For the next two years this branch of the business gradually fell off, and in 1870 it was given up.

Meantime Mr. Beckwith had greatly increased the capacity of the works by the extension of the original buildings and by the introduction of new and better machinery and tools. About 1859-60 he threw out the small hammers and put in a new and improved class. In 1862 he put in the first upright hammer, of five tons, for steamship forgings. Three years later he set up a ten-ton hammer. Since that date new lathes, slotters, planers, and drills have been put in, all of the best make in the country. When the five-ton hammer was bought he began making armor-bars for steamships. These were not for armor-plated vessels, but for the ribs of steamships. He also made cranks for the engines and propellers of screw-steamers, some of them being of immense weight. The largest shaft ever forged at these works was twenty-eight inches in diameter and twenty-two feet long. It was for the Pittsburgh water-works. The cranks for the same water-works were also made here; they were fifty-four inches in diameter and weighed sixteen tons. They were the largest ever forged in the country. It certainly was a marked compliment to Paterson enterprise that the corporation of Pittsburgh, where are some of the largest iron-works in the United States, should send all the way to the Paterson Iron-Works for these important parts of the public water-works of the city. Some immense shafts were also forged for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and sent overland by rail to California, there to be placed in one of the steamships of that company. As there are few works with the capacity and facilities of the Paterson Iron Company for turning out heavy forgings, they have frequent calls for machinery from remote parts of the country. Of late they have furnished considerable work for mining machinery, which is usually of the very heaviest character. In this, as in other branches, they have achieved enviable success. Their work is now about equally divided between steamship forgings, railroad and locomotive forgings, and mining machinery. They have also begun the forging of steel for locomotive- and steamship-work.

Their works cover a large extent of ground. When first erected the shops were in the midst of a swamp, but the vast accumulations of refuse have been utilized to fill up the low ground, until the swamp is fast disappearing. The main building is five hundred

and thirty feet long and seventy-five feet wide; this is the hammer-shop and machine-shop. There is another blacksmith- and hammer-shop two hundred and fifty feet long and about the same width as the other. In the machine-shop are slotters, planers, lathes, boring-mills, and other machinery and tools for finishing the work done in the hammer- and blacksmith-shops. Two steam-engines, one of seventy-horse and the other of thirty-horse power, drive the hammers and other tools. In the hammer-shop are sixteen hammers, running from one thousand pounds to twelve tons in weight. The latter is perhaps the largest in Paterson. The number of hands employed varies greatly according to the work on hand. When fairly busy 200 men are on the pay-roll, and their wages will amount to \$120,000 yearly. The value of the production of the works is about \$480,000 per annum. The iron used is wrought scrap, ship scrap, and railroad scrap principally. They have facilities for using any class of iron. Iron to the amount of 3600 tons is made over every year at this establishment. Since the death of the elder Mr. Beckwith, a few years ago, the works have been managed by his sons, Charles D. Beckwith and Joseph Alexander Beckwith, the former of whom is president and treasurer, and the latter secretary of the company. James Johnston has been superintendent for many years, having been connected with the works since 1858.

John Royle & Sons.—In 1862, John Royle took a little corner, about twelve feet square, in the shop of Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., on Water Street, where he did machinery jobbing, principally for his landlords. Before this he had made pumps. When he began his little machine-shop he worked alone, but his business grew steadily, until about 1872 he hired a larger room, fourteen by twenty-eight, and employed several hands. In two years more he again enlarged his quarters to double the former size. At this time he took his son John into partnership with him. They now made circular saws and engravers' grouting-machines. In 1879 another son, Vernon, joined the firm. In February, 1881, being in want of more room, they leased the first floor, thirty by ninety feet, of a new brick mill on Railroad Avenue, near Grand Street, where they now employ 20 to 25 hands, paying out in wages \$8000 to \$10,000 yearly. They carry on a general machine-shop of a finer grade than has been usual in Paterson, their specialty being work requiring the finest castings and the nicest adjustments of mechanism to accomplish desired results. One of the most interesting and valuable of their products is a piano card-cutting machine for Jacquard looms, whereby a person can cut the cards which make the patterns in weaving figured silks with the greatest ease and remarkable speed. It is a great improvement on the old process. They have made many improvements on this and other machinery adapted for silk and other manufactures.

Passaic Rolling-Mill.—In 1863, Sherman Jaqua got a charter from the Legislature for himself, his sons, and two or three friends, as the "Paterson Rolling-Mill Company." The company built a large frame shop, one hundred by two hundred feet, on Straight Street and the Erie Railway, just south of Greene Street, and began rolling merchant bar iron from scrap. They had two trains of rolls. The next year the name of the company was changed by the Legislature to the "Idaho Iron Company." It was run for another year or two when, the business not being as profitable as had been expected and a good opportunity offering, the machinery was sold to the Pacific Rolling-Mill Company, in California, and shipped to the Pacific coast. The shop then remained closed for a year or two. Watts Cooke had been superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for several years prior to this time, and while in that position had given much attention to the rolling of iron in the great Pennsylvania shops on the line of that road. In December, 1867, he came from Scranton to Paterson, with the idea of engaging in that business with his brothers, who were all settled in Paterson. The brothers formed a partnership as Cooke Brothers,—John, Watts, James, and William,—and in March, 1868, bought out the old Idaho Iron Works, and at once set about putting matters in shape. Preparations were driven so effectually that on July 3, 1868, the firm rolled their first bar of iron. They started with two trains of rolls, eighteen-inch and nine-inch, and employed about one hundred hands. At the session of the Legislature in 1869 they got a charter as the Passaic Rolling-Mill Company, with a capital of \$100,000, with privilege of increasing it to \$500,000, and the business has since been conducted by the corporation. In this year they began rolling shapes and angles, having adapted their old trains to that purpose. This was the first time that kind of work had been done in Paterson. They were in a measure forced to this, as the market for merchant iron had been swamped by heavy importations. The company accordingly accommodated themselves to the situation, instead of closing their works, and employed more men than ever, instead of shutting down in despair, as less enterprising men would have done.

In 1873-74, when the iron business was everywhere depressed, they set about engaging in a new business to make up for the loss in the ordinary trade. Extensive new shops were erected, and a new 22-inch train of rolls was put down for rolling beams, I beams, and channel-iron. The first order received for beams was for the *New York Evening Post* building, corner Broadway and Fulton Street, and this was followed at once by various other orders, including a very large one for the new capitol at Albany, and a still larger one for all the iron beams used in the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia, and since then the business has steadily increased, and beams have been supplied

for a large number of prominent buildings, public and private, in New York and elsewhere. One of the most striking buildings erected by this company is the Seventh Regiment Armory, New York. This consists in the main of a series of immense arches of iron, 187 feet span over all, the building being 290 feet long and 91 feet high; there are 1,150,000 pounds, or nearly 600 tons, of iron in this enormous structure, which is a highly-creditable specimen of Paterson skill and enterprise. Always on the lookout for new openings for the extension of their business, the company directed their attention to the building of wrought-iron bridges, and filled many orders in that line. The structure erected by them across the Passaic River at the end of River Street, Paterson, is one of the best, as it was about the cheapest, iron bridge ever erected in the county. There is no finer draw on the same river than that erected by this company in the bridge at Belleville.

But their most important work in this line was in the construction of the New York Elevated Railroad. They first built the section of road across the Battery from Morris Street to Front Street, being the first of the modern system now in use on that line. They next built the section of road from Morris Street to Chatham Square. Then they took the contract to tear down the old spider-legged track on the west side, and built the road anew on their own plans from the Battery to Morris Street, from Morris Street through Greenwich to Central Park, and all through Ninth Avenue. On the east side they built the road from the Battery to Canal Street, and from Sixty-fifth to One Hundredth Street. Altogether, they used upwards of twelve thousand tons of iron in this immense work. On Oct. 5, 1878, while the works were being driven to their utmost in filling important orders, fire broke out at night and destroyed the puddling-mill and the merchant-bar mill. These two buildings were three times as extensive as the whole establishment when the Cookes took possession. Fortunately the beam-mill was left intact. Without delay the company set about replacing the burned structures with a fine brick building, two hundred by three hundred feet, with a lofty roof supported on iron trusses rolled in the mill. It is substantially fire-proof. This was designed for puddling and for rolling merchant iron and small angles and T's. The principal beam-mill is three hundred and sixty by one hundred and seventy-five feet in area, of frame; there is a machine-shop seventy-five by one hundred feet, and innumerable other buildings of all kinds and sizes, covering in all an area of something like six acres.

They now have three trains of rolls,—for merchant-bar iron, for beams, and for angles and T's. The present business is principally what is known to the trade as the production of the best iron for locomotive builders, angles and T's for locomotive builders and for structural purposes, and beams and channels

for buildings and bridges. When they began, fourteen years ago, their monthly production was about 300 tons, or from 3000 to 4000 tons yearly. Now they turn out 1500 tons monthly, or from 16,000 to 18,000 tons yearly,—nearly five times as much as formerly. They have eight puddling-furnaces and seven heating-furnaces. They never use scrap. Mr. Watts Cooke, who has been the manager of the mill from the beginning, and is still giving every department his closest personal attention, was long ago convinced from experience that poor iron cannot be improved; once bad it is always bad, and in buying scrap promiscuously it is simply impossible to sort out the good from the bad iron. Hence he considers that it is more advantageous, in order to keep up the reputation of their iron and the work made from it, to work all their own iron, as far as possible, from the pig. They do thus make about half the iron used in bridges, buildings, and work of a like character, and what more they need they get in the shape of boiled iron, made especially for them by the Bethlehem Iron Company. All the bolts, nuts, and rivets used by them in their work are made in the mill. The company employ between 500 and 600 hands, whose wages foot up \$360,000 in the course of a year. It is one of the weirdest sights imaginable that the visitor beholds in this immense establishment at night. The mystical blue glare of the Brush electric light gives the men a ghostly aspect as they flit about. Suddenly there is a lurid glow as a furnace opens, and out there protrudes a huge tongue of iron, red and gold, glowing and hissing. Half a dozen goblin-like figures dance and leap about the fiery creature, which is then thrust between the rolls, and as it is hurried through, writhing as if in pain at the torture, a stream of water is poured upon it, whereat it hisses yet more fiercely. It is forced through another set of rolls, and this time it is stretched to a greater length and into less diameter, and this is repeated again and again until the huge, sodden, bulky mass of iron is rolled and stretched and squeezed into a bar of merchantable iron. But the scene is strongly suggestive of the bottomless pit. Perhaps while the visitor is absorbed in watching this strange spectacle there will suddenly be a whirl and then a shower of sparks, making a perfect cascade of the most exquisitely beautiful description, as the molten particles of iron fly up towards the roof and then descend in a fan-like shower. This is caused by the sawing of a fifteen-inch iron beam, and the oddest feature of it is the fact that the saw is a plain disk of flange iron, which, though having no teeth at all, yet goes through the tough cold wrought iron as easily as a sharp-toothed steel saw goes through a stick of white pine. No satisfactory explanation of the process has yet been given, but there is the fact. The edge of the saw seems to remain perfectly cool, but nevertheless it actually melts its way through the iron, without touching it, and hence the shower of brilliant sparks, which are molten drops of iron, which are tossed

aloft. It is one of the most marvelous as well as beautiful sights imaginable.

The works are kept going day and night, from Monday morning to Saturday night, even in the dullest times, there being a "double turn" of men. Mr. Cooke is of the opinion that by keeping the furnaces constantly hot a better product is obtained than if they were heated only by day. In 1878, Mr. Cooke thought he would try to get a never-failing supply of water from a flowing artesian well, as the mill uses immense quantities of water in wetting the rolls, and the water-rent is several thousand dollars yearly. A well was sunk to a depth of two thousand feet, but it struck salt water, which would hardly answer the purpose. So this well was plugged up at a depth of one thousand feet, and another was sunk near it to a depth of six hundred feet, in which the water rises to within thirty or forty feet of the surface, whence it is pumped by two pumps having a capacity of 125,000 to 140,000 gallons in every twenty-four hours. The supply is evidently inexhaustible. It has been analyzed by Prof. Cook, the State geologist, whose tests show that it is remarkably pure, being superior to any from other sources in the vicinity of Paterson. During the drought of 1881 the workmen were made ill from using the water of other wells in the neighborhood, but they could drink from this well to repletion without injury. The experiment of seeking for a flowing artesian well was watched with great interest by other manufacturers in Paterson, and by scientific men in all parts of the State. The stock of the Passaic Rolling-Mill Company is now owned by Watts Cooke, John Cooke, James Cooke, and W. Oakley Fayerweather. Mr. Watts Cooke is president and manager of the works, and Mr. Fayerweather is secretary and treasurer. The present capital is \$200,000.

Bradley, Godden & Platt, Holden Machine Company, Industrial Works.—In 1863, George Bradley, Charles Godden, and James Platt started the building of wool and cotton machinery in the old Nightingale Mill, under the firm-name of Bradley, Godden & Co. Two years later Bradley and Platt retired, and William Holden and Christopher Godden joined the firm, which was known as Holden, Godden & Co. until 1866, when they became incorporated as the "Holden Machine Company." In 1869, by act of the Legislature, the name was changed to the "Industrial Works." The firm did not confine themselves to wool and cotton machinery, but soon after starting branched out into general machinery. They built a foundry on the raceway, which Joseph Nussey now uses, and made castings of excellent quality. In 1870 the company became insolvent, and its property was sold to pay its debts.

John Brown & Son, Andrew Brown, John Latimer & Son.—In 1863, John Brown and his son Andrew started a boiler-shop on Railroad Avenue, corner of Greene, where they made boilers for locomotives and

for stationary engines. A few years later Andrew Brown succeeded to the business, and about 1878 he sold out to John Latimer & Son (John J. Latimer), the former of whom had been a foreman at the Rogers Works, and the latter at the Danforth Works. The firm made not only boilers, but locomotive tanks, plates, and sheet-iron work. The collapse of the locomotive business affected them unfavorably, and they closed their shop about 1876.

Jerrold & McKenzie.—John Jerrold and William McKenzie carried on the manufacture of boilers in 1863, on the premises of J. C. Todd, in Van Houten Street.

Samuel Smith, Boiler-Maker.—In 1864, Philip Rafferty, Samuel Smith, Joseph C. Todd, and Hypolite Uhry, under the firm-name of Rafferty, Smith & Co., started the Phoenix Steam-Boiler Works, on Railroad Avenue near Greene Street, erecting a frame boiler-shop, sixty by one hundred and fifty feet, where they engaged extensively in the manufacture of steam-boilers of all kinds for locomotives and stationary engines. They did a very large business for six or eight years. Mr. Uhry was bought out by the others in the course of a year or two after the concern started. The business subsequently became complicated with that of the Todd & Rafferty Machine Company, and got into chancery in consequence. Then the panic of 1873 coming on and stopping the locomotive business, also crippled this, and the establishment was virtually idle for some years, until the revival of the locomotive business in 1878, when the works were reopened by Samuel Smith, who now conducts them. He employs about 120 men, and, as formerly, the principal business of the concern is the making of locomotive boilers. During the year 1881 the demand was so great that the men frequently worked half the night to finish the boilers as fast as they were wanted by the various locomotive-works in Paterson, who had not sufficient facilities to make all they wanted for themselves. Two boilers are turned out every week. The wages paid the men foot up about \$60,000 yearly. Mr. Smith leases the property, which is expected soon to pass into the hands of Joseph C. Todd, with the other property of the old Todd & Rafferty Machine Company.

Tube Manufacturers.—About 1862, Joseph Green, a foreman in the Grant Works, Francis Scott, and Robert Smith started the manufacture of lap-welded tubes on Railroad Avenue near Greene Street,—No. 118 Railroad Avenue. The process was very peculiar. A long, flat piece of iron was heated in a furnace to a white heat, then run out upon a long table between rolls, which folded it over and joined the edges, and then hurried it forward with immense speed against a long iron rod having a ball of chilled iron on the end. This rod was forced through the looped iron, or rather the latter was forced to cover it the whole length, and thus was formed the hollow tube. As it emerged from the rolls there was a report

like a cannon-ball, while the tube went flying forward, twisting and winding like a fiery serpent. These tubes were made for locomotive boilers. In 1864 the establishment passed into the hands of Stephen D. Gould and some of his friends, who were incorporated as "The New Jersey Tube Company." They operated the place for about two years, when Philadelphia parties interested in the business and inimical to any rival project got hold of it, and actually sent on men with orders to break up all the machinery, which was done. The company had three or four furnaces, and for a time did a considerable business.

In 1865, Thomas McNab and Thomas McNab, Jr., engaged in the manufacture of steam-pipes on Railroad Avenue near the other tube-factory. They followed a different process, making what were known in the trade as "butt-welded pipe." They took a flat piece of iron of the desired length, and having heated it to a cherry heat, ran it through a sort of vice or tongs, which bent the edges half over. They then heated it to a white heat, and in the same way the edges were pressed together, forming a perfect joint. They discontinued the business in 1869.

Joseph Nussey.—Mr. Nussey came to Paterson in 1862 as superintendent for Todd & Rafferty, in the manufacture of flax and jute machinery, he having learned his trade in that line in Leeds, England. In 1865 he formed a partnership with Samuel Watson, and they leased a small two-story brick building on the river-bank, on the Nightingale lot, on Van Houten Street, where they employed about thirty men in building all kinds of machinery, especially flax and jute. In 1870, Watson withdrew and began making some spinning machinery, but in a short time quit business for himself. Mr. Nussey continued at the old place, but took the main shop on the lot, an old frame building, three stories high with stone basement, forty-four by one hundred feet, and speedily filled it with machinery adapted for his general machine business. He also has a moulding-shop of frame, thirty by fifty feet; the other buildings on the premises he sub-lets to other tenants. He employs from 50 to 100 hands, according to the demand for work, and his fortnightly pay-roll varies in like manner from \$750 to \$1500, the men being paid from two dollars to three dollars per day. Machinery is made here, and sent wherever flax and jute are grown and manufactured, and nearly every firm in the country in that line has got machinery from Mr. Nussey. A great deal of it is sent to Southern States, where it is used to weave gunny bagging and to make twine. Latterly Mr. Nussey has filled orders to the amount of many thousands of dollars for the manufacture of balling-machines, to wind up twine in balls to be attached to the patent grain-reapers and binders, which reap the grain and tie it up with twine. It would be easier to tell what Mr. Nussey has not done in the way of making machinery than to recite what he has accomplished. He

by no means confines himself to flax and jute machinery, but everything in the way of machine-making and repairing is done by him. He has built upwards of two hundred silk-loom, besides spinning-frames and other silk machinery. In 1872 he built the present steam fire-engine No. 2, of Paterson. For several years he has done all the city repairing of such engines.

Union Bolt-Works.—In 1867 a man named Hardaway, from New England, who had invented peculiar machinery for the manufacture of bolts, spikes, rivets, etc., came to Paterson, and with the aid of some Paterson men started the making of such articles with his new machines in the old New Jersey Tube-Works. The concern was at first known as the Hardaway Bolt Company, and soon after as "The Central Bolt, Spike, and Rivet Company." In three or four years the establishment was bought out by Daniel Harwood, of Boston, who in 1876 sold it to James Johnston, of the Paterson Iron-Works, and Arthur B. Pearce. In 1872 a charter had been obtained as "The Union Bolt-Works." The new owners continued the manufacture of bolts, spikes, rivets, and nuts for some years, but the locomotive-shops began making their own supplies of this character, and the company turned their attention to other lines of manufacture, until at the present time they carry on a general machine-shop, making machinery, castings of all kinds, and bolts, nuts, etc. The principal production is in the line of machinery and shafting. Their buildings cover an area of about two hundred by one hundred and seventy-five feet, of frame, one story high. They employ 60 men, who earn \$30,000 per annum. They use pig and bar iron chiefly in their business, but occasionally some scrap. Thirty tons of iron are worked up every week. James Johnston is president and treasurer of the company, and Arthur B. Pearce the secretary and general manager.

Whitney Sewing-Machine Company.—An enterprise which at one time seemed to promise well as one of the leading and most important of Paterson's industries was the establishment in that city in 1871 of the manufacture of the Whitney Sewing-Machines. Mr. J. H. Whitney was the inventor of some valuable features of the sewing-machines then in use, and this gave him certain advantages in the business which few others could have. He had been associated for some years in the making of the machine known as the Wheeler and Wilson, on which he had certain patents. The company took about half of the first floor of the Dale Mill, on Railroad Avenue opposite the Erie Depot, and soon filled it with the most expensive machinery. They also established a japanning-shop in connection with the business, and in two years a foundry was also started especially to make the fine castings needed for the work. The company was incorporated by the Legislature in 1871, when E. L. Snow was chosen president, and Justin Snow secretary and treasurer. Mr. Whitney was su-

perintendent. The capital was \$200,000. The company was hampered by want of sufficient capital for one thing, and by the restrictions imposed upon it by the other sewing-machine companies, which controlled more important patents, and would not permit the Paterson company to use them unless on certain conditions, one of them being the obligation not to undersell rival makers. Thus, although even in Paterson, with all the disadvantages of a new enterprise, the machines could be made at a cost of from ten to fifteen dollars, they could not be sold for less than thirty-five dollars even to dealers. The want of capital it was sought to remedy by appealing to Paterson men of means, and they did subscribe quite liberally to help the concern along, but the panic of 1873, with other causes, led to the suspension of the company, and the shops were closed for some time. In November, 1873, the "Whitney Manufacturing Company" was formed, and bought out the old establishment. It was chartered by the Legislature in 1874. Albert A. Hopper was president of the new organization, and Adon E. Crosby was secretary and treasurer. The nominal capital was \$200,000. The company kept up a spasmodic sort of existence for two years longer, when it finally succumbed, and the machinery and tools falling into other hands were removed from the city. The company was never a harmonious one in its organization, nor did it have enough actual capital to enable it to build up a paying business.

Peter Oberg & Co.—In 1879, Peter Oberg and Charles Berghom erected a frame building, forty by sixty feet, near the West Paterson or Stony road station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to utilize scrap-iron. They forge the scrap into blooms for rolling-mills, working over five tons daily, and employing 10 hands, who earn \$75 to \$100 weekly.

Wire-Drawing was started in Paterson nearly seventy years ago, but has never attained to large proportions. Twenty years ago Joseph Broomhead began wire-drawing at Weavertown, and after some moving about settled down at the foot of West Street, where William H. Chamberlain, Jr., had been drawing steel wire since 1863 or thereabouts. George Broomhead made steel wire at the Hamilton Mill fifteen years or more ago. Joseph Broomhead is the only one in the business in Paterson at the present time. He employs but a few hands.

Roller-Making, as an adjunct to the cotton manufacture, was begun as an independent business in 1856 by James Dunkerley, in the Hamilton Mill. Two years later he removed to Spruce Street, where he now has, with his son William, quite a machine-shop for doing all kinds of machine-work and repairing. The firm is now James Dunkerley & Son.

File-Cutters.—From a very early day there was occasion for the use of large numbers of files in the Paterson shops, but it was thirty years, probably, after the establishment of the first machine-shop ere any one set up the special business in the town of

file-cutting. Doubtless the first to attempt work of this kind on any scale was

George Rothery, who is first mentioned in 1829, when he had a small shop in West Street, near the river. He employed six hands. He does not seem to have been here in 1827. Some years later he had a foundry on River Street, near Prospect. Rothery continued the business for possibly ten years, and perhaps longer.

Joseph S. Whitfield began grinding files in 1854 in the Nightingale Mill, or in a building just back of the mill. He cut them in St. John's Hall, which stood on the south side of Broadway, where Washington Street now runs into it. He remained at St. John's Hall for several years, removing about 1862 to Paterson Street, near Ellison, at which time he had associated with him Patrick H. Wall, the firm being Whitfield & Wall. Soon after they removed to Ramapo Avenue, between Market and Essex Streets. He died in 1869, when the property passed into the hands of Sheriff & Weinmann (Thomas Sheriff and Weit Weinmann), who continued the "Eagle File-Works" at the old stand. In the course of a year or two Sheriff sold out to James Kearney, the firm then being Weinmann & Kearney. They removed in 1873 to a small brick building back of the Nightingale Mill, on the river-bank. In 1880 they dissolved partnership, and two new firms were formed. One of these was

Kearney & Foot.—For several years Mr. Foot had been the agent for the sale of the files of the old firm, and had built up a large trade. They went along cautiously for some months, but in January, 1881, they began introducing new machinery of the most improved and perfect description. Their sales rapidly augmented, as buyers found they were able to fill orders promptly, which, for reasons not necessary to mention, file manufacturers depending upon hand-labor alone are never able to do. By February, 1882, they had twenty-seven cutting-machines in operation, and, although there is a prejudice against machine-cut files, their sales had run up to 900 dozen weekly, or to \$8000 monthly. They have grinding-machines, each one of which will do the work of ten men, and this gives them a great advantage in the control of their production. The machines are so arranged, too, that the men operating them are not troubled by the dust from the files as they are ground, for a swift current of air blows the dust away from the operator. There are eight grindstones in use, three trip-hammers, and much other machinery. The files made are of all sorts and sizes. One hundred hands have been employed for the past year, who were paid \$35,000 in wages. The machinery was run by a 75 horse-power steam-engine. By July 1, 1882, it is expected to have the buildings and the capacity of the works doubled, when 200 hands will be employed. Mr. Kearney has the management of the works in Paterson, while Mr. Foot takes charge of the New York office.

Frederick S. Geeswein.—John A. Smyth began file-cutting in 1865 on his own account at No. 2 Church Street. The next year he was bought out by John Smyth and Aaron S. Pennington, who removed to the Franklin Mill, where they remained until 1880, when they sold out to Weit Weinmann, when he dissolved partnership with Mr. Kearney. He associated with him Frederick Geeswein, the firm being Weinmann & Geeswein. They kept on in a small building on the middle race, which has been enlarged somewhat since they took it. In 1881 Mr. Weinmann withdrew, and the business has been since conducted by Mr. Geeswein alone. He employs about 35 hands, and is doing a very good business. His products are mostly hand-made files of the smaller and finer sorts, used for sewing-machines and similar work.

John Pappler & Co. made files some years ago in Prospect Street, and there have been some small shops carried on in the same line from time to time since George Rothery set up as a file-cutter.

CHAPTER LXI.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

BRASS-WORK, FOUNDRY, ETC.—In the first machinery used and made in Paterson there was almost if not quite as much brass as iron, and consequently a brass-foundry was started as early as 1794, in connection with John Clark's machine-shop. The cotton-mills required considerable sheet-iron-, tin-, and brass-work, and there were shops started to supply them with these necessities. One of the first in this business was

Horatio Moses, who swung aloft a brass dog holding a kettle in his mouth in front of his shop on Van Houten Street, near Prospect, nearly sixty years ago, where that faithful beast has kept watch and ward ever since. "Deacon" Moses was one of the most prominent characters in the town as long as he lived. He was a pillar of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and again and again had to come to its rescue in times of financial need, and they were not few. In 1825 he is described as a "brazier and tin-plate worker," and employed five hands.¹ In 1829 he had nine hands in his employ.² About 1855 he took his son, John C. Moses, into partnership, and H. Moses & Son now worked in tin, copper, brass, and sheet-iron, and made smokestacks for locomotives. In 1859-60 the establishment passed into the hands of Robert McCulloch, by whom it has since been conducted. "The sign of the brass dog and kettle," rude cuts of which formerly adorned the columns of the Paterson papers, is maintained by Mr. McCulloch as one of the relics of the

¹ Manuscript Census of Paterson, 1825, by the Rev. Dr. Fisher, in writer's possession.

² *Ibid.*, 1829.

olden time, and as a really creditable specimen of the skill of Paterson brass-founders more than half a century ago.

William H. Hayes.—Robert Hayes was for several years foreman for William Cundell, a leading manufacturer of tin-ware for cotton-mills, and sheet-iron, sheet-brass, etc. Early in 1849 he left Mr. Cundell and set up for himself, building a little frame shop on Prospect Street, east side, near where No. 8's engine-house now is, a little south of it. He made caps for the Danforth frame, and did other work in tin, sheet-brass, sheet-copper, and jobbing generally. Some years later he took John Habben into partnership, and they moved into the Franklin Mill, in the rear part of the old locomotive-shop, where they worked in brass, copper, and sheet-iron. He subsequently removed to Straight Street, to Pine Street, to the old Hamilton Mill, then to the low shops in front of the Franklin Mill. In 1866-67 he sold out to Richard Harrell and his son, William H. Hayes, who continued the business in the same shop. They devoted themselves more particularly to brass-, copper-, and sheet-iron work for locomotives and steam fire-engine trimmings. They first employed twelve or fifteen hands, but soon ran up to forty or fifty hands. In 1868 they began building steam fire-engines, and sold to the city of Paterson steamers Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 8. When the Franklin Mill was burned down, in December, 1871, they removed to the old Duck Mill, at the foot of Mill Street, where they carried on the same business, especially the making of steam fire-engines. They there formed the "Paterson Steam Fire-Engine Company." They dissolved partnership in 1874. Mr. Harrell kept on in the engine business a year or two, selling Steam Fire-Engine Company No. 1 a new steamer. Mr. Hayes devoted himself once more to his old business, and in 1876-77 removed to the third floor of the Grant Locomotive-Works, where he now occupies a room one hundred by two hundred feet in area, and employs 30 to 50 hands, doing all kinds of brass-, copper-, and sheet-iron work for locomotives, steam fire-engine trimmings, dye-houses, boilers, etc. He sends steam fire-engine work to Cincinnati, Canada, New York, and other sections.

McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company.—About 1854, James McNab and Adam Carr, both Paterson men, started the business of making plumbers' and steam-fitters' brass-work. They had two lathes in a small basement-room in Elizabeth Street, New York. They soon outgrew these limited quarters, and took larger rooms in Mercer Street, where they had fourteen lathes going. In this same building John Harlin had a brass-foundry, and this led in 1858 to his entering the firm, and soon after they built a factory in Paterson, on Ward Street, south side, between Railroad Avenue and Prince Street, which is still standing. Business was greatly depressed on account of the war, and they returned to New York in 1862, taking a shop at No. 86 John Street, subsequently

removing to No. 56 John Street. Mr. Carr retired from the firm when they left Paterson. But their trade expanded rapidly after the war, and in 1870 they removed to Paterson once more, having built for their occupancy a fine brick mill on Straight and Taylor Streets, three stories high, one hundred and twenty-five by forty feet, with an L, each wing of which is forty by one hundred feet, one story high, used for a brass-foundry, and an iron-foundry also, one hundred by forty feet, one story high. Just before coming to Paterson the firm became incorporated as the "McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company," under the laws of New York. When they removed hither last the company employed 145 hands. During the financial depression they suffered a serious loss of business, and Mr. James McNab withdrew from the company. During the past two years they have regained their former footing, and now have 225 hands busy, and more lathes than ever before. They melt daily three thousand pounds of brass and three tons of iron. They still retain their place at No. 56 John Street, New York, where they occupy four stories, basement and sub-cellar, and an adjoining basement, each floor being thirty by sixty feet, for the storage of piping, etc., and employ 30 hands there in fitting the castings made in Paterson, and large malleable-iron castings made elsewhere. John Harlin is president and treasurer of the company; William F. Kyle, secretary; John Yule, superintendent; John A. McNab, assistant superintendent; and James McClay, foreman of the brass-foundry,—all these persons are members of the company.

Benjamin Hilton.—This gentleman began in a small way a few years ago at his residence, No. 313 Market Street, to make brass castings. The business prospering, in 1880 he erected a foundry, of frame, about forty by seventy-five feet, on the west side of Vine Street near Essex, where he makes brass and iron castings, especially the former, principally for the Passaic Rolling-Mill. He employs eight hands.

Baldwin Taylor established a brass-foundry in a small way about 1870 in Van Houten Street, in the rear of No. 63; he is now located in the rear of the Beaver Mill, in Prospect Street.

Robert Taylor has carried on the business for eight or ten years in the rear of Robert McCulloch's.

There have been several other small brass-founders during the last few years, but the larger machine-shops and the locomotive-works do so much of their own brass-founding that there does not seem to be much of an opening for independent foundries.

GRIST-MILLS.—*Cornelius Van Winkle.*—The oldest grist-mill in this vicinity of which we have any positive knowledge was owned by Cornelius Van Winkle in 1792, and had been in operation at least thirty years prior to that time and probably still longer. It stood on the river-bank near the foot of Mulberry Street, and had one run of stone. It was sold by Van Winkle to the Society for Establishing Useful Manu-

factures in 1798, and by the society leased to various parties subsequently, among them David Bensen, David Griffith and Bensen, and from 1801 to Abraham Van Houten and Cornelius Van Winkle, for rent of one hundred dollars a year.¹ In 1810 the mill was swept away by the greatest freshet recorded in the history of the Passaic River.

Timothy B. Crane.—Shortly after the destruction of the old grist-mill, Timothy B. Crane, a New York carpenter, came to Paterson and established a grist- and saw-mill on Van Houten Street, where the Industry Mill of R. & H. Adams now stands. He kept it up until about 1826, when it fell into the hands of others, by whom it was continued for six or eight years. The mill had two run of stone.

There were two or three other small grist-mills in and about Paterson at various times, but they were of minor importance. One of them was run for ten or fifteen years up to 1844 by Albert and Jarvis Gurnee, on the site of the present Waverley Mill.

John Bentley.—In 1852, John Bentley started a flour-mill with two run of stones, in the long, low building attached to the Beaver Mill, on Prospect Street, on the north side. He was not familiar with the business himself, and employed Albert Gurnee as his miller. The latter subsequently removed from Paterson. In 1856 he took the lease of the "Little Beaver Mill," on the river-bank, at the end of the lower race at the foot of Prospect Street. Curiously enough, he had worked in this very building at his trade in the cotton-shop of Godwin, Rogers & Co. many years before. He moved into it with his grist machinery on the 1st of January, 1857, and started up with three run of stone. He steadily built up a good country trade, grinding for all the country people in the vicinity. During the war, when flour was up to fifteen to twenty dollars a barrel, he ground from \$90,000 to \$100,000 worth of grain in the course of a year. Since the war, and especially since the enormous development of the great flour-mills in the far West, near the grain-growing country, the business has not been so large, although he still retains the country trade to a gratifying extent. In 1877 he put in a fourth run of stone. He grinds all sorts of grain, making wheat into the very finest of flour, grinding corn, rye, buckwheat, and oats. The mill is of frame, three stories high with attic, and is thirty-eight by sixty-eight feet. Everything about it is scrupulously neat; the grain that is ground here could be made into bread and eaten off the floors anywhere in the building. The utmost pains are taken to secure the very best results from the grain that goes into the hoppers. Whatever is valueless as human food is carefully extracted from the kernel before the pure essence is turned into flour. The grain is first taken up-stairs in elevators and broken, cleaned, and winnowed repeatedly before being ground, and then it

goes a seemingly endless round of travels through elevators, troughs, bolters, and all sorts of machinery, some of it going from the bottom to the top of the mill four or five times, and each time being bolted and cleansed more and more thoroughly before it is allowed to leave the mill as "Bentley's best family flour." Many improvements have been introduced by Mr. Bentley into the processes for securing the finest flour from the wheat, and he is continually pondering over new plans to make the "best" even better. The annual production of the mill is now about \$60,000.

S. C. Merrill.—In 1869, August Barnickel and William C. Faatz built a frame flour-mill at the foot of Main Street, east side, to be run by steam-power, being the first steam flour-mill in Paterson. They sold out in 1870 to Samuel C. Merrill, who soon more than doubled the capacity and the business of the mill. The building was blown down in June, 1871, by a violent hurricane, and six months later the rebuilt structure was burned down. It has three run of stones, and grinds all sorts of grain, having a capacity of 400 to 500 bushels daily. The business is confined to Paterson and vicinity, though many farmers from Rockland County, N. Y., coming to the Paterson market to sell produce, bring their grist here to be ground. The present mill is three stories high, and covers an area of about fifty feet square.

THE PAPER MANUFACTURE.—In 1802, Charles Kinsey and Israel Crane, who had paper-mills at Orange and Bloomfield, came to Paterson and erected a factory on the site of the present Essex Mill, on Mill Street, nearly opposite Van Houten. It was the finest paper-mill in New Jersey, if not in the United States, and was a welcome addition to the industries of the town, being the second factory built here. Kinsey was a man of very superior talent, and for many years was one of the most prominent men in the State in all movements affecting its material interests. Thomas Fairchild bought out Crane's interest in the business in 1805. The firm made paper by hand only, in single sheets, which of course was a very tedious process. One day Mr. Kinsey, while visiting the cotton-mill of the society, near by, was struck by the peculiar motion of a cotton-breaker, a machine long ago superseded in the cotton manufacture. It gave him the idea of making paper in a continuous sheet, and he at once set about perfecting a machine to accomplish that highly desirable revolution in the paper manufacture. He received a patent for such a machine in 1807, under the hand of Thomas Jefferson, President, James Madison affixing his own signature as Secretary of State. Eighteen months after an English periodical published drawings and specifications of a patent just issued to an Englishman, which bore a marvelous resemblance to those filed by Mr. Kinsey a year and a half earlier in the Patent Office at Washington. Mr. Kinsey was still at work on his machine, trying to improve and perfect it, as it did not give him

¹ Contemporaneous account-book in possession of the writer.

entire satisfaction, when the war of 1812 led to such a sudden and urgent demand for cotton goods that the paper-mill was gradually filled with cotton machinery, to the exclusion of all else, and work on the new machine was suspended. After the war the cotton industry collapsed, as already stated, and Kinsey & Fairchild failed. They dissolved partnership in 1817, and Mr. Kinsey leased a small building near the Essex Mill for the term of seven years, in which he and his sons resumed the paper manufacture, continuing it in that place until 1824, when they removed to New Prospect, or Hohokus, Bergen Co., erecting a paper-mill there. The industry was now abandoned in Paterson for several years.

During the fall of 1836 the mill of Paul & Beggs, millwrights, which had been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt, and in the early part of 1837 was occupied by Edward Curtis, formerly of Massachusetts, as a paper-mill. He had one machine, on which he made cartridge-paper for the government, a very superior article of the kind. After running the mill for two years he went to New York, and the mill was taken by Pierson Brooks, who operated it for a year or two, and after various changes in its ownership it fell into the hands of the Ivanhoe Manufacturing Company.

In 1835, Henry V. Butler, whose father had carried on the paper manufacture for some years at Suffield, Mass., and who had himself a small paper-mill in New York, came to Paterson and arranged for the erection of a paper-mill on Spruce Street and Stony road. His brother-in-law, Capt. Robert L. Taylor, who had amassed a large fortune in shipping, advanced most of the money invested in the new enterprise. The mill—called the "Passaic"—was erected by Roswell L. Colt, and leased to Butler & Taylor. It was started in the summer of 1837 with two machines. Very fine paper was made in this mill, equal to any in the country, for Mr. Butler, although not a practical paper-maker himself, had the sagacity to employ the best assistance to be had, and in this way he succeeded in building up an enviable reputation for his mill. He was a man of immense energy, and was a thorough business man. He aimed to produce the best paper, and to that end to have the best paper-mill and the best paper-makers. He employed from fifty to seventy-five hands in the Passaic Mill. About 1847, Butler & Taylor bought the old Curtis Paper-Mill, which they called the "Aresseoh" Mill, and operated it for a while. In 1848 they bought the adjacent property, and began the erection of the present Ivanhoe Paper-Mill, which they started running in 1850. It was fitted up with two machines, and all the most improved machinery and appliances of the day, so that when it was completed it was regarded as the finest paper-mill in the country, if not in the world. It cost about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars when completed, and when all the improvements were added the total cost had footed up close to half a million dollars. Some years later an im-

mense drying-machine was imported, on which half a mile of paper is dried at once. Messrs. Butler & Taylor were incorporated in 1862 as "The Ivanhoe Manufacturing Company," and in 1866 they transferred the mill property to the company, which has since conducted the business. Both of the original members have died, and the concern is now controlled by Henry V. Butler, Jr. The mill employs about 100 hands, and turns out three or four tons of paper every day, the annual production being upwards of \$250,000. The premises are really not large enough to allow for the pressing demand there exists for the extension of the business, and this drawback Mr. Butler has sought to remedy by the introduction of improved machinery. Some years ago an immense turbine-wheel, rated at three hundred and fifty horse-power, was put in to replace the old overshot water-wheels, and to give much more power. Other improved appliances have been introduced recently to keep the mill abreast of the times.

The character of the production varies from time to time, according to the demand. Now it is the finest French folio that is turned out, or it is the pink-colored paper for some sensational illustrated periodical, or again it is the most delicate cream-tinted note-paper that esthetic lovers affect. It is one of the most interesting mills in the city to visit; but paper-makers are extremely jealous of their mills, and Mr. Butler's confidence having been once abused, he is extremely chary of allowing visitors to go through the establishment. Those who are thus favored are usually first taken to a large brick building, fifty-five by forty feet, next the raceway, where they see how the rags and stock come, much of it from Italy, and where it is dusted. Near this is a brick shop, two stories high, thirty by seventy-five feet, on Spruce Street, where the stock is separated and assorted. Ladies are generally advised not to visit this place. In a two-story stone building, sixty by thirty feet, the stock is boiled to purify it and partially reduce it to pulp. In the main building, of stone, two stories high, forty-five by two hundred feet, the pulp is bleached by chemical action, and in the upper floor are the beaters. There is another bleachery, of brick, one story high, seventy by twenty feet, between the upper and middle raceways, and adjoining it is a sizing- and drying-room, brick, one story high, twenty by one hundred and fifty feet in area. The steam and hot water used in these buildings are supplied by large boilers of one hundred horse-power, located in a boiler-room on Spruce Street. The average visitor is chiefly interested in the two great Fourdrinier machines, which transform the watery pulp to the consistence of paper in interminable sheets six feet wide. They are situated in a high brick building of one story, fifty by one hundred feet, its gable end towards the street. In another brick building of like character, fifty-five by one hundred feet, are the office and the calendering- and finishing-rooms. The entrance to the

office is through huge iron-sheathed doors, bearing striking figures of the knight Ivanhoe in battle array in *bas-relief*, or through a battlemented turret in the yard.

Screen-Plates for Paper-Mills.—One of the most important processes in the manufacture of paper—at least those of the finer grades having a hard surface—is the screening of the pulp after it has been thoroughly dissolved and macerated in the beating-engine, and before it is delivered on the wire netting which carries it through the “paper-machine,” where it is made into paper. Unless every particle of foreign matter is eliminated from the pulp, and unless the pulp itself is all of uniform fineness, the paper made from it will be lumpy or specked with dark spots. To avoid this the pulp is passed through brass plates about three feet long, a foot wide, and half an inch thick, in which are cut numerous slits. These slits are cut into the plates about four inches long and an inch apart; but they are of wonderful fineness, even to the two hundredth and fiftieth part of an inch in width. The disk that cuts them has an edge finer than the edge of a watch-spring. It might well be wondered how the pulp can be forced through apertures so fine; but under the plates, when in position, a powerful current of air is applied, which sucks the soft mass through the slits. From the fineness of the work it may be readily understood that these plates are very expensive. A few years ago Mr. Butler, of the Ivanhoe Mill, imported a set of six from England, and they cost him eighteen hundred dollars in gold, or three hundred dollars each. Formerly when these plates were worn out they had to be sold as old brass and melted over, to prepare the brass for cutting anew. In 1878, Mr. Henry V. Butler, Jr., organized the

Ashmun Screen-Plate Company, for the purpose of repairing, or rather recutting, such plates. He had secured the use of a patent process whereby the old plates could be renewed at comparatively small cost, and as the work was hailed with pleasure by paper-manufacturers generally, the company has since enjoyed a fair share of prosperity. As the cutting is done by machinery of a costly character, it requires but few men, and only two or three are employed. The works are in the rear of the front buildings on Van Houten Street, directly opposite Mill, and the process being a peculiar one, great care is taken to prevent the intrusion of unauthorized strangers, for obvious reasons.

Annandale Screen-Plate Company.—In 1876, Mr. Nathan Barnert, of Paterson, secured the use for America of the patents of Alexander N. Annandale, of Scotland, for the repair and making of screen-plates such as are described above. Mr. Barnert secured the services of William C. Martin, who had managed the business of the other company from the start, and he now is superintendent of the Annandale Company. They have furnished most of the paper-

mills in the country making fine paper with screens of their manufacture, and the business has attained large dimensions, so that already the patent right has been paid for and the manufacture has become very profitable. Robert A. Haley, for many years city clerk of Paterson, has charge of the outside business of the company, to which also Mr. Barnert devotes much of his time. This is the first establishment of the kind in the country for the making of new plates, as the Ashmun Company was the first in the United States to repair them. The Annandale Company occupied the first floor of the central rear extension of the Dale Mills, on Railroad Avenue. Five or six hands are employed.

The repairing of plates done by these two companies effects a saving of two-thirds to the paper-manufacturers. The importance of the process may be therefore readily appreciated.

CHAPTER LXII.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.—The old Dutch women who lived about Totowa when Paterson was founded of course used to card and spin and dye and weave much of their own wool into clothing for themselves and their families. Soon after the place was founded there were some feeble efforts to start the woollen manufacture in a small way, generally by enterprising men in their own cellars or yards. There were several hat-shops within two or three years after the society came to the Passaic Falls, and great and marvelous are the stories told of the capacity of some of the old hatters to absorb whisky. There is less said about their skill and industry.

A fulling-mill was started as early as 1808, either on lower Main Street or on Van Houten Street. Within two or three years thereafter John Clark did some wool-carding in a long, low building on the river-bank, just back of Bentley's flour-mill. The buildings still standing there were perhaps used by Clark. He carried on the business for some years.

John Flood dyed woollen goods on West Street in 1812, and possibly he worked at other departments of the woollen industry about the same time.

In his wise forethought for the future growth of Paterson, Roswell L. Colt, the governor of the society, in the early part of the present century, lost no opportunity to secure the establishment in the town of a variety of manufactures, as the surest guarantee of the general welfare of the inhabitants. He sought to avert what has been one of the principal drawbacks to the permanent prosperity of the place, the concentration of capital in one or two industries. Actuated by these motives, he endeavored, almost as soon as he secured control of the society, to introduce the

woolen manufacture in Paterson. To that end he aided in the erection of the

Beaver Mill, and associated himself with John Thomson, John Meyer, Joseph Sterlits, William Cutting, and Thomas Fairchild in organizing the "Beaver Woolen Factory at Paterson." They established the factory in 1812, the first year of the war, being doubtless stimulated thereto by the sudden and great demand for home manufactures of every kind occasioned by the cutting off of the British imports of cloths. It is probable that the business ceased to be profitable on the reopening of our ports after that war.

John Barrow & Sons appear to have been the first firm to attempt the manufacture of woolen goods on any considerable scale in Paterson, and their business was not purely a woolen industry. They wove negro cloth and satinets. The former were made with a very coarse cotton warp, having a wool filling, and were sold in the South for the use of the slaves. The latter were a finer class of cotton and woolen goods. The Barrows—John Barrow, Sr., John Barrow, Jr., and Lawrence Barrow, all of New York City—came to Paterson in 1831, and fitted up some frame buildings for their use just back of the present Waverley Mill, at the foot of Mill Street, in Van Houten. It was perhaps the spring of 1832 before they got fairly in operation, with all their machinery in place. They started on quite an elaborate scale for those days, and had seven double carding-machines, two billys, four mules, three power-jennies and a hand-jenny, twenty-seven power-loom and thirteen hand-loom, one broad gig-mill and three narrow gig-mills, one brushing-machine, three trellys, two presses and press plates and press papers, three dye vats, two kettles, two fulling-stocks, eight shearing-machines, two indigo-mills, and the other usual accessories of a woolen-factory. They wove satinets on the power-loom. Soon after starting they added other machinery, including wool-pickers, grinding- and rolling-machines, etc. From the foregoing particulars it will be seen that they expected to do a profitable business. However, they do not seem to have had much ready cash of their own, and after running the mill for about two years they were constrained to give it up.

Stephen R. Parkhurst next appears on the scene as the manager of this factory. He came from New York, and was a man of marked originality, which he evinced in the invention of some of the most important improvements in the woolen manufacture. He remained at the factory until 1845, but the establishment did not succeed, and changed owners several times, while there was a good deal of evasion and mystery as to the real ownership. At last it fell into the hands of Richard M. Rand, or Johnson, Rand & Co., the "Co." probably being Mr. Parkhurst. In the early part of 1845 the property passed into the possession of

Elisha Boudinot Atterbury.—Mr. Atterbury had

been spinning cotton yarn in the Hamilton Mill for two years before this, and having sold some yarn to parties running the woolen-mill, and who were not able to pay, he concluded that the best thing he could do would be to take the whole concern, which he proceeded to do, paying the owners of the mill a handsome price for the property. He had had no previous experience in the business, but nevertheless, with his practical knowledge of machinery, he soon introduced such improvements that the weekly capacity of the mill was increased from sixteen hundred yards to five thousand yards, and the hands, instead of earning two dollars per week, could make twice and three times as much. He continued the manufacture of negro cloths for about three years, when a Massachusetts cotton company got up a heavy cotton fabric nearly as heavy as that of mixed cotton and wool goods, and, moreover, having fancy colors, which promptly appealed to the heart of the susceptible slaves, and supplanted the plainer though more substantial article. Mr. Atterbury then turned his attention to the weaving of fine French doeskins, and succeeded admirably in that line, the best theretofore made in the country. He quit the business in 1852.

Lawton & Cutler carried on the woolen manufacture for a short time about 1841-45 in the basement of the Franklin Mill. The machinery was afterwards removed to the Mallory Mill, where they made satinets. They discontinued the business about 1845.

Benjamin Bailey began spinning woolen yarn more than thirty years ago. Later he made a heavy coarse grade of woolen blankets. He continued the business until about 1865, occupying an old frame building on the river-bank at the foot of River Street, where there was a moderate water-power.

George Wylie operated the Beaver Mill for many years, spinning woolen yarn, and napping woolen and cotton goods. Owing to his skill in the latter line he made it profitable for some of the cotton manufacturers to produce canton-flannel, which for some years was a valuable feature of Paterson industries. Subsequently, about 1864, he associated with him in the business George Oates, and a year or two later James Chadwick took Mr. Oates' interest in the firm. Mr. Wylie dying about this time, the business was soon after closed out. In 1868 the firm turned out six hundred pieces, or nine thousand pounds of canton-flannel, daily.

Bachman & Co.—About 1866, Maximilian Bachman and Eugene Laurent began making dress and cloak trimmings in the Franklin Mill. In the course of a year or two Hermann and Henry W. Bachman took the business, and started weaving balmoral skirts, in the course of a short time adding the weaving of silk and wool shawls. They subsequently turned their attention principally to the silk manufacture.

Solomon Bachman leased the Hamilton Mill, about 1868-69, and wove woolen shawls and balmoral skirts. He gradually extended his operations, introducing the

finest woolen machinery, and turned out a superior class of goods, superior both in design and finish. The mill was filled with every appliance for carrying on the manufacture on an extensive scale, and an immense business was built up. The shawls of all wool and of silk and wool were extremely popular. They were dyed on the premises. About 1875, Mr. Bachman turned his attention to the production of another class of woolen goods, and set a few looms on cassimeres and diagonals for gentlemen's garments. He gradually improved in this branch, until he bade fair to build up a large trade in that line, and thus to establish Paterson's supremacy in another direction; but unfortunately, while the mill was running to its fullest capacity, and orders were on hand that would have kept it busy for months, it was destroyed by fire, in April, 1877, inflicting a loss of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Bachman just then received a favorable offer of a woolen-mill in New England, with its machinery standing, and being anxious to get to work without the slightest delay, he accepted that mill until he could rebuild on the Paterson property, but after getting well in operation in his new place he concluded to remain there, and so was lost to Paterson what was just promising to become an important industry.

Union Manufacturing Company.—In 1868, John H. Chase came from Connecticut to Paterson, and under the name of the "Union Manufacturing Company" started the making of "flocks" in the old "Union Works," at Market and Spruce Streets, with two or three men. It may be here explained that "flocks" are the short fibres of wool, which are obtained by grinding or otherwise separating the fibres in woolen goods, such as hats, clothes, etc. This flock is put into the fulling-mill after the woolen web is woven, or into the "flannel," and is incorporated into the texture of the flannel, forming the nap. It is used on satinets goods to cover up the cotton. It is quite a different article from shoddy, with which it is often confounded. In 1869, Mr. Chase removed to the old Bailey Mill, just referred to, and there put in a patent turbine-wheel of his own invention, whereby he obtained twenty horse-power with three feet of water. He now employed four or five men, and made four hundred to five hundred pounds per day of flocks. In 1872 he sold out the business to

Johnson & Austin.—Pierrepont Edwards Johnson and John T. Austin,—who speedily began extending the business. They retained the name of the Union Manufacturing Company until 1879, when they assumed the present firm-name. About 1877 they began the making of wool extract. This is a very peculiar and delicate art. Delaines and other mixed woolen and cotton goods are put through a process in which the cotton fibre is destroyed by chemical action, which nevertheless leaves the wool fibre unimpaired, so that it can be carded and spun as if it had never been inside of a mill before. It is a remarkable discovery,

and of immense value to the country, utilizing vast quantities of material which formerly was deemed almost absolutely worthless. The introduction of this industry by Johnson & Austin enabled them to run without cessation all through the "panic." Within the last three years alone the production has increased from one thousand pounds daily up to five thousand pounds daily at the present time. During 1881 they used about five thousand pounds of rags, now it is far more. From 75 to 100 hands are employed in the mill. There are but two or three concerns in the country that have been successful in making this wool extract, and the products of the Paterson Mill command the highest price in the market. It sells for twenty-five to thirty-five cents per pound, while pure wool fetches from seventy-five cents to one dollar per pound. The extract is used with the pure wool in proportion of from ten to fifty per cent., whereby the woven fabric is cheapened in that proportion. It is chiefly used in weaving Cardigan jackets, in stockinets, knit drawers and shirts, in mixed goods, Scotch chevots, etc. In the fall of 1879 the mill was burned down, but by October it had been replaced with fine brick structures which are a credit to the neighborhood, which the old rookeries were not. In 1881 a fine three-story brick building was added to the works, which now comprise one brick building, three stories high, one hundred by sixty-two feet; another, one story high, one hundred and ten by sixty-two feet; another, two stories high, forty-two by ninety-six feet; and another of frame, three stories high, fifty by fifty feet. The latter is used for making flocks, and the second floor of the two-story building; the main brick building is used for making the extract. In a large dye-house in the rear are dyed eight hundred to one thousand pounds daily. Mr. Chase has been the superintendent for the firm since 1875.

CHAPTER LXIII.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.—Colt's Duck-Mill.—It was during 1813 or 1814 that the mill was built afterwards known as "Passaic Mill, No. 1," situated on Van Houten Street, opposite the foot of Mill Street. The title to it was soon vested in John Colt, who there began the manufacture of duck, or sail-cloth, for the United States government. He first bought the duck and finished it, taking it in the "gray" from other American manufacturers. He subsequently imported his own flax, bleached, spun, and wove it. He had some amusing and very odd experiences in trying to get improved machinery, and some of the schemes of sanguine inventors were laughably crude. Two or three years after starting he had fifty or sixty hand-loom running weaving linen duck. He was not satisfied

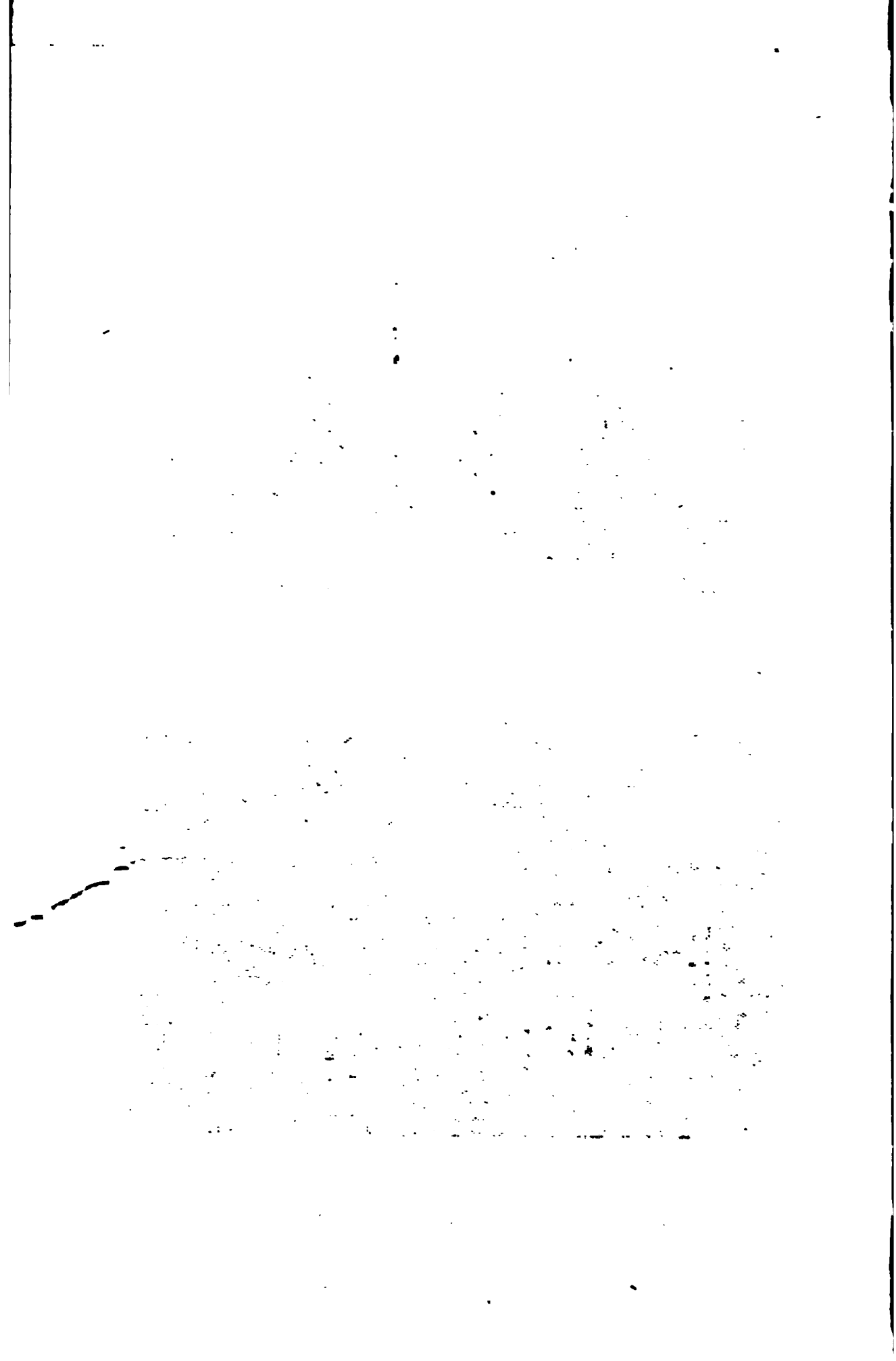


Atlantic Mills, Haverhill, Mass.



Phoenix Mills, Woburn, Mass.

Wm. H. Phelps of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company



with this manner of production, and made many experiments to improve the process. Finally Thomas Rogers proposed to build him some power-looms, and his offer was accepted under certain conditions. His looms were a success, and thereafter Mr. Colt's customers would have none of the hand-loom woven goods. The business was highly prosperous, but was given up by Mr. Colt for a still more productive one, the weaving of cotton duck, about 1827, as already described.¹

Phoenix Flax-Mill.—In 1820, John Traverse came to Paterson from Baltimore and invested considerable money in the manufacture of linen sail-cloth in the Phoenix Mill,² which had previously been run exclusively as a cotton-mill. The flax was bleached out in the yard in front and back of the mill, spun and prepared for the weaving, most of which was done in the homes of the operatives. In the course of time other branches of the flax manufacture were added to the making of sail-cloth, and cordage for ships was made. In 1824 the concern was turned into a stock company, "The Phoenix Manufacturing Company" having been incorporated in that year by the Legislature.³ Mr. Traverse owned the stock, and retained his control for about thirty years.

As the cotton industry was developed in the South, there arose a demand for flax-tow gunny bagging, and for some years this was a profitable manufacture at the Phoenix Mill. It was in 1824 that the long, low brick building was erected along the edge of the race-way, which was torn down in 1881 and replaced by the present elegant structure. It was not long after that the main mill was doubled in size by an addition on the west end. Other buildings were also added from time to time, indicating the prosperity of the company and the successful management of Mr. Traverse. In 1832 the mill used about 500,000 pounds of flax and 300,000 pounds of cotton, employing about 200 hands in the former and 250 in the latter department.⁴ He was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of the town. In 1854 the flax manufacture was discontinued, the mill having fallen into other hands, and for about ten years thereafter it was again run in whole or in part as a cotton-mill. William H. K. Bibby was appointed secretary of the company in 1826, and retained the position until his death in 1880.

In the mean time, and from a very early period in the history of the town, the manufacture of flax had been carried on to a considerable extent by private families in their own homes, and the production in this modest manner was at times very large. The writer has full lists of all the families that thus wove flax at different periods, with the production in each

family, but space will not admit of a recapitulation here.

Dolphin Mill.—In 1844 two New York gentlemen, who had been more or less directly connected with the shipping interest, conceived the project of engaging largely in the manufacture of hemp in Paterson. The outcome of their resolution was the "American Hemp Manufactory," on Spruce Street, west side, just south of Oliver Street extended. This was a stone building, forty-eight by two hundred feet, two stories high, with attic in addition, and a wheel-house, thirty by forty-eight feet, one story high, in the rear. The principal object of the firm was to make hemp into sail-cloth, canvas, and other articles adapted for use on vessels. Subsequently the manufacture of flax and jute was added, and in 1850 they introduced the weaving of jute carpets, and a "style of mottled goods, by doubling and twisting two threads of different colors into one thread." They were also the first to introduce the manufacture of tailors' linings made entirely from jute.

In 1851 the property passed into the hands of John Taylor Johnson and Robert L. Taylor, the uncle of the former, and they immediately procured a charter as the "Dolphin Manufacturing Company," so named after one of Mr. Taylor's numerous ships, of which he was specially fond. In 1868 the mill had "1200 spindles and 50 looms, all of the heaviest description, and produced about 100,000 pounds of yarn monthly, using 600 tons of raw material annually."⁵ In 1869 the company began extending their operations, and raised the whole of their mill another story, and carrying up the wheel-house with the rest, so that the mill was now forty-eight by two hundred and thirty feet, three stories high, with attic. In June, 1881, the erection of another structure was begun in front of the old mill, being of brick, three stories high, one hundred and ten feet front on Spruce Street, by one hundred and forty feet deep. This is a very handsome building, the façade presenting an attractive appearance. A new boiler-house and engine-house were also built during the winter of 1881-82, and in the mean time a sturdy attack was made on the rocky hill on the rear of the mill-lot, and running up to the ancient Stony road, the intention being to make the site of this hill available for still other immense mill structures connected with the establishment. For a long time the product of the mill has been exclusively jute goods. "Hemp" carpet and Napier matting are the principal products. The latter is in fancy designs, and is in much request throughout the country, particularly in the West, although it is used in all sections for churches, halls, and at the summer resorts, as more stylish than cocoa-matting, being finer and more attractive in appearance. Jute twine is also made for the use of wool-growers and tobacco-growers to tie up their wool and tobacco; hence it finds

¹ These particulars were given to the writer by Mr. Colt in 1873.

² Letter of John Traverse.

³ Pamphlet *Laws of New Jersey*, 1824.

⁴ MS. Census of Paterson, July 4, 1832, by the Rev. Dr. Fisher, in the writer's possession.

⁵ Bishop's *Hist. Am. Manufactures*.

its chief market in the West and in the tobacco-growing States. The reader will be astonished to learn the immensity of the consumption of these two articles. Taking for example the output of eleven days in December, by no means beyond the average, this mill turned out 77,160 yards of carpet and matting; that is, an average of more than *four miles* per day! The production of twine was at the rate of more than *four tons* daily! All the raw material comes direct from India, and is put through every process at this mill till it is turned out finished. Eighty looms were in use, with forty-four sides of spinning, before the latest addition to the mill, and 550 hands were employed, who received an average of six dollars per week, the aggregate wages for a year being about \$175,000. Upon the completion of the pending additions it was expected to employ about 1000 hands, and to double the production. The mill was in 1880 the largest of the kind in America; with its production doubled it will be one of the very largest in the world, and will turn out in a year's time carpet enough to make a foot-path across the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Taylor having died some years ago, the present owner is Mr. Johnston. The actual manager, however, is John Sloane, who is the president of the company, while Herbert Johnston, the son of the owner, is secretary and treasurer. The capital is \$250,000. John B. Meldrum was superintendent of the mill from 1844 until 1867, since which time William Aitchison has held that position. For the past two years, however, Mr. Aitchison has retired from active work, but the company retains him in his office, while the actual superintendence has devolved upon John Cheyne.

John Swinburne.—In 1856, John Swinburne started a rope-walk in an old frame building at the southwest corner of Market Street and Railroad Avenue. From there he soon removed to a small building on the river-bank, in the rear of Todd & Rafferty's shops, and began the manufacture of flax and hemp yarns, twine and cordage. The next year he removed to a small building adjoining Huntoon's coffee and spice-mill, on Broadway opposite Bridge Street, and the year following he leased more extensive premises on the southeast corner of Paterson and Ellison Streets, where he enlarged his business and employed about twenty hands. He remained there six or seven years, when he took Robert Briggs into partnership, and the firm of John Swinburne & Co. leased a shop back of the Gun Mill, where they continued the business, and added that of making jute gunny bagging for baling cotton. In 1874 they took a part of the Hope Mill, and extended their production materially, until at one time they used five hundred tons of jute butts yearly, producing five hundred thousand yards of goods. Mr. Briggs withdrew from the firm about a year later, and in 1876, Mr. Swinburne took into the business his son, William J., when the firm was John Swinburne & Son. They bought the Hope Mill about this time, and occupied the whole of it in their business,

which had become very extensive. They then employed sixty hands, and used six hundred tons of jute butts annually. Owing to a variety of causes, including the warm competition which had arisen in some of the Eastern States in this sort of manufacture, the concern ceased to be profitable, and in the course of a year or two the firm closed up the mill. The elder Mr. Swinburne had before this been appointed cashier of the First National Bank of Paterson, and was not able to devote much attention to the mill.

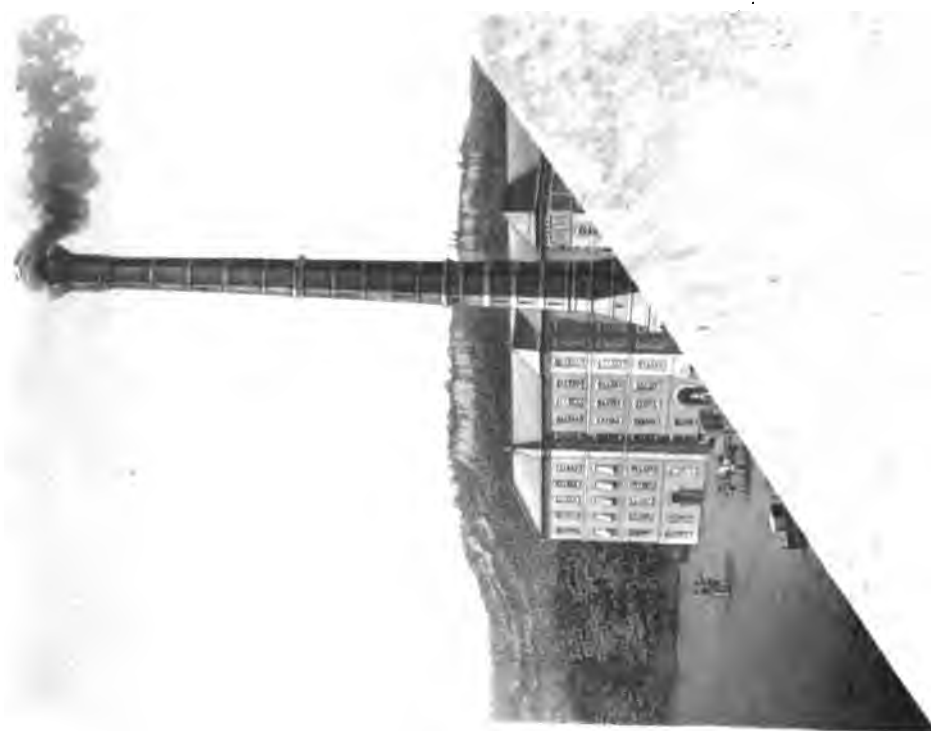
J. C. Todd & Co.—In 1862, Samuel Furnival and Michael Ritchey started the manufacture of jute rope and jute twine in Paterson. Ritchey had formerly worked for twelve years in the Dolphin Mill, and at this time was superintendent of a mill run by Furnival in New York. The new firm took the westerly wing of the Phoenix Mill, a low, two-story brick building, occupying the lower floor for their manufacturing, and the upper floor as a machine-shop for repairing their machinery. They employed about forty-five hands. In 1866 they erected a two-story brick mill, sixty-two by one hundred feet, at the northwest corner of Taylor and Jackson Streets, to which they then removed their business, employing a much larger number of hands. In 1869 they gave up making rope, and began the manufacture of cotton bagging out of jute butts. The following year Furnival sold out his interest in the business to James H. Briscoe, a Philadelphia dentist, and the firm-name became Briscoe & Ritchey. Furnival removed to Brooklyn, where he continued in the same business on his own account. Briscoe retired from the firm in 1872, being succeeded by Joseph C. Todd, and the firm-name has since been J. C. Todd & Co. In 1876 they built a two-story brick store-house, twenty-eight by one hundred feet, on Jackson Street, in the rear of the mill, and in 1880 another store-house, also of brick, two stories high, forty by fifty feet, was erected to accommodate the steadily-increasing business. They now employ 100 hands in making bagging for cotton out of jute butts, of which they use six or seven thousand bales, weighing four hundred pounds each, in the course of a year, importing the material from India. They pay out \$50,000 yearly in wages. Mr. Ritchey is the superintendent and manager of the mill, for which his practical knowledge admirably fits him. Mr. Todd, it might be remarked, operated some rope machinery in Paterson as early as 1851.

Barbour Flax-Spinning Company.—Some account is elsewhere given of the Barbour family, who for three generations have been among the greatest linen manufacturers in the north of Ireland, their works at Lisburn, near Belfast, being among the largest of the kind in the world. Their establishment at that place is complete within itself. Not only is the flax subjected to every process involved in the manipulation of the raw material from the crudest state, but the firm have immense machine-shops of their own, where



JUTE BAGGING MILLS.
J. C. TODD & CO., PATERSON, N. J.



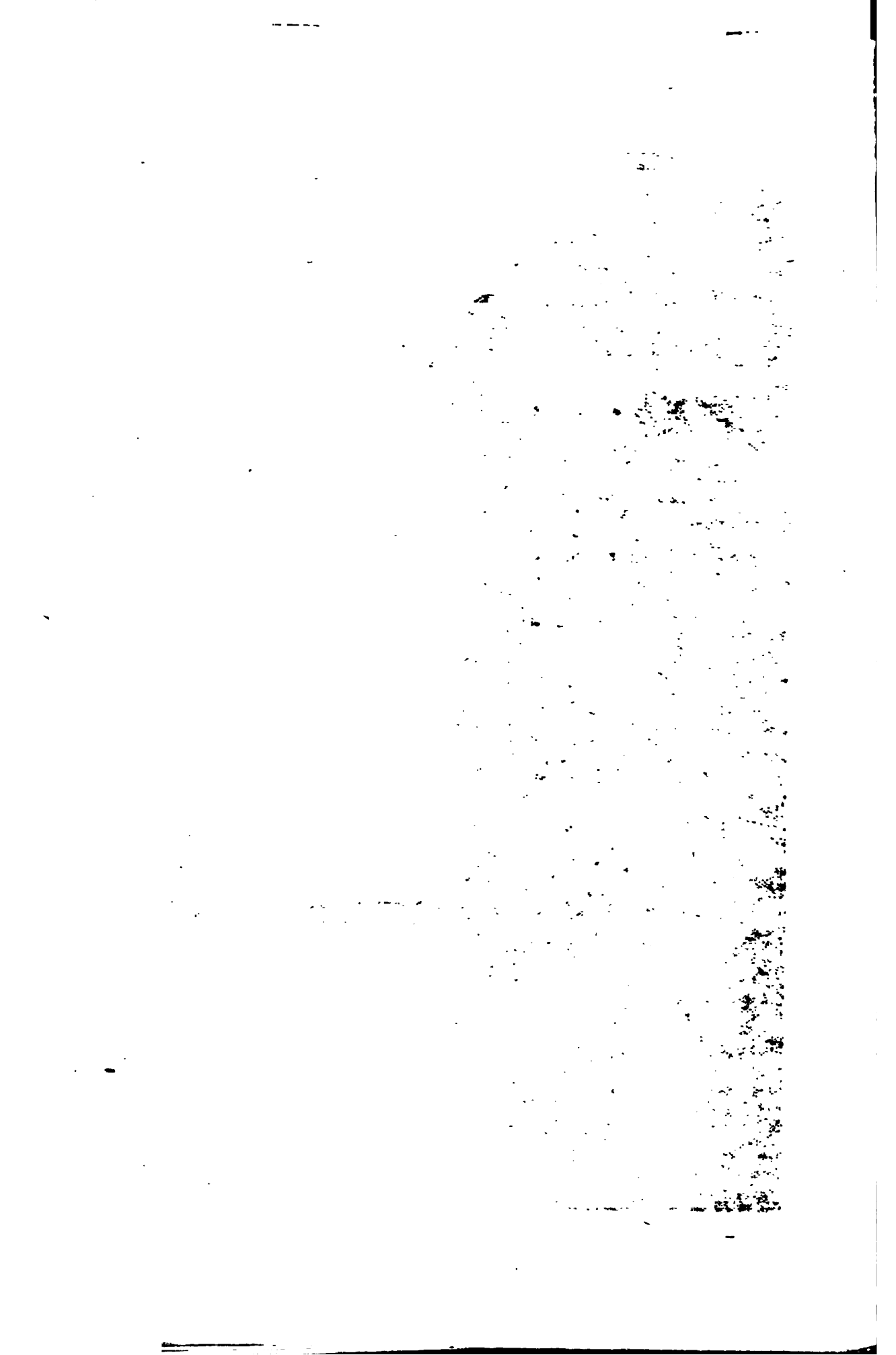


d repair all the machinery they need on the Atlantic. For many years they had s in America, Thomas Barbour having New York house. The imposition of and the high rate of exchange led he idea of establishing a branch of ries in America, and looking about Paterson was the most available ate. Thomas and Samuel Bar- ect into execution, and in 1864 ssaic Mill, No. 2, formerly run veaving of fine sheetings and treet, opposite Oliver. The s, though but a toy house Lisburn. Here they em- ds, and added continually a building could hold no time to time, but still ight the entire block ng, and Slater Streets, t thereon the finest New Jersey, if not eet front on Grand d four stories high. ery appearance of ojections, which g to the beauty modest turret - roof, and an e the severity ouse was a while the t frequent ounted hundred l.

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of one hundred and eighty feet can give. There are other appliances also for throwing water into any part of the mill. The water is supplied from a pond on Garret Mountain, one hundred and eighty feet above Grand Street. This magnificent building had scarcely been occupied and stocked with machinery brought over from their works in Ireland before they set about doubling its size, and in 1878 it was made as long again, so that now it is fifty by four hundred feet in area, four stories high. In February, 1879, the Spruce Street mill was destroyed by fire. It was at once rebuilt, in imitation in all respects of the Grand Street mill, except that it is not so long, there being less room available for the purpose. It is fifty by one hundred and eighty feet. Water and steam are both used for power. In the Grand Street mill the power is supplied by a magnificent double Corliss engine of five hundred horse capacity. It is a beauty. Both buildings are heated by steam. During the year 1881 they built another immense stone mill on Grand and Morris Streets, forty-eight by four hundred feet, three stories high. This they lease at present, but it is expected that in a few years at the most they will have to use it in connection with their constantly growing trade. Within four years after establishing their mill in Paterson, or in 1868, they were making about fifty-two thousand pounds of shoe-thread, saddlers' thread, and gilling-twine every month,—twenty-six tons of thread! They were also making about a ton of fine thread for the manufacture of hose. In addition to this product, they spooled four thousand dozen spools monthly of the thread made by them in Ireland, and spooled seventy-five thousand pounds of tailors' thread, also made abroad. They now import the flax just as it comes into the market from the farms in the north of Ireland, where that crop has so long had its favorite home, and in their Paterson mills they hackle, dress, and spin it into all kinds of linen-thread,—shoe-thread, sewing-thread for tailors' uses, fine twine, etc. They also dye and bleach it on their own premises. They spin thousands of miles of thread every day, enough to "put a girdle round the earth" twice over. That means fifty thousand miles daily. If every man, woman, and child in the United States used a spool of Barbour's sewing-thread in the course of a year the Paterson mills alone could supply them. They do produce far more than that quantity.

But the principal demand is for the shoe-thread, which is used all over the country in preference to other linen-thread. The company employ 1100 in America, whose wages are \$1000 a day. produce \$200,000 worth of finished goods every of which about \$120,000 worth is the product of two mills in Paterson. It is needless to say have the most improved machinery to be world. There are 12,000 spindles in Pat- 25,000 spindles in the Lisburn mills. They principal store and office in New York



they build and repair all the machinery they need on either side of the Atlantic. For many years they had made large sales in America, Thomas Barbour having charge of their New York house. The imposition of the tariff of 1862 and the high rate of exchange led them to conceive the idea of establishing a branch of their immense factories in America, and looking about they concluded that Paterson was the most available place in which to locate. Thomas and Samuel Barbour carried the project into execution, and in 1864 they bought the old Passaic Mill, No. 2, formerly run by John Colt for the weaving of fine sheetings and cotton duck, on Spruce Street, opposite Oliver. The mill was a fine structure, though but a toy house compared with the mills at Lisburn. Here they employed several hundred hands, and added continually to their machinery until the building could hold no more; they enlarged it from time to time, but still they lacked room. Having bought the entire block bounded by Grand, Prince, Spring, and Slater Streets, they proceeded in 1877 to erect thereon the finest specimen of mill architecture in New Jersey, if not in America. In area it was fifty feet front on Grand Street by two hundred feet deep, and four stories high. While presenting on the exterior every appearance of solidity, it was relieved by sundry projections, which served useful purposes besides adding to the beauty of the structure. Here and there a modest turret peeped a few feet over the edge of the roof, and an occasional pinnacle served also to relieve the severity of rigid lines. The engine- and boiler-house was a very handsome and spacious building, while the chimney, octagonal in shape, and relieved at frequent intervals by light-colored belt-courses, and surmounted by a broad cornice at an elevation of one hundred and eighty feet, is ornamental as well as useful.

But it is the inside of the mill that impresses the visitor with the sense of security and solidity. The stairways are all inclosed in solid brick walls, and are themselves of brick and stone. Massive wrought-iron beams span the interior from side to side, and on these are built brick arches, which support the floors above. These floors, again, are of bluestone flags, inclining from the centre to the side walls, so that they can be readily flushed with water, which then runs off in gutters provided for the purpose. This is the style of construction throughout. The building, if not absolutely fire-proof, is as nearly so as the ingenuity of man can make it. It is not easy to see how or where a fire could make much headway in such a massive structure, with so little for the flames to feed upon. But flax is a very inflammable article, and the danger of fire has been foreseen and provided against in other ways in addition to making the building itself proof against the flames. On each floor and on each side are laid patent sprinklers, so constructed that at a certain degree of temperature they will open innumerable valves and throw all over the room copious jets of water, propelled with all the force that a head

of one hundred and eighty feet can give. There are other appliances also for throwing water into any part of the mill. The water is supplied from a pond on Garret Mountain, one hundred and eighty feet above Grand Street. This magnificent building had scarcely been occupied and stocked with machinery brought over from their works in Ireland before they set about doubling its size, and in 1878 it was made as long again, so that now it is fifty by four hundred feet in area, four stories high. In February, 1879, the Spruce Street mill was destroyed by fire. It was at once rebuilt, in imitation in all respects of the Grand Street mill, except that it is not so long, there being less room available for the purpose. It is fifty by one hundred and eighty feet. Water and steam are both used for power. In the Grand Street mill the power is supplied by a magnificent double Corliss engine of five hundred horse capacity. It is a beauty. Both buildings are heated by steam. During the year 1881 they built another immense stone mill on Grand and Morris Streets, forty-eight by four hundred feet, three stories high. This they lease at present, but it is expected that in a few years at the most they will have to use it in connection with their constantly growing trade. Within four years after establishing their mill in Paterson, or in 1868, they were making about fifty-two thousand pounds of shoe-thread, saddlers' thread, and gilling-twine every month,—twenty-six tons of thread! They were also making about a ton of fine thread for the manufacture of hose. In addition to this product, they spooled four thousand dozen spools monthly of the thread made by them in Ireland, and spooled seventy-five thousand pounds of tailors' thread, also made abroad. They now import the flax just as it comes into the market from the farms in the north of Ireland, where that crop has so long had its favorite home, and in their Paterson mills they hackle, dress, and spin it into all kinds of linen-thread,—shoe-thread, sewing-thread for tailors' uses, fine twine, etc. They also dye and bleach it on their own premises. They spin thousands of miles of thread every day, enough to "put a girdle round the earth" twice over. That means fifty thousand miles daily. If every man, woman, and child in the United States used a spool of Barbour's sewing-thread in the course of a year the Paterson mills alone could supply them. They do produce far more than that quantity.

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City, and branch offices in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities. The business was originally in the name of the Barbour Brothers,—Thomas, Robert, and Samuel,—but in 1866 they were incorporated as the Barbour Flax-Spinning Company, and the business has been carried on since that date by the corporation. The president is Robert Barbour; Thomas Barbour is vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Thomas Barbour came to America in 1854, in charge of the New York house, as before stated. Mr. Robert Barbour came over in 1864, when the Paterson mill was started. Mr. Samuel Barbour returned to Ireland then, and has since remained there. Mr. Robert Barbour has charge of the Paterson mills, while Mr. Thomas Barbour takes the management of the New York store, through which all the goods are sold. Nearly all the hands who have been employed in the mills in the past eighteen years have been brought over from Lisburn and vicinity, or at least a large proportion of them, as there has not been a sufficient local supply of help of this character. The company engages them in the old country, pays their passage out, and allows them to refund the advance by weekly deductions from their wages. They own a number of tenement-houses, in which some of the hands live. The operatives are not long here ere they send for their relatives and friends, to whom they write home letters full of glowing accounts of the vast difference between the "old country" and the new, in favor of the latter, and this leads others to come over. In this way, directly and indirectly, the Barbours have been the means of bringing over thousands from Ireland to swell the population of Paterson, and immigrants, too, of the very best class,—hard-working, prudent, God-fearing men and women. It has been rumored from time to time that the Barbours might add a new department to their linen manufacture,—the weaving of linen,—but they are reticent as to their future plans, and it is impossible to say whether or not this will be done within the next few years. They have the capital and the business skill to do it, and it would be a most valuable addition to the industries not only of Paterson but of the United States. In their present lines of production they make four or five times as much thread, etc., as all the other concerns of a like character in the country.

THE BARBOUR FAMILY, so extensively known in this country and in Europe in connection with the manufacture of linen-thread, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a combination of physical and mental characteristics that has furnished to the world many of its leading statesmen, philosophers, and thinkers.

John Barbour was a native of Paisley, Scotland, a sturdy denizen of that country to which the people of Ireland owe many obligations, natal as well as national. About the year 1784 he introduced from Paisley the manufacture of linen-thread into the north of Ireland, locating at Plantation, near Lisburn. After erecting mills he commenced operations by giving employment

to a large number of the families of the neighborhood, most of whom were farmers.

The works thus established were regarded as extensive and complete in those days, but compared to their modern successor they were primitive in the extreme. Little if any machinery was employed, and almost everything was done by manual labor or by horse power. John Barbour had as a partner in his enterprise a sturdy Scotchman, like himself, from Paisley, John Duncan, and the firm of Barbour & Duncan carried on business without partnership papers, and with the greatest harmony, until the death of Mr. Duncan, about 1815 or 1816. John Barbour married a Miss Carleton, and had two sons, John and William, and a daughter, Jane, who married a Mr. Dunlap. The sons succeeded their father in thread manufacture at Plantation, but remained together only a few years when William withdrew, leaving his brother John, who continued business on the old site until his death at the early age of thirty-seven. William secured from the Marquis of Hertford a water-power on the river Legan, and some seventy-five acres of land on its banks, and erected buildings adapted to the manufacture of linen-thread.

The modern works now cover about twelve acres of land, and the mills are fire-proof, four and five stories high, and the best-built and most substantial of their kind in Great Britain. The mere hamlet in course of time became a populous village. Connected with the Hilden works are now a government post-office, a telegraph-office, public schools, two- and three-story brick houses with slated roofs for the employes, a large dining establishment that will accommodate five or six hundred operatives, with comfortable benches, tables, and heating apparatus, besides news-rooms, libraries, and other comforts of civilized life. Employment is given at Hilden to about three thousand persons, and at Sprucefield, three miles distant, one thousand more are employed in the spinning of yarns. The enterprise is truly metropolitan in character, and has conferred untold blessings upon generation after generation of the working population of that portion of Ireland.

William Barbour continued at the head of the concern of which he was the founder until his death on Sept. 6, 1875, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years. The traits of his private character were strongly marked. He was capable of strong and lasting friendships, was generous, kind-hearted, and indulgent to those who stood in the relation of dependents towards him, while a sturdy self-assertion relieved a native geniality of disposition in his intercourse with his equals. Some twenty years before his death, as a mark of appreciation of his judgment, and of the position which he had gained in society, the commission of the peace was bestowed on him, and with all his judicial decisions the public felt the greatest possible satisfaction. In private life he was most genial, and being possessed of a singularly retentive memory,



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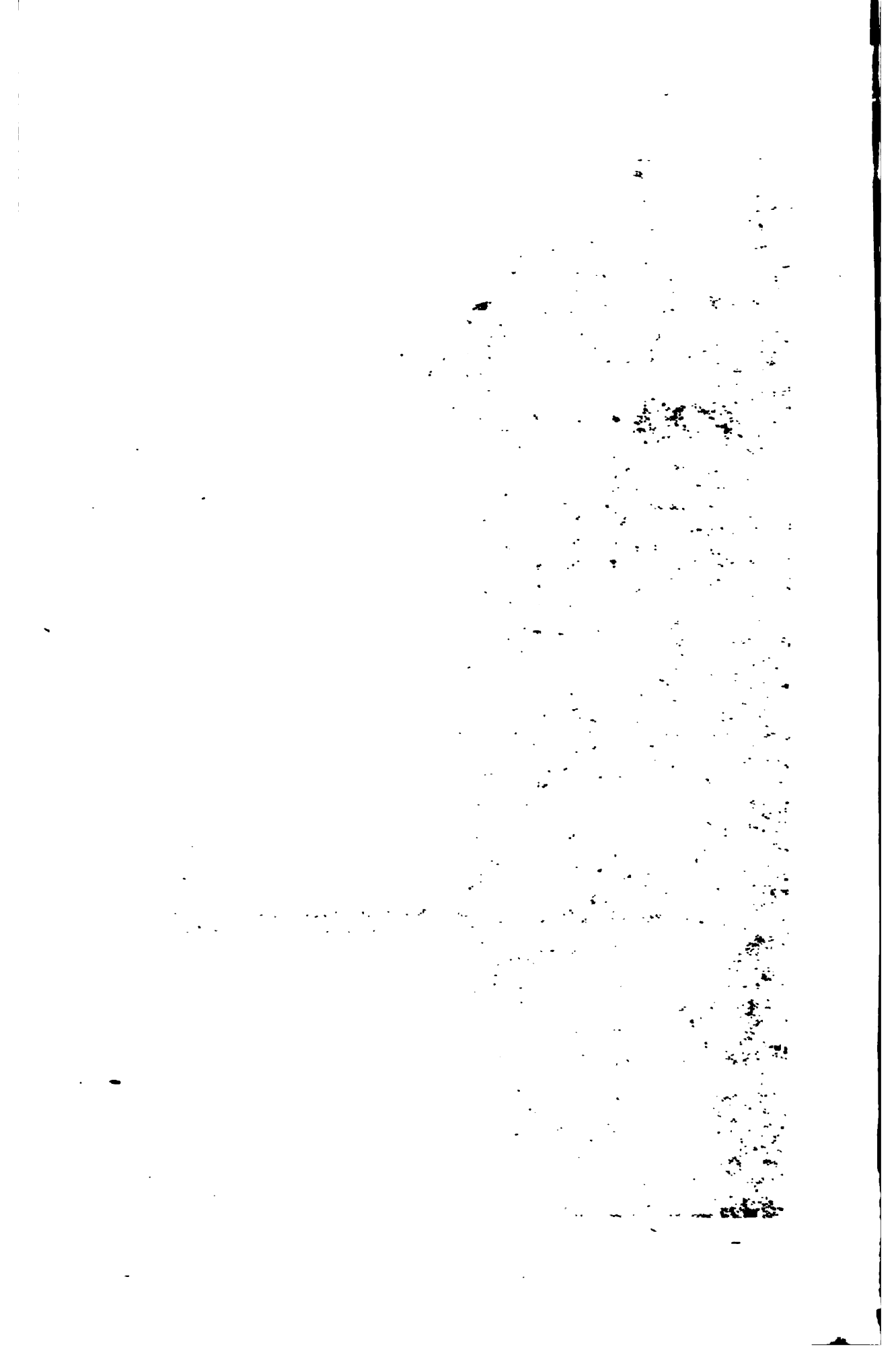


William Barbour.



Worcester & Lowell, Mass., 1890

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they build and repair all the machinery they need on either side of the Atlantic. For many years they had made large sales in America, Thomas Barbour having charge of their New York house. The imposition of the tariff of 1862 and the high rate of exchange led them to conceive the idea of establishing a branch of their immense factories in America, and looking about they concluded that Paterson was the most available place in which to locate. Thomas and Samuel Barbour carried the project into execution, and in 1864 they bought the old Passaic Mill, No. 2, formerly run by John Colt for the weaving of fine sheetings and cotton duck, on Spruce Street, opposite Oliver. The mill was a fine structure, though but a toy house compared with the mills at Lisburn. Here they employed several hundred hands, and added continually to their machinery until the building could hold no more; they enlarged it from time to time, but still they lacked room. Having bought the entire block bounded by Grand, Prince, Spring, and Slater Streets, they proceeded in 1877 to erect thereon the finest specimen of mill architecture in New Jersey, if not in America. In area it was fifty feet front on Grand Street by two hundred feet deep, and four stories high. While presenting on the exterior every appearance of solidity, it was relieved by sundry projections, which served useful purposes besides adding to the beauty of the structure. Here and there a modest turret peeped a few feet over the edge of the roof, and an occasional pinnacle served also to relieve the severity of rigid lines. The engine- and boiler-house was a very handsome and spacious building, while the chimney, octagonal in shape, and relieved at frequent intervals by light-colored belt-courses, and surmounted by a broad cornice at an elevation of one hundred and eighty feet, is ornamental as well as useful.

But it is the inside of the mill that impresses the visitor with the sense of security and solidity. The stairways are all inclosed in solid brick walls, and are themselves of brick and stone. Massive wrought-iron beams span the interior from side to side, and on these are built brick arches, which support the floors above. These floors, again, are of bluestone flags, inclining from the centre to the side walls, so that they can be readily flushed with water, which then runs off in gutters provided for the purpose. This is the style of construction throughout. The building, if not absolutely fire-proof, is as nearly so as the ingenuity of man can make it. It is not easy to see how or where a fire could make much headway in such a massive structure, with so little for the flames to feed upon. But flax is a very inflammable article, and the danger of fire has been foreseen and provided against in other ways in addition to making the building itself proof against the flames. On each floor and on each side are laid patent sprinklers, so constructed that at a certain degree of temperature they will open innumerable valves and throw all over the room copious jets of water, propelled with all the force that a head

of one hundred and eighty feet can give. There are other appliances also for throwing water into any part of the mill. The water is supplied from a pond on Garret Mountain, one hundred and eighty feet above Grand Street. This magnificent building had scarcely been occupied and stocked with machinery brought over from their works in Ireland before they set about doubling its size, and in 1878 it was made as long again, so that now it is fifty by four hundred feet in area, four stories high. In February, 1879, the Spruce Street mill was destroyed by fire. It was at once rebuilt, in imitation in all respects of the Grand Street mill, except that it is not so long, there being less room available for the purpose. It is fifty by one hundred and eighty feet. Water and steam are both used for power. In the Grand Street mill the power is supplied by a magnificent double Corliss engine of five hundred horse capacity. It is a beauty. Both buildings are heated by steam. During the year 1881 they built another immense stone mill on Grand and Morris Streets, forty-eight by four hundred feet, three stories high. This they lease at present, but it is expected that in a few years at the most they will have to use it in connection with their constantly growing trade. Within four years after establishing their mill in Paterson, or in 1868, they were making about fifty-two thousand pounds of shoe-thread, saddlers' thread, and gilling-twine every month,—twenty-six tons of thread! They were also making about a ton of fine thread for the manufacture of hose. In addition to this product, they spooled four thousand dozen spools monthly of the thread made by them in Ireland, and spooled seventy-five thousand pounds of tailors' thread, also made abroad. They now import the flax just as it comes into the market from the farms in the north of Ireland, where that crop has so long had its favorite home, and in their Paterson mills they hackle, dress, and spin it into all kinds of linen-thread,—shoe-thread, sewing-thread for tailors' uses, fine twine, etc. They also dye and bleach it on their own premises. They spin thousands of miles of thread every day, enough to "put a girdle round the earth" twice over. That means fifty thousand miles daily. If every man, woman, and child in the United States used a spool of Barbour's sewing-thread in the course of a year the Paterson mills alone could supply them. They do produce far more than that quantity.

But the principal demand is for the shoe-thread, which is used all over the country in preference to any other linen-thread. The company employ 1100 hands in America, whose wages are \$1000 a day. They produce \$200,000 worth of finished goods every month, of which about \$120,000 worth is the product of the two mills in Paterson. It is needless to say that they have the most improved machinery to be had in the world. There are 12,000 spindles in Paterson, and 25,000 spindles in the Lisburn mills. They have their principal store and office in New York

ment of hospitality and influence, possesses many warm friends, and when any question arises demanding unusual energy he has never been found unequal to the emergency of the case. He manifests a force and vigor of character difficult to oppose. He has persistently refused public position, but is connected intimately with many public and private enterprises of importance. He is a member of the committee on revenue reform of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and is widely known in this country in connection with his successful defense of his firm and government on the infamous moiety system, and is recognized as the one who, by his personal sacrifices and exertions, caused the abrogation of a law which offered a fifty per cent. premium on official irregularity and imposition. He delivered a forcible and practical speech on the subject before the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1874, and on the following evening at Steinway Hall, at a special meeting called for that purpose.

Mr. Barbour subsequently proceeded to Washington and procured a passage of the bill abrogating the moiety system. Upon a subsequent visit to Belfast, Ireland, on Oct. 29, 1874, he was tendered a public banquet by the merchants of Belfast and the province of Ulster, at which the Lord Mayor presided, in recognition of the important service that he had rendered to the importing trade of New York and capitalists in breaking down a system at once unjust in principle.

Mr. Barbour was the first president of the Paterson Board of Trade, is a director of the Hanover National Bank, and of the Guardian Fire Insurance Company of New York, and he is a director of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad, New Jersey. He is president of the Bedford Manufacturing Company of Newark, N. J. He was also formerly a director for ten years of the Clark Thread Company of Newark. He owns a large amount of property in and near Paterson, including the building of the Watson Manufacturing Company, on Railroad Avenue, and the entire block whereon it stands, a residence in Paterson, Brookside Farm and Mill at Preakness, and a beautiful rural residence and estate, known as "Warren Point," in Bergen County, opposite Paterson. He is recognized as one of the most liberal-minded and public-spirited citizens of Paterson.

Six of his sisters reside with their husbands near Belfast, Ireland. His youngest brother, James, is at the head of the largest manufacturing establishment in Great Britain in the construction of flax, jute, and hemp machinery. He established the business in 1844, and employs nearly two thousand mechanics, in a factory fifteen hundred feet long, filled with all the modern labor-saving machinery, principally of his own invention.

Thomas Barbour married, in 1856, Miss Warren, of Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., and has had two sons, —William and Thomas. The latter died in infancy.

William Barbour was educated in France, and at Hanover, Germany, and is connected with the superintendency of the mills of the Barbour Flax-Spinning Company of Paterson, and is thoroughly familiar with the various branches of the business. He also is connected with the selling department in New York. Thomas Barbour is also about to develop the harvesters' twine business, utilizing the flax fibre that has previously been destroyed as useless by farmers in the West.

Butler & Meldrum.—In 1867, Henry V. Butler and John B. Meldrum formed a partnership under the above name, and hired the upper floor of Todd & Ritchie's jute-mill, at the corner of Jackson and Taylor Streets, where they began a new business, printing jute carpets by a peculiar process invented by Mr. Meldrum. It is difficult to paint or dye vegetable fibres; indeed, some say they cannot be truly dyed, at the best it is merely a stain. Vegetable fibres exposed to the microscope are seen to resemble a stick of wood, while animal fibres, such as wool and silk, are found to have a cellular tissue or are hollow, so that they absorb the dye into their cells, and thus are truly dyed. For this reason the process of Mr. Meldrum has been justly considered a notable invention. In 1870 the firm removed to the Arkwright Mill, employing about twenty-five hands. In 1880 they removed to Haledon, where Mr. Butler carries on the business alone, having bought out Mr. Meldrum.

CHAPTER LXIV.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

THE SILK INDUSTRY.—Said Lord Bacon, writing three centuries ago, "If, before the Invention of Silk, any one should have said there was a certain Way of making a certain Cloth for Apparel, and Household-Furniture, far exceeding that of Linen, or of Woollen, in Fineness, Strength, Gloss, and Softness; Men would immediately have fallen to conjecturing about some vegetable Silk, the finer Furs of Animals, or the Feathers and Down of Birds, without ever dreaming it should proceed in such Plenty, from the anniversary Spinning of a small Worm. And if any one should have but dropp'd a Word about such a Worm, he would certainly have been laugh'd at, as the Projector of a new Spider-Work."¹ It was truly a remarkable discovery, and its antiquity and the peculiar fascination there exists about the manipulation of silk have led even the mustiest of antiquarians to expend much time and research in tracing the earliest history of this beautiful industry. It attained such paramount importance long ago in China that the fabulous annals and the somewhat more authentic "Four Books" of that country contain many refer-

¹ Works of Lord Bacon, Shaw's ed., London, 1723, vol. II. 390.

ences to it. Among the former, the Empress Si-ling-Chi is credited with having been the first to invent silk tissues, two thousand six hundred and fifty years before the Christian era, wherefore she was placed among the Chinese divinities, under the name of Sien-Thsan, or "first promoter of the silk industry."¹ However, it is somewhat inconsistent with this alleged very remote discovery to find that more than two thousand years later the wearing of silk clothing in China appears to have been confined to the aged, or to those from fifty to seventy years old, and such garments were provided for them as an act of charity or filial kindness, to keep the aged warm and comfortable.

Said Mencius (born B.C. 400) to King Hwuy, of Leang, "Let mulberry-trees be planted about the homesteads with their five *mow*, and persons of fifty years *may be clothed with silk*. . . . It never has been that the ruler of a State, where such results were seen . . . persons of seventy *wearing silk* and eating flesh . . . did not attain to the imperial dignity."² In Genesis xli. 42, we are told that Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in "vestures of fine linen," and the translators give as the alternative reading for "linen" the word "silk." According to this the use of silk must have been known in Egypt 1750 years before Christ. There are reasons connected with the peculiar religious tenets of the Egyptians, particularly their veneration for animal life, which render it doubtful if in the time of Joseph they countenanced the wearing of garments woven from the product of the silk-worm. Pythagoras, who was schooled in the religion and philosophy of Egypt, wore only linen garments; and Apollonius of Tyana, imitating him, discarded all other species of clothing, "refusing all such as came of living creatures."³ Coming down to the period of authentic Chinese history, we find that 2000 years ago the denizens of the "Flowery Kingdom" undoubtedly imported their woven silken fabrics into Persia, Greece, and Italy. But they were pretty expensive, as in Rome silken garments were worth their weight in gold. In the year A.D. 552 two Persian monks are said to have brought the first silk-worm eggs from China to Constantinople, for which they would have forfeited their lives had they been detected in the former country. They concealed their precious freight in the hollow of their canes.⁴ Four hundred years later the breeding of silk-worms was introduced in Spain, and in the twelfth century Greece and Italy began the same industry. It was two centuries later ere France engaged in sericulture, although the weaving of silk had long been estab-

lished there.⁵ It is said that England had forty thousand skilled silk-workers as early as 1661.⁶ Upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, the Huguenot silk operatives fled from France to England, Germany, Switzerland, and Holland, and carried their trade with them, establishing it in those countries, which have ever since retained a firm hold on the industry, with the exception of Holland. The addition of seventy thousand skilled French silk-workers to the English labor market gave her a prestige in that manufacture which she has never lost.⁷

The manipulation of silk had been hitherto carried on in the dwellings of the operatives, as it is still in most of the continental cities. The first silk-mill in England was built in 1718-19, on an island in the Derwent, at Derby, by John Lombe, who periled his life in attempting to steal from Italy the secret of the machines used in the silk-works of that country.⁸ The English operatives in the course of time became such a power that they were able to dictate to Parliament, and in 1765 secured legislation prohibiting the importation of foreign manufactures of silk.⁹ This prohibition was continued for sixty years, during which time the silk manufactures of the country increased 336 per cent. Even when this prohibition was removed a tariff of 30 per cent. was substituted, while the duty on raw silk was reduced from five shillings and sixpence to the pound to threepence, and ultimately to one penny.¹⁰ No wonder that the English silk manufacture became thoroughly established in that country after sixty years of absolute monopoly. But it seems inconsistent for English manufacturers to protest against the American tariff after they have reaped the advantages of still more protective legislation for so long a period.

From the time that Columbus returned to Europe with the announcement that he had discovered India by sailing to the west, most of the projects for the colonizing of the new country were coupled with plans for sericulture. As early as 1608, King James I., who had a horror of tobacco, wrote a letter to the London Company urging it to encourage the raising of silk-worms in Virginia.¹¹ The coronation robe of Charles II. in 1660 was woven of silk grown in that colony, and in 1735 Queen Caroline wore on a great state occasion a robe made from Georgia silk. Efforts had been made from the first settlement of the latter colony to raise silk, and from 1758 to 1766 from ten thousand to fifteen thousand pounds of cocoons were delivered annually to a silk establishment in Savan-

⁶ Cowdin, 6.

⁷ White's *Memoir of Slater*, p. 414.

¹ Elliot C. Cowdin's *Report on Silk and Silk Manufactures at the Paris Exposition*, 1867, p. 4.

² Confucius and the Chinese Classics, by A. W. Loomis, 1867, pp. 30, 181.

³ Life of Apollonius of Tyana, by Philostratus, translated by Berwick, p. 14; Blount's translation, 1680, p. 22.

⁴ Cowdin, *ut supra*, 5, 6; American Mechanics' Magazine, 1. 282.

⁷ Bonnechaser's *History of France*, 400; Weiss' *History of the French Protestant Refugees*, i. 159, 191, 205, 290-291, 350; ii. 118-125, 187; Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, ii. 181; Cowdin, 7, 29.

⁸ White's *Memoir of Slater*, 412; Cowdin, 30.

⁹ May's *Constitutional History of England*, ii. 125; Blackstone's *Commentaries*, iv. 159, 160; *Charter of the Nations*, by Henry Dunckley, London, 1854, 107.

¹⁰ Dunckley, *ut supra*, 108.

¹¹ White's *Slater*, 413; Cowdin, 7.

nah, and the annual export of raw silk ranged from five hundred to one thousand pounds¹ in New Jersey. Considerable quantities of silk were raised before the Revolution under the stimulus of bounties granted by the Legislature and continued for a short period.² It was the same in other States, especially in New England. The action of the Spitalfields (England) silk-weavers resulted in legislation (in 1765), already referred to, which was hostile to the development of the silk industry in America, and thereafter it drooped and finally died. From the early part of the present century desultory efforts were made to revive it by enthusiastic persons or sanguine speculators, but they had too many difficulties to encounter to win success. It first secured a firm foothold in Connecticut, especially at Mansfield, where it had flourished before the Revolution, subsequently virtually dying out, to be re-established half a century ago. In 1836 there were two small silk-factories at Mansfield, with one hundred and fifty-two spindles and three looms. In 1839 they consumed five tons of raw material in the manufacture of sewing-silks.³ This brings us down to the date of the introduction of the silk industry into Paterson.

Before proceeding to this, however, a brief explanation of the various processes silk has to undergo before it is sent upon the market in the shape of dress goods, ribbons, or handkerchiefs may be acceptable to the general reader. The matured cocoon of the silk-worm is placed in warm water to soften it, and then the silk-thread spun by the worm is reeled off by women and children, who in China and Italy are paid but two or three cents a day. Thus reeled and made up into hanks, it is imported into the United States free of duty, in bales weighing from ninety to two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and is worth from \$5.50 to \$7.50 per pound. The Italian silk is the finest. Once at the silk-mill, it is sorted by the eye to classify the sizes, the finer thread being placed by itself. The silk is still encased in the natural gum with which the worm has coated every thread, resembling under the microscope gelatine. It could not be worked with this, and so the silk is now soaked in warm water with a little soap for twelve hours or more, by which time the gum has been pretty well separated from it, and the silk is ready to be wound upon spools or bobbins, which is next done. Its destination thereafter now depends upon what its final state is to be; if it is for *organzine*, which is the warp of the woven fabric, it goes to the "mills" to be twisted to strengthen the silk, and after being given

the first twist it is doubled, either two or three threads together, and is again twisted on the spinners to twist the three threads into one. It is then reeled into skeins of uniform length on a machine which rings a bell when the desired length has been reeled off, usually one thousand yards. These skeins go to the "drachming" room, where they are weighed on delicate scales, and as all the skeins are of the same length, it is apparent that the lighter skeins must contain the finer silk, so the one-drachm skeins are hung on a peg by themselves, and the two-drachm or another and so on; then the skeins of the several grades are put together in hanks by themselves, a number of skeins being twisted together to make a roll, and bundles are made of several of them.

If *tram* is wanted,—the woof or filling of the woven fabric,—after the raw silk has been taken off the winders it goes directly to the doublers, from two to four threads being there doubled together; then it goes to the mills, where it is spun "once over" with a much slacker twist than *organzine*; it next goes to the reel, to be made into skeins of uniform lengths; then to the drachming-room, after which it is packed up in bundles. The *tram* and the *organzine* are now all through the various processes comprised in what is known as "throwing," and the manufacturer who does this work is called a "throwster." After the silk has been "thrown" it goes to the dyers, and on its return it is once more wound upon spools. The *organzine* next goes to the warpers, who place the requisite number of threads upon the bobbins, so many to the inch,—the greater the number the finer the woven article; then they go to the loom, and are passed through the "harness," and also through the front reed. It now waits only for the weaver to start up his loom. The *tram* after being dyed and spooled goes to the cleaners, who carefully remove every visible imperfection to insure a smooth surface on the finished fabric. It is next doubled to whatever size is required to make the rib or web of the ribbon or other fabric to be woven; it next goes on quills or very small spools, which are placed in the shuttle of the loom. After the fabric is woven it goes to the pickers to have the weavers' knots and other rough projections removed by little tweezers; then it goes to the cylinder, which is filled with steam, and is passed rapidly around it, while a formidable-looking roller full of knives passes over it, pressing it and giving it a final gloss. Ribbons are then passed on to the blockers, to be wound on blocks, after which they are packed in boxes and sent to market. Formerly they were placarded with the name of some real or supposititious French or Italian silk manufacturer, and then sold readily to buyers who would not so much as look at American silk. But that is all changed now, and every Paterson manufacturer puts his own name on his own goods, and finds it a help rather than a hindrance in securing a sale for his goods. If the worm is allowed to fecundate the cocoon is pierced,

¹ Cowdin, pp. 8, 9; Rev. George Whitefield's Journal, 1741, p. 4.

² Cowdin, p. 10; Allinson's Laws of New Jersey, ed. 1776, p. 281.

³ Barber's Historical Collections of Connecticut. At the risk of being charged with an affectation of pedantry, the writer has given numerous references to works in his own library, from which the foregoing statements have been compiled in relation to the origin and growth of the silk industry, as a guide to any one desiring to pursue the subject. Several special treatises have been published of late, but the writer has not seen them.

and thus the silk thread of which it is composed is cut up into innumerable short threads; these pierced cocoons are then chopped up and torn to pieces, and the short fibres are carded like wool, twisted together, and spun. The product is "spun silk." The waste made in the other manipulations of silk is also carded and made into "spun silk." Sewing-silk is given a coarser twist than the other, and fringe-silk is made with a coarser twist still, and often from spun silk.¹

Christopher Colt.—This was a young gentleman, son of Elisha Colt, of Connecticut, who was president of the Connecticut Silk Company. Christopher obtained some insight into the silk manufacture under his father, and then took charge of a mill at Dedham, Mass. The factory burning down, he arranged for the purchase of the machinery, and finding New York capitalists to back him up, he removed it to Paterson, where he set it up in the fourth story of the "Gun Mill," in which his brother, Samuel Colt, was interested. He added some new machinery, which he had bought elsewhere. Altogether he had about 1000 spindles, 200 or 300 doubling spindles, and 500 or 600 winding spindles. His machinery occupied less than half of the floor he had leased, extending down only one side of the room, and not filling even that one side. It was probably in the early part of 1839 that Colt began operations in Paterson and started the first silk-mill, from which small beginning has grown up the mighty industry that now permeates the whole city and gives employment to nearly fifteen thousand men, women, and children. He does not appear to have run the place more than two or three months. He made sewing-silks exclusively, buying his raw silk, and employed twenty-five or thirty hands. He had hardly got his mill well under way before he closed the place, locked the door, and went to New York, where he sold out the whole establishment to George W. Murray.²

George W. Murray.—Mr. Murray was an Englishman who had long been settled in New York with his brother as shipping merchants. During the summer of 1839 he had been greatly interested in the running of a silk-mill at Northampton, N. H., where John Ryle was superintendent. That mill having shut down, Mr. Ryle came to New York, and there he was met by Mr. Murray, who, learning that he was no longer at Northampton, after some conversation proposed to buy out Mr. Colt's silk-mill at Paterson, if Mr. Ryle should think well of it after inspection and agree to run it. Mr. Ryle was willing, and having visited the "Gun Mill" and examined the silk machinery there, advised its purchase, which was con-

summated by Mr. Murray in October or November, 1839. Mr. Ryle lost no time in getting the machinery in running order and in securing some experienced hands from New York, and in teaching others. He began with six or eight hands in all, but as rapidly as possible took on others and extended the business.

Mr. Murray took a wonderful interest in the enterprise, and removed with his wife to Paterson in order to give it more of his personal attention. Mr. Ryle devoted the whole of his time to building up and developing the business, usually staying at the mill till ten or eleven o'clock at night, and getting there by six in the morning, or before daylight, summer and winter. In the course of time the whole of the floor, forty by one hundred feet, which Colt had leased was filled with machinery. In 1842, Mr. Ryle received a silver medal from the American Institute for ball twist and sewing-silk exhibited at the Institute fair. This was the principal product of the mill. About 1842-43, Mr. Murray leased the attic of the Gun Mill and had it fitted up into a fine room for manufacturing purposes. In that room he set up fifteen or twenty looms. Mr. Ryle says these were the first silk-loom in the United States that had ever amounted to anything. They sent one thousand yards of silk dress goods, woven on those looms, to Philadelphia. It was the first time such a quantity had ever been woven and shipped in one consignment in America. These looms were run for two or three years weaving dress goods and handkerchiefs, but the other branch of the business was so much more profitable and stable that they abandoned the weaving and devoted themselves exclusively to the manufacture of sewing-silks and trams and organzines for other manufacturers, filling the attic with their spinning-frames and removing the looms.

John Ryle.—In 1846, William Ryle, a brother of John, came over from Macclesfield and visited the Gun Mill. He declared that the hands trained by John were the best silk hands he had ever seen. He aided John in buying out Mr. Murray, and then Mr. John Ryle began running the mill on his own account. He was ceaselessly experimenting for the improvement and development of the industry, and was untiring in his efforts to get it properly recognized by Congress. As early as 1842 he began waiting on the sessions of that body to urge the members to sustain the infant manufacture by adequate protection, but it was twenty years ere his views prevailed in Washington. He now began experimenting with power-loom, "back in the forties," as he expresses it, but his efforts did not succeed. The World's Fair coming on at New York in 1852, he set about weaving an American flag of silk, and produced a magnificent banner about twenty by forty feet, which floated for many months over the Crystal Palace in New York, and was a never-failing object of admiration to patriotic Americans. It was the first time the

¹ The writer is indebted to Mr. William Strange for the foregoing concise description of the manipulation of silk into the various products herein after alluded to.

² For the foregoing particulars, and for the subsequent account of George W. Murray, and of Mr. Ryle's own early efforts in building up the silk industry, the writer is indebted to Mr. John Ryle.

national ensign had ever been produced from American silk-looms. Of course, Mr. Ryle received a medal and unbounded praise from the managers and from the public in general, but it put little money in his pocket. In 1855 he began the erection of a new mill, which he called, after his old patron, the "Murray Mill." It was on Mill Street, west side, nearly opposite Ward Street, seventy-three by two hundred feet, two stories high, with slate roof. This mill was built for the purpose of making sewing-silks by hand with hand-wheels. The late John Jackson Scott was superintendent. Before the building was finished there was held in it a great Republican meeting, the first in Paterson, which was addressed by Henry Wilson, afterwards Vice-President of the United States.

In 1856-57, Mr. Ryle was running both the old Gun Mill and the Murray Mill; he occupied the two lower floors of the former, besides a small shop by the river. He was then employing five hundred to six hundred hands, and used twenty-five or thirty bales of raw silk weekly,—a production that was not exceeded by any mill in Paterson for ten or fifteen years afterwards. About 1860-61 he began weaving once more on the second floor of the Murray Mill, and a year or two later removed from the Gun Mill and concentrated all his business in the Murray Mill. At this time the breaking out of the war had greatly injured the silk manufacture, and the production was now almost entirely used in the making of fringes. The enactment of the protective tariff in 1862-64 and the high rate of exchange gave the American silk industry an impetus which it had long needed, and Mr. Ryle experienced the benefits in common with others. In 1868 he added a third story to his mill and enlarged his production, making trams and organzines, spun silks, and embroidery silks. No weaving was carried on in the enlarged mill. Four or five hundred hands were employed. While thus embarked on the full tide of prosperity a fire broke out in the mill on the afternoon of May 10, 1869, and within an hour the entire splendid structure lay a smoking mass of ruins, and \$400,000 worth of property had been swept out of existence. There was not a dollar of insurance, so that Mr. Ryle's loss was total and irremediable. It was enough to have crushed any ordinary man, but Mr. Ryle was not of that kind, and without unnecessary delay he set about the erection of a new Murray Mill. This was on a new plan. It was of brick, but only one story high, lighted only from the roof by skylights with a northern exposure, the different rooms separated by solid brick partitions, and many of the floors laid with bluestone flagging. The building covers an acre and a half of ground, and, it will be seen, is virtually fire-proof, besides being far more convenient and much safer than if several stories high.

At the present time the principal business is throwing, making trams and organzine on commission, be-

sides there are many power-looms, both for weaving handkerchiefs, ribbons, and dress goods; among the looms are many Jacquards for the weaving of fancy designs. Most of the goods are dyed on the premises. From 250 to 300 hands are employed, whose wages amount to from \$100,000 to \$125,000 yearly. The mill is now run by the Pioneer Silk Company, of which Mr. Ryle is the president and manager. As already remarked, Mr. Ryle has always been experimenting to discover and apply improved methods in the manipulation of silk. He invented the process of re-reeling silk, now in general use. He has long been the senior silk-manufacturer in Paterson, whence he has been very appropriately termed the "father of the silk industry in Paterson." He has been its father in another sense. For many years there was scarcely a silk-mill started in the city unless it was owned or superintended by men whom he had taught the business, and, as a rule, most of the hands for the new mills were those whom he had brought up in his establishment. He has not got over this habit of teaching, and to this day declares that he can do anything that requires to be done in his mill, in any and every department. A book could be written of his recollections of the early struggles of the silk-manufacturers of America, and a most interesting volume it would be.

He was born in the village of Bollington, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, on Oct. 22, 1817. His parents were Peter and Sarah (Brunt) Ryle, his mother being a native of Staffordshire. His father was a machinist by trade. Out of a family of seventeen children but five grew to years of maturity, namely, Reuben, William, John, Sarah (widow of Thomas Rowson, of Paterson), and Peter. Reuben and William became prominent silk manufacturers at Macclesfield, England, the firm of R. & W. Ryle being widely known in the trade, and supplying the London and Manchester markets. Reuben was the father of John C. Ryle, of Paterson, and William of the late William Ryle, of the same city. Peter also engaged in the manufacture of silk in Paterson, and died in that place.

In 1820, John Ryle's parents moved from Bollington to Macclesfield, where his father died in 1824 and his mother about 1828. Thus early in life was the subject of this sketch launched alone upon the sea of life. He never enjoyed any schooling advantages, and imbibed all his book education at the Sabbath-school alone. Remarkable though it may seem, he was placed in a silk-mill at the tender age of five years, and thus was veritably cradled in the midst of an industry that largely through his fostering care and intelligent labor has become one of the most important of the United States.

Mr. Ryle worked in various silk-mills at Macclesfield until 1839. At that time, although superintending in a satisfactory and successful manner the large business of his brothers, R. & W. Ryle, he determined

to embark for the New World, to seek his fortune among strangers in a strange land. His brothers were unable to dissuade him from what appeared in a youth of his years and in experience a suicidal and disastrous course, and on March 1, 1839, he sailed from Liverpool in the ship "Marion," commanded by gruff old Capt. Bonyman, and after a voyage of forty-nine days landed in New York City. His chief capital at that time was a pair of ready hands, a strong will, and an ambitious desire to succeed in life, and so he was compelled to seek employment at once. He first went to Northampton, Mass., where he worked on a ribbon-loom in the employ of Samuel Whitmarsh. The following September he returned to New York, and established the silk importing business in a small way on the corner of Maiden Lane and William Streets. His brothers in England furnished him with his stock in trade, consisting of silk handkerchiefs. He continued in this business but a few months, when fate made him acquainted with a person with whom he was afterwards associated for years in the person of George W. Murray. Mr. Murray contemplated establishing the silk business in Paterson, and at his solicitation Mr. Ryle visited that city for the purpose of examining the old "Gun Mill" of Samuel Colt with a view of its appropriation for the uses of silk manufacture. Up to this time no silk had been manufactured in Paterson, although Christopher Colt had made the attempt without satisfactory results.

Mr. Murray purchased the "Old Gun Mill" on Mr. Ryle's suggestion, and at once started the manufacture of silk, with the latter in full charge. After three years Mr. Ryle was taken into partnership by Mr. Murray, and the firm of Murray & Ryle did a flourishing business in the manufacture of sewing-silk and twist until 1846, when, with the assistance of his brother William, Mr. Ryle purchased Mr. Murray's interest, and continued business alone. In 1853 he made the elegant silk flag that floated over the central dome of the Crystal Palace at the World's Fair of that year. In 1857 the firm of John Ryle & Nephew was organized, with the late William Ryle as junior partner. After about two years the latter withdrew, and Mr. Ryle continued business alone for several years. About 1864 the firm of John Ryle & Co. was organized, consisting of John Ryle and his nephew, John C. Ryle, and a large and successful business was carried on in the "Old Murray Mill," which building Mr. Ryle had erected and owned individually.

On March 10, 1869, this magnificent structure, with all its valuable machinery and stock, the whole valued at \$400,000, was burned to the ground without a dollar of insurance upon it. Mr. Ryle had already lost half a million of dollars during the financial crisis of 1857, and now another fortune was swept away from him. Few men have endured so many disasters with so brave a heart. The mill was rebuilt

under the auspices of the Ryle Silk Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Ryle became president, and the old veteran was once more set to work at his chosen avocation. The Ryle Silk Manufacturing Company was succeeded about four years ago by the Pioneer Silk Company, of which Mr. Ryle is now the president. The company are chiefly engaged in throwing silk and in weaving ribbons and broad silks.

Few men are more highly respected in the city than "old John Ryle," as he is familiarly known. With no educational advantages, reared amid the clash and clamor of moving machinery, coming when a mere youth to a strange land, embarking alone in an untried and uninviting line of manufacture in America, he became one of the pillars of the silk trade of the United States, and his name a household word among the laborers in that industry. He was one of the most active in the movement to cause the duty to be removed from raw silk, and a proper protective tariff exacted on the manufactured article, and has always done his part in fostering and encouraging the silk industry. He is a member of the "Silk Industry Association of Paterson," and of the "Silk Industrial Association" of New York.

Few men have been pursued by a more malignant fate than Mr. Ryle, and his courageous bearing under the heaviest of disasters has but increased the respect and esteem of his friends for him. He has been long recognized as one of the public benefactors of Paterson, and has ever been a liberal contributor to the various movements calculated to develop its resources and elevate the tone of society in Paterson. He was the practical builder of the Paterson Water-Works, subscribing for \$75,000 of the \$100,000 of stock issued, and owned the works for many years. He adorned the grounds around the "Cottage on the Cliff" at his own expense, and threw them open to the public, receiving the grateful recognition of the working population of the city for the bestowment of so great a boon upon them. He has assisted many of his friends in their efforts to establish business in Paterson, and is possessed of the most liberal and enterprising spirit, a genial nature, and is hospitable and kind to all. His strict integrity and high sense of honor have long challenged the admiration of his friends. He has never been an aspirant after public position, and has held himself studiously aloof from political affairs. He was mayor of the city of Paterson in 1869 and 1870.

Mr. Ryle was married in 1841 to Miss Sarah Morfitt, of Paterson. The children who reached years of maturity were Reuben, who is in business in Montreal; William, superintendent of the Paterson Water-Works; John, who resides in Chicago; Thomas, engaged in the factory with his father; and Jemima. His first wife died in 1867, and three years later Mr. Ryle married his present wife, Lucy W. Raymond, widow of William W. B. Lindley, a former silk-manu-

facturer of Winchester, Mass. Mr. Ryle is well preserved, possessed of a remarkable memory, and is still actively engaged in silk manufacture.

Giles Van Ness.—In December, 1844, Giles Van Ness began making tassels of cotton and worsted in a small shop back of his dwelling, in Hamburg Avenue, between Water and Matlock Streets. Within a few weeks, perhaps the same month, he bought one pound of black tram from George Murray, and made it up into cloak tassels. Then he began coating balls for parasols with sewing-silk. Very little girls were employed in these operations, and some of them became so expert that they would cover four gross of buttons or balls with silk in a day. Within a few weeks after beginning business he got two or three looms for making silk fringe, trimmings, gimp, and broad gimp. In the course of two years ampler accommodations were needed, and he leased a lot on Water Street, one door east of Northwest Street, whereon he built a two-story frame shop, fifteen by ninety feet, and removed his business there. He then employed from twenty-five to thirty hands, and had eight looms, and an engine-loom with eight shuttles that would make sixteen pieces at once. Of course all the looms were hand-looms, and the wheels were turned by hand also. The machinery was bought in New York, whence most of the skilled hands were likewise brought, for at first the process was jealously guarded as a profound secret by those who understood it, and it was only by the exercise of Mrs. Van Ness' womanly tact and perseverance that she and her husband were able to acquire any knowledge of the business. In fact, it was Mrs. Van Ness who suggested the idea to her husband, and it was she who first learned the art, and afterwards virtually conducted the business. For many years all the ladies in Paterson had to get their silk trimmings, buttons, gimp, etc., from Mrs. Van Ness, and to this day her hand has not forgotten its cunning in this delicate work. Mr. Van Ness died in 1864.

Christopher Colt, C. Colt & Co., Edward A. Bedloe.—The next silk-mill in Paterson was started by Christopher Colt, who had started the first. After his removal from Paterson in 1839, Mr. Colt continued his connection in a more or less desultory way with the silk business, and in the summer or fall of 1847 he returned to Paterson and took the third floor of the Nightingale Mill, which he soon filled with silk machinery for winding, doubling, spinning, and throwing generally. He employed 50 or 60 hands at this time. In 1848 he associated with himself Edward A. Bedloe, then a clerk at Delmonico's dining-rooms in New York, a connection of the family that once owned Bedloe's Island in New York Bay. The firm was then C. Colt & Co. It was probably in 1849 that Mr. Colt once more left Paterson, this time permanently, disposing of his mill to his partner, Edward A. Bedloe. The latter appears to have continued the business until the latter part of 1852 or early in 1853.

When Mr. Colt first came to Paterson he was about thirty years of age.

John C. Benson.—In January or February, 1851, John C. Benson, a New England man, who came to Paterson in 1843, and for seven years carried on a cotton-mill, began the erection of a brick silk-mill on Bridge Street, between Division and Godwin Streets. He had all his machinery made by Todd, Mackey & Co., who also had built his boiler and engine, for his mill was run by steam-power, and was the first silk-mill so operated, and, in fact, was one of the first mills of any kind in the town using steam-power. By summer he was able to set his machinery in operation. He made sewing-silk, thrown silk, trams and organzines, fringes, etc. He did no weaving. He employed 60 or 70 hands at first, and afterwards increased to 100. He utilized the water of the brook which passed through his ground for dyeing purposes, not only dyeing his own silk, but for John Ryle, Hamil & Booth, and other parties in Paterson and New York. He dammed up the brook and sunk a large well or tank in which to store the water, which seemed peculiarly adapted for dyeing. He continued the business until about 1860, when he concluded to retire from active work, and then he sold out to his son-in-law, Daniel Kempton. The latter carried it on but a short time, and in turn disposed of the mill to the Leonard Brothers (George D., John N., and O. W., the last named being succeeded by James), who ran it for a few years, but failed to make a success of the enterprise, and the property reverted to Mr. Benson, who then sold it to Thomas D. Hoxsey and David B. Beam. The old building still stands, and possesses a peculiar interest from the fact that it was the first, after Van Ness', erected in Paterson for a silk-mill. It is now occupied by the Paterson Reed and Harness Company, who make reeds and harness for silk-weavers.

James Walthall, Stelle & Walthall, Lewis R. Stelle, etc.—In October, 1853, James Walthall, who had previously had long experience in the silk manufacture in Philadelphia, started to make sewing-silks in the lower floor of a long, low, two-story building in the rear of the Nightingale Mill, in Van Houten Street. John Ryle had previously occupied the room to twist silk by hand. Seven of his own children assisted him, and he had five more hands, making twelve in all. He made all kinds of sewing-silks and some embroidery silk as well, nothing else. In the summer or fall of 1854 he removed to the third floor of the Machinists' Association building, occupying half of the floor. He then employed fifty or sixty hands, and had eight winding-frames and from two to three thousand spindles; he also wound soft silk for New York parties. In 1856, Lewis R. Stelle, till then publisher of the *Paterson Guardian* newspaper, sold out the paper and embarked his capital in the silk business with Mr. Walthall, when the firm became Stelle & Walthall. With the increased means the new firm



Benjamin B. Till

[illegible]

1. *Principles of Management* by Peter Drucker. This book is a classic in the field of management, providing a comprehensive overview of the principles and practices of management. It covers topics such as the management process, the management of people, and the management of the organization.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the Government of the State of Massachusetts, for the year 1888:

They are not
the same. The
report of the
committee is
a study of the
problem of
the future of
the country.

the first two cases, the \mathcal{H}^1 -norm of the difference between the exact and the numerical solutions is bounded by the \mathcal{H}^1 -norm of the difference between the exact and the numerical solutions of the corresponding homogeneous problem. In the third case, the \mathcal{H}^1 -norm of the difference between the exact and the numerical solutions is bounded by the \mathcal{H}^1 -norm of the difference between the exact and the numerical solutions of the corresponding homogeneous problem, plus the \mathcal{H}^1 -norm of the difference between the exact and the numerical solutions of the corresponding homogeneous problem.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}, \quad \text{where } L = T - V.$$
$$g = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{g} + \mathbf{g}^*) + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{g}^*) \quad (1)$$

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases.

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[illegible]



James H. Smith

spread out materially, taking the whole of the third floor of the building. They did a good business until the breaking out of the war, when Mr. Walthall patriotically enlisted with his old militia company, the "City Blues," and sold out his interest in the silk-mill to Mr. Stelle. The latter continued it for some years alone, and then took in his sons, J. Lawrence and Alexander D., the firm being L. R. Stelle & Sons. They carried it on until about 1873, when Mr. Stelle accepted what he considered an advantageous offer to establish his silk-mill in a town in the interior of New York State, whither he removed his machinery. In 1868 they made about three hundred pounds of tram and fringe weekly.

The Phoenix Silk-Mills.—Some account has been given under another head of the origin and progress of the Phoenix Mill, first as a cotton- and then as a cotton- and flax-mill, and then again as a cotton-mill. Its transformation into the vast silk establishment that it has become appears to have been a purely fortuitous circumstance. About 1854, John Birchenough started in the silk business in a small way in the "Star" Mill, the Machinists' Association building, at the corner of Broadway and Prospect Streets. In 1859 he had removed to the Beaver Mill, and the following year found him occupying the third floor of the main Phoenix Mill, a room forty-eight by one hundred and seventy feet in area, where he was employing fifty or sixty hands in making sewing-silk, embroidery-silk, and saddlers' silk. He was doing this work on commission for Benjamin B. Tilt, of Boston, who had supplied him with money and material to carry on the business. Birchenough could not make the advances good, and Mr. Tilt had to take his machinery and stock to save himself. This was how the Tilts came to Paterson. Once here, and with capital at his command, Mr. Tilt soon found the business growing on his hands. In the course of a year, or in 1861-62, he removed to the Watson Works, on Railroad Avenue, at the corner of Grand Street. About 1863 he leased two floors of the Beaver Mill, and in the course of another year returned to the Phoenix Mill, where he concentrated his whole establishment, having meanwhile taken first one floor and then another floor of that building. In 1865 he bought a controlling interest in the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, and thenceforth had the entire premises, which he gradually filled with throwing machinery as the business increased. His son Albert was now taken into partnership, and the firm was B. B. Tilt & Son. About 1868, Mr. Tilt began experimenting in the weaving of silk goods, in which he had been largely engaged before coming to Paterson. He started with a single loom, and the products were sold directly from the mill, instead of going through their New York store, as did their other goods. The fabrics found a ready sale, and more looms were put on, and by 1870 the market for the goods was so well established that they began selling them through their

New York store, where they speedily attracted wide attention. The first work was done on hand-loom, and as the demand for the woven fabrics increased with great rapidity, a large number of weavers soon found employment at very high wages, some of them earning from sixty to eighty dollars per fortnight.

Then the trade unions undertook to regulate the production and management of the mill, and adopted rules that no weaver should weave more than a certain quantity of goods per day, and in other ways tried to restrict the production. But the demand was not stopped by this course, and the firm of Tilt & Son soon found that they must either control their own production to meet the demand or their customers would go where they could be supplied. So they began experimenting with power-loom, and as the demands of the trade unions became more and more exacting and troublesome, they were forced either to introduce power-loom or else give up weaving altogether. They chose the former alternative, although it was the general opinion at the time that such looms could not equal the hand-woven goods in fineness or evenness, but they have been steadily improved since that time, and now the principal production of the mill is on power-loom which a boy or girl of fair intelligence can learn to run in a few weeks. Those conversant with the facts have often declared that but for the ill-advised action of the unions referred to there would be five times as many weavers employed in Paterson to-day as there are, whose places have been taken by the power-loom. From the first it was the aim of the Tilts to create a market for American silk goods by the production of novelties of original design, instead of merely imitating the English or French designs as they were imported. Again and again they have made decided "hits" in this way. During the Centennial Exhibition they were the only firm to have a silk-loom in operation in the Main Building at Philadelphia, and it was an unceasing object of interest to the hundreds of thousands of visitors who had never before seen how silk goods of fancy designs were woven. Thousands and tens of thousands of silk handkerchiefs were woven and sold there as souvenirs of the exhibition, bearing an appropriate legend on them. The firm cleared something like forty thousand dollars by that exhibit. During the same year they got up beautiful little silk badges with portraits of the respective candidates for President and Vice-President on them, suitably inscribed, the portraits and inscriptions being all woven in the fabric in several colors. At the Paterson Light-Guard annual ball in January, 1882, the badges of the committees were all woven for the occasion by Mr. Tilt. They also produced several styles of book-marks of exquisite patterns, among them one with the words and music of the "Star-Spangled Banner," another with a portrait of Washington, and another with a portrait of Lincoln. At the Paris Exposition of 1878 they made an exhibit that aston-

ished the foreign silk-manufacturers, and that went far to establish the excellency of the American silk manufactures in the eyes of incredulous foreigners. In 1871 they began weaving dress goods, silk ties, broad scarfs, etc. In the spring of 1873 they erected a large three-story frame building, forty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, back of the main mill, for hand-loom exclusively.

In 1875 they built a fine brick mill, fifty by one hundred and seventy-five feet, two, three, and four stories high, for another weave-shop, and soon had it running busily. In the latter part of 1881 the ancient-looking, low, two-story brick building along the raceway was torn down to make way for an elegant new brick edifice, of attractive design and superior character in every respect, two lofty stories in height and one hundred and sixty by thirty feet in area, with an extension fifty by fifty on the lower floor. A sumptuous suite of offices has been fitted up. For several years the firm have done most of their repairing and made most of their machinery on their own premises, even to making the necessary castings. Their foundry is sixty-five by thirty feet. In the mills at Paterson from 800 to 900 hands are employed, who receive about \$300,000 of wages yearly, and who work up 125,000 pounds of raw silk in that time. There are 312 looms running,—205 power, 75 hand, and 32 ribbon. In the summer of 1881 the Phoenix Company were given a lease on very favorable terms of a magnificent new mill at Allentown, Pa., which, in honor of Mrs. Albert Tilt, has been christened the "Adelaide" Mill. It is a handsome brick structure, four stories high, fifty by two hundred and seventy-five feet in area, with extension, and is fitted up in the finest style. It was erected by citizens of Allentown in order to provide labor for the women and children of the town who desire employment. On Nov. 17, 1881, the mill was formally "dedicated," the occasion being one that will long be remembered by those who attended. A precious souvenir of the affair was the exquisitely beautiful invitations, woven on silk, with a perfect picture of the new mill, and the coats of arms of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as other appropriate designs. The new mill was intended to be used exclusively for throwing silk, as there has long been a scarcity of help in that department in Paterson. But the top floor has been fitted up with looms, and the whole process of throwing and weaving is now carried on by about five hundred hands. The mill, therefore, forms a very important "annex" to the Phoenix Mills at Paterson. Mr. Benjamin B. Tilt died Sept. 30, 1879, since which time his son, Albert Tilt, has been president of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, as well as treasurer; John R. Curran is secretary; Samuel Thorp is superintendent; the capital is \$400,000. The charter of the company is irrevocable, and not subject to amendment without their consent.

BENJAMIN B. TILT was born at Coventry, England,

in the year 1807. He had but limited opportunities for obtaining a thorough book education, and was set to work as an apprentice in a silk-mill at an early age. He became a thorough and skilled workman, and being ambitious to secure a place for himself in life, in common with many young men of his acquaintance, determined to seek a broader field for the exercise of his talents and skill in the United States. He sailed from England in 1835, reaching this country soon after. His earlier attempts to obtain employment were very discouraging, the silk business being then in its infancy in America, and the opportunities for securing remunerative employment being comparatively limited. After several unsuccessful attempts he finally obtained a position with a silk-manufacturer in New York City named McCrary, an old friend and schoolmate of his uncle's. Here he remained some time, faithfully working at his trade, assisting meanwhile a friend named Hall, who had come over on the same ship with himself, but who had not been successful in securing a place to work.

While employed in New York Mr. Tilt became acquainted with a Boston gentleman by the name of Dowell, with whom he arranged a partnership, and the two, under the firm-name of Tilt & Dowell, began the manufacture of silk in Boston about 1838 or 1839. The enterprise at first was a small one, but gradually expanded, and in a short time became an important and successful manufacturing concern. They acquired a wide reputation for the quality of their goods, and received from the Mechanics' Association of Boston a silver medal in recognition of that fact. Mr. Dowell having died, a new partner was admitted to the concern, and the business was carried on under the name of B. B. Tilt & Co. until 1847, when it was changed to Tilt & Dexter. In 1849, owing to the necessity for larger commercial facilities, a store was established in New York, at which the products of the concern were sold. In 1855, Mr. Dexter and others purchased Mr. Tilt's interest in the business, and organized the firm of Dexter, Lambert & Co., which is elsewhere referred to in this work.

After disposing of his interest in the manufactory at Boston, Mr. Tilt engaged in the silk commission business in New York for several years, and in 1860 came to Paterson, where he began the manufacture of silk on the top floor of the Phoenix Mill, which was then mainly employed for cotton manufacture. He still kept up his New York store, but his manufacturing business grew so rapidly that he was not only compelled to add to his facilities for manufacture by the purchase of further machinery and the leasing of other rooms, but to give up the New York house altogether. He now concentrated all his energy and skill on the manufacture of silk, for which he had a great liking, and in which he was eminently fitted for success. In 1862, upon attaining his majority, Albert Tilt, his son, was admitted to a partnership, the firm-name being changed to B. B. Tilt & Son. The

enterprise continued so successful, and the scope of the business expanded so rapidly, that the firm were obliged to seek still further manufacturing facilities, and in 1863-64 occupied wholly or in part the Phoenix, the Beaver, and the old Watson Mills. In 1865 the Messrs. Tilt obtained a controlling interest in the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, which had been engaged in the manufacture of cotton, and the product was changed from cotton to silk. Mr. Tilt, the elder, became the president of the company. The Phoenix Mill was enlarged from time to time, and was not only made to include every branch of silk manufacture, but the building of the machinery itself, some of the best looms and machinery in use being built on the premises. In 1876, during the heavy business depression that fell upon the country, the concern experienced many reverses, but still continued their manufacturing operations and maintained their place among the leading silk-manufacturers of the United States. In that year the products of the concern took a prominent place at the American Centennial Exposition, and afterwards at the World's Fair in Paris. They received numerous medals in recognition of the excellence of their products during this time, among them being medals of bronze, silver, and gold at the American Institute Fair, of bronze and silver at Paris, and a medal and highest report at the Centennial Exposition.

Mr. Tilt suffered a paralytic stroke in 1876, during the mental and physical strain that occurred on account of the business difficulties of that year, and from that time on continued steadily to decline in health until his death on Sept. 30, 1879. For several years prior to that event his son Albert had been the virtual head of the concern, and now succeeded to the presidency of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, a position that he occupies in 1882. He is following out the same line of manufacture in which his father engaged, and is at the head of one of the largest and most successful concerns of its kind in the United States.

A large and handsome mill has recently been erected by the company at Allendale, Pa., where an important branch of their manufacture is carried on.

The special characteristics of Benjamin B. Tilt were the possession of an ambitious and aspiring spirit, untiring industry, a bright, intelligent mind, and superior taste in regard to colors, texture, and designs. He was born a silk-manufacturer, and was fitted by nature to attain the prominent place in that industry that he occupied. He was of a genial and social nature, in close sympathy with the feelings and opinions of laboring men, and strictly honorable in all the transactions of life. He was no public man, neither aspired to nor accepted political office, but during the twenty years passed in Paterson was closely identified with the silk industry of the city, and did much in adding to its importance. He was a liberal contributor to the support of the institutions of Pat-

erson, and co-operated cheerfully in all worthy public enterprises.

Hamil & Booth.—Robert Hamil was foreman of the finishing-room in the Murray Mill in 1854, and being about to engage in other business recommended Mr. Ryle to employ James Booth in his place. In April, 1855, Mr. Booth started in the silk business for himself in the top floor of the Beaver Mill, with about twenty hands, where he spun sewing-silk. About two months later Robert Hamil joined him, and the firm of Hamil & Booth was formed. After a while they added the making of fringe-silk. In the course of a year and a half they removed to the "Star" Mill, opposite, taking the second floor. They now employed sixty to seventy hands in the same line of production. In 1858 they took the second floor of the Murray Mill, seventy-three by two hundred feet. They now enlarged their business, and had one hundred and fifty hands working for them. At this time they began throwing tram and organzine. In the spring of 1862 they bought the property on Ward Street, north side, next to Railroad Avenue, paying twelve thousand dollars for it. There was a silk-mill, brick, two stories and attic, forty-five by one hundred and thirty feet, on the property, which had been erected during the winter of 1858-59 by Dwight B. Fuller and Joseph C. Fuller, who had come from New York to start the business, which they carried on as Fuller Brothers. One of them afterwards patented "Fuller's Aërated Bread," in which he doubtless made more money than in the silk-mill at Paterson. They had considerable machinery for throwing silk, including some "railroad" machines, which took off the silk after it was spun and doubled it together. It was not a success, however, and Hamil & Booth discarded it. They used the other machinery of Fuller Brothers and bought more, in addition to what they already had. The firm still kept on at their original business of throwing until 1868, when they began experimenting in weaving. This proved to be a success, and in 1870 they engaged in it quite extensively, weaving "cut-ups,"—twilled silks for neck-wear. Meantime they had widened their old mill by twenty feet. When they began weaving, in 1870, they erected a frame building, twenty-five by one hundred feet, two stories high. In 1873 their present office was put up, of brick, thirty-five by forty-five feet, three stories high. In 1874-75 they made another addition, brick, three stories, forty-five by seventy-five feet. But the most important single addition was the purchase, in 1872, of the large brick mill at the northwest corner of Market and Mill Streets, fifty-seven by one hundred and eighty feet, formerly run as a cotton-mill by A. Prall & Co. In honor of the senior member of the firm the new purchase was called the "Hamil Mill." It was fitted up in 1873 with spinning machinery on the first and second floors. After a while the third floor was filled with looms for broad silks, but they were afterwards

changed to ribbons. The firm was in a measure forced into the weaving business at the outset, but having once started they concluded to go ahead, and now stand in the front rank of producers of woven fabrics, and of the choicest designs.

From having a few hand-loomers they have kept on steadily increasing until now they have about 350 looms, nearly all run by power. Their throwing department is still very large, embracing about 25,000 spindles. The annual production amounts to \$1,250,000, to make which 120,000 pounds of raw silk are used in the course of a year. The number of hands employed ranges from 800 to 1000, whose wages foot up \$200,000 to \$250,000 yearly. They now weave handkerchiefs, dress goods, trimmings, summer silks, millinery silks, grenadines, ribbons, figured brocades, plain and figured satins, figured gros grain, etc. During 1881 they turned out 40,000 to 45,000 yards of broad silks monthly, or about half a million yards in the year. Their production of ribbons was 10,000 to 12,000 pieces monthly, each piece containing ten or twelve yards. These ribbons would make a festoon along the railway from New York to Chicago, nine hundred miles. In 1880 they began weaving silk plush for ladies' hats, cloakings, etc. They have also made some very fine velvet. Both branches will doubtless be extended in the near future. The raw silk is brought to the mill in bales just as it comes from abroad, and is put through all the processes on the premises, except the dyeing. For several years it has been the aim of the firm to achieve originality of design in their productions. This has necessitated the very greatest alertness in watching the markets. As soon as they find their designs imitated they switch off upon something new, and thus are continually surprising the buyers. The association of ladies which has been recently urging the growing of American silk as a new and desirable industry for the women and children in agricultural districts, having collected a large quantity of silk grown and reeled in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Utah, and elsewhere in this country, sent it to Hamil & Booth in February, 1882, to be made into a dress for Mrs. Garfield, the widow of the late President. Some of this silk, raised by Italians at Vineland, N. J., and elsewhere, was of a very choice grade, and if all the silk grown and reeled in America were equally fine it would afford great encouragement to these ladies in their patriotic endeavors. The dress pattern was woven according to a special design originated for this occasion, and took many weeks to perfect it and adapt a loom for the purpose. The design may be briefly described as an alternate stripe of satin and lace, a graceful spray of delicate flowers being strewn over both stripes. The effect is as exquisite as it is novel. Technically it is what is called a brocade of satin ground, a rich count, extra quality of goods, an extra number of fine threads to the warp. It is black, of course. Mr. Hamil died Sept. 11, 1880.

Since then the business has been continued by his representatives and Mr. Booth, under the old firm-name. Mr. Booth attends to the New York store and the outside business generally, giving a general supervision over the entire establishment, while Mr. Peter Bannigan, a nephew of Mr. Hamil, superintends the mill. No operator in the employ of the firm makes longer hours than Mr. Booth himself. He quits his elegant Broadway mansion every morning at half-past six o'clock, no matter what the weather may be, and regularly puts in twelve hours or more of steady and engrossing work of the most laborious kind. But he says he enjoys it.

ROBERT HAMIL was born in County Antrim, near Lisburn, Ireland, on March 17, 1818. His parents were James and Mary Hamil, the former being a small farmer, who also engaged in the weaving of linen. He was the fifth of a family of six children, the others, Henry, Arthur, John, James, and Mary, all emigrating to this country and locating in or near the city of Paterson with the exception of Henry.

Mr. Hamil received only the rough rudiments of a commonplace English education, and was set to work as an assistant to his father at an early age. He emigrated to this country in 1844, and labored first in the white-lead works at Belleville, N. J. After a short time he came to Paterson, and worked at different occupations until about 1846, when, at the age of twenty-three or twenty-four, he applied to John Ryle, the founder of the silk interest in Paterson, for a position in his mill. His request was granted, and he at once entered upon his apprenticeship in the manufacture of silk. Previous to this time he knew nothing of the business. He proved a faithful and intelligent workman, and remained with Mr. Ryle for eight years. During all of this time it is said that he never lost a day's time for any purpose, was always one of the first at the mill in the morning and the last to leave at night, and was the very model of an earnest, faithful, and intelligent mechanic. He rose to the position of superintendent of the hard silk department.

In June, 1854, he resigned his position in the mill, and engaged in the coopering business on Ward Street, Paterson, with a branch establishment in Lighthouse Street, New York City, for a few months.

In 1855, having a thorough knowledge of the silk business, and having by thrift and economy accumulated a small capital, he determined to return to his regular trade, and formed a copartnership with James Booth, a practical silk-worker, formerly superintendent of the finishing department at the "Gun Mill" of John Ryle, to engage in the manufacture of silk. Mr. Booth had already established the business in a small way in what was known as the "Beaver Mill." The new firm began as throwsters, employing twenty operatives. The enterprise was attended by a fair degree of success, and they subsequently leased two rooms in the Machinists' Association building and



Wm. L. Smith

1880



Yours Truly
Robert Hamill

enlarged the scope of their business. They continued at this location until 1859, and then rented the top floor of the Murray Mill, where they remained until 1862, when they purchased the Passaic Mill, on Ward Street, near Railroad Avenue, which had been built about 1858 by Fuller Brothers, of New York, for a specific line of manufacture. Hamil & Booth at once enlarged the mill, which by successive additions has been made one of the finest in the city, and is still owned and operated by the firm. In 1872 they purchased the old "Godwin Cotton-Mill," on the corner of Mill and Market Streets, which was named the "Hamil Mill," and is still successfully operated by Mr. Booth and the representatives of the Hamil estate. From a small beginning the business has become one of the largest in the city, all varieties of standard silk manufacture being engaged in. Mr. Hamil acted as the efficient head of the concern until Sept. 11, 1880, when he was taken suddenly ill, and was called away from the scenes of life.

In many respects the career of Robert Hamil was a remarkable one. Coming to this country when a young man, having neither the advantages of wealth or of education, he was thrown in his early experiences into associations calculated rather to drag a man down than to elevate and enlarge his character; yet so steadfast was he in the pursuit of an honorable ambition, so fixed and resolute was his will, that he pressed successfully forward and made himself an important factor in the development of the silk industry in America. Doubtless much of his stability of character and purity of life were derived from the religious influences which attended his early home-life, both of his parents being zealous adherents of the Roman Catholic faith. One of his oldest and closest friends has informed us that he was just such a man as was calculated to establish the silk interest in the United States. He was truthful to a proverb, industrious and faithful as a mechanic, sober, reliable, and could have been "trusted with untold gold." This story is told, not by one who was associated with him in the profits of business, but by one from whom he derived his first lessons in silk manufacture, and whose successful rival he became; and when such a one, in discoursing upon the perfect symmetry of Mr. Hamil's character, speaks of him "as a solid block of marble without a flaw," something of the true value of the man can be learned. Not alone in the silk business was his influence recognized and felt, but in all the institutions of the city, and in every good work that was undertaken for the public good. He was one of the most active in advocating the removal of the duty from raw silk, and the placing of a competent tariff on manufactured goods; was a member of the Silk Industrial Association of New York, and was for years, and at the time of his death, president of the Silk Industrial Association of Paterson. For a time he was president of the Paterson Savings Institution, but was compelled to resign by

the pressure of his private business. He was also one of the directors of the Second National Bank of Paterson, and one of the founders of the Old Ladies' Home, of which, as well as of other of the eleemosynary institutions of the city, he was a liberal supporter. His early religious training seemed to color his entire life, and for years he was one of the trustees and a zealous member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Paterson. He was genial and hospitable in character, but a close home-man, and loved to entertain his friends at his pleasant home on Broadway, where he presided as the host. He was extremely temperate in his habits, and seldom visiting the hotels and drinking-places of the city. He left to his family at his death a large estate, besides liberal bequests to several local institutions.

The following resolutions were passed by the Paterson Board of Trade, of which he was a member, upon the occasion of his demise:

"Resolved, That the loss we have thereby sustained is no common one, whether we consider our departed friend in the light of a genial associate, an honored citizen, or a faithful member of this board from its organization.

"Resolved, That the life and character of Robert Hamil afford one of the brightest examples our city has furnished of the power of strict integrity, resolute will, and an honorable ambition to excel in true nobility of usefulness to raise a man from a humble position to one exerting a wide influence for good, and serving as a constant incentive to others to follow the path so adorned by the achievements of a faithful life."

Mr. Hamil married the only daughter of Peter and Catharine Bannigan. The former was one of the early coopers of the city. He did a large business, and besides supplying the local demand for hardware casks and other branches of his trade, did a large Southern business. He was one of the stanch old fathers of the city, a gentleman of the old school, plain, hospitable, genial, and one of the best-known and popular men of his time. Mrs. Hamil occupies the handsome homestead of her husband on Broadway, and has no children.

J. H. Booth & Co.—In 1858, James Tumblety and Robert Singleton, both young men, embarked in the manufacture of sewing-silk, fringes, twist, etc., in a small room in the rear of the building which is now the most southeasterly of the Phoenix Mills, on Van Houten Street, the site being then occupied by John E. Van Winkle's machine-shop. They had twelve hands at work, their machinery consisting of four winding-frames, two doubling-frames, four spinners, one twister, and one reel. They did throwing for B. B. Tilt, in New York and Boston. At the end of a year's trial they sold out to Stephen Van Winkle. (It may be remarked here that Tumblety still lives; Singleton died in March, 1877.) At the time Mr. Van Winkle bought out the concern he was in the shoe business with James N. Harper, employing a goodly number of hands. He put several thousand dollars in his new venture, losing it all in six months. He began with thirteen hands and three hundred spindles, making fringe-silk, used for trimmings. In

1862 he removed to Beaver Mill, where he occupied the third floor, and now had thirty hands at work. In 1865, John H. Booth, of Brooklyn, and Albert Hoblay, of Williamsburgh, became interested in the business, which since then has been conducted in the name of J. H. Booth & Co. The firm now bought the Union Works, at the northeast corner of Spruce and Market Streets, and extended their business, employing 50 hands and about 1000 spindles. Their pay-roll foots up \$20,000 yearly. In 1879 the other partners bought out Mr. Hoblay. They now make 45,000 pounds of raw silk annually into tram and organzine, sewing- and floss-silk for the weaving and ladies' trimming trade, coverings, tassels, cords, etc. They have 4000 spindles, and employ 90 hands. In one room, forty by one hundred and twelve feet, spinning and some winding is carried on; in another, fourteen by ninety, doubling; in another, thirty-six by forty, spinning; in another, fifteen by twenty, the silk is drachmed, or separated into skeins of certain weights; spinning is done in still another room, thirty-six by forty feet; there is also a soaping- and steaming-room, an office, etc. A striking evidence of the vicissitudes of the silk industry in Paterson is found in the fact that of the hundreds who have engaged in the business in the last twenty-five years in this city there remain not more than two or three who have been employers longer than Mr. Van Winkle, who is himself but a young man.

Between 1858 and 1860 several parties engaged in the silk manufacture, among them the following:

Ford & McNab,—Edward G. Ford and Thomas McNab,—who occupied a portion of the Union Works for a year or two.

James Inglis, Sr., who carried on the spinning of silk in the Beaver Mill for about a year.

Polhamus & Scott,—Aaron Polhamus and John Jackson Scott,—over the present Grant Works. After running it for a year or two they sold out to Edwin R. Saunders, who continued the business there and at other places in Paterson until about 1874-75, when he removed the machinery to Massachusetts, where he had a tempting offer of water-power. The move was not a success, and the machinery was subsequently sold, most of it coming back to Paterson. Mr. Scott on selling out returned to the employ of John Ryle, and some years later again started in the business on his own account in the Union Works, and then about where he had made his beginning, continuing in the last place until his death in October, 1881.

Thomas N. Dale & Co., Dale Manufacturing Company, Frederick S. Dale.—In 1862, Thomas N. Dale & Co. (John R. Harris, George Richmond, Joseph H. Brown) started in the manufacture of button-hole twist and sewing-silk for tailors' use, in a room sixty-five by one hundred and seventy feet, over the Grant Locomotive-Works. They employed about one hundred hands. In 1865 they were chartered as the

"Dale Manufacturing Company," and built the fine Dale Mill, on Railroad Avenue, opposite the Erie Depot. It was then the finest mill of any kind in Paterson, and cost \$100,000. It is two hundred and seventy-five by forty-four feet, with a wing at each end extending thirty-one feet back of the main building, and an extension in the rear of the centre one hundred feet deep; the height is four stories. It is about equivalent to a building four hundred by forty-five feet. Here the company continued the manufacture of sewing-silk and machine-twist, braid, cut linings and cut trimmings. In 1866 Mr. Dale secured the entire control of the company and the mill, and kept on in the same business until 1877, when he became financially embarrassed, and in April, 1880, the property was sold to John D. Cutter, of Newark. Most of the machinery passed into the possession of Frederick S. Dale, the son of Thomas N. Dale, and in the spring of 1878 he began manufacturing on his own account, carrying on the same business as his father and commission throwing. He makes supplies for hatters, ladies' trimmings, tailors' trimmings, watch-guards, etc. He has 30,000 braiding spindle, and 6000 spindles for spinning raw silk; 200 hands are employed, to whom he pays \$60,000 wages yearly. He occupies a part of the first floor, half of the second, and all of the fourth. He works up about \$250,000 worth of silk for his own and others' use, his own annual products being worth about \$100,000.

George Frost & Sons.—George Frost began soft-silk winding in 1866, in the mill in Ward Street, on the south side, between Railroad Avenue and Prince Street. He removed thence to Dunkerley's, corner of Grand and Spruce Streets, and next to the Beaver Mill, where he remained for eight years, until in 1875 he removed to Dunlop's Mill, on Morton Street at Straight. In the Beaver Mill he began throwing silk with 120 spindles. In 1880 he built a substantial brick mill, which he calls the "Albion," on Madison Street, west side, between Essex and Morton, one hundred by forty-five feet, three stories high, with engine-house annexed. He took possession of his new home in November, 1880. In April, 1881, he took his sons (Frank and Harry) into partnership with him, and the firm has since been "George Frost & Sons." They do commission throwing and soft-silk winding, employing 175 hands, and turning out 700 pounds of tram and like amount of organzine weekly.

Dunlop & Malcolm, John Dunlop.—About 1866, John Dunlop and William S. Malcolm started making sewing-silks at the "Union Silk-Works," in Straight Street. Mr. Malcolm died several years ago, but Mr. Dunlop still carries on the business at the northeast corner of Straight and Morton Streets, where he occupies the first floor, fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, employing 120 hands; he makes 500 or 600 pounds weekly of tram and organzine and machine-twist, the business having doubled during the past year or two. Mr. Dunlop owns the building and a fine brick mill





adjoining, which he leases to other silk-manufacturers.

Dexter, Lambert & Co.—In 1853, Anson Dexter, who had been for some years associated with Benjamin B. Tilt in the manufacture of silk at Boston, Mass., under the firm-name of Tilt & Dexter, bought out his partner, and took into the business Catholina Lambert and Charles Barton, both of whom had been in his employ. Thus was established the firm of Dexter, Lambert & Co. They occupied a small two-story frame building, fifty by one hundred and twenty feet, on Coventry Street, so named by Mr. Tilt after the famous ribbon-weaving town in England, a name it still retains. They made ladies' dress trimmings, millinery trimmings, hatters' and furriers' trimmings, upholstering and other trimmings, cords, braids, etc. During the late war they made enormous quantities of military braids. Tilt & Dexter had attempted, but unsuccessfully, to weave ribbons as early as 1848; the new firm tried their hands at it, and after varying success gradually established a ribbon business, which has steadily increased until it is one of the largest in the country. In 1856 the firm built a larger mill on Lenox Street, Boston, fifty by one hundred and sixty feet, three stories high, of brick. At this time Mr. Barton visited Europe, and there bought additional ribbon-loom from Coventry. In 1861, Mr. Dexter withdrew from the concern, but at his request the firm-name was retained. His son, George R. Dexter, and William Nelson Lambert, a brother of Mr. C. Lambert, were admitted into the firm. William N. Lambert died a few months later, in South America, whither he had gone for his health. George R. Dexter remained in the concern until 1873, and died about three years subsequently. The business was carried on in the Lenox Street mill from 1856 until 1866, when the establishment was removed to Paterson, where Mr. Lambert had become agreeably acquainted and somewhat interested in various ways, and in fact had taken up his residence there. Moreover, the firm had drawn its supplies from Paterson, and it seemed desirable to settle down in that place. They erected a brick mill, three stories high, two hundred and twenty by fifty feet, on Straight Street, east side, just north of Clay, with dye-house and engine-house attached. During the ten years preceding this removal the operations of the firm had grown greatly, until they had stores for the sale of their goods and large stocks in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco. On removing to Paterson the business was concentrated in New York City. As with other silk-manufacturers, they have been constrained to change their manufacture from time to time to accommodate the changing market, and to compete successfully with their rivals. Originally they merely made tram and organzine for other manufacturers of woven goods; then the weaving of ribbons was begun and kept up, until the production is measured by miles every day. In 1873 they bought

some broad-silk looms, and began weaving that class of fabrics, at the same time discontinuing their trimming department, and now they are among the most extensive broad-silk weavers in America. As an indication of the magnitude of their production in these two lines, it may be noted that in 1881 they turned out something like three thousand miles of ribbons, and about three hundred and fifty miles of broad silks. In 1878 the ribbon-loom of Soleliac Brothers, who had been largely in the business, were bought by Dexter, Lambert & Co., and the machinery of Ryle, Sterrett & Murphy was added in 1879.

In the latter year they bought a plot of two acres on the opposite side of Straight Street, and proceeded to erect thereon one of the finest mills in the city, covering the whole area. In front it is two stories high, seventy-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet, the private offices, counting-room, and general offices of the mill occupying spacious quarters on the Clay Street side, while in the rear is a one-story weaving-room, doubtless the largest single room in New Jersey devoted to manufacturing purposes, being one hundred and twenty-five feet in front and one hundred and eighty-five in the rear, and two hundred feet long, the ceiling thirty-five feet high, with great numbers of windows on the sides and in the roof. It is full of ribbon-loom. This mill has been recently christened the "Dexter Mill," while the old one is now called the "Lambert Mill." When the new structure was erected a handsome addition of fine brick was made to the front of the other, and a beautiful, graceful bridge was thrown across Straight Street from one to the other, and an illuminated clock was placed in front of the Dexter Mill. A tunnel was also constructed under the street to connect the two mills. The traveler approaching the city from New York on the Erie Railway is agreeably impressed with this view of one of the handsomest mills in the city. In 1878, H. B. Wilson was admitted to the firm, and in 1879 Mr. Barton withdrew, after a quarter of a century of pleasant and profitable intercourse with his genial partner, Mr. Lambert. Their relations were always of the most agreeable character. The business of the firm in 1857 was about \$150,000 yearly. Now it has grown to upwards of a million dollars. About 1000 hands are employed in the Lambert and Dexter Mills, who are paid in wages more than \$300,000 yearly. These two mills are under the superintendence of Charles N. Sterrett, who has been in the silk manufacture for several years. Even the extensive additions just described did not suffice for the rapidly-growing business of the firm, and within the past two years Mr. Lambert has been pushing the erection of an immense mill at Hawley, Pa., where there is a magnificent water-power. The new mill—the "Bellemont"—was dedicated during the fall of 1881, when a special train carried some hundreds of invited guests thither from New York, Paterson, and other places. The structure

is three hundred and twenty by fifty feet, with a central projection of eighty feet more. It is three stories high on one end and five on the other, where the ground descends abruptly. It is built of a sort of granite found on the spot. It was designed for throwing only, and is expected to turn out about four thousand pounds weekly of thrown silk. But some weaving will also be carried on there. A frame building adjoining has likewise been fitted up for a mill, and is known, in memory of Mr. Lambert's young brother, as the "Nelson Mill." It is filled with ribbon-loom and soft-silk machinery. The firm have for years aimed to produce only the finest qualities of goods, and to that end are very particular about the grade of raw silk used, buying only the finest Italian silk. Messrs. Catholina Lambert and H. B. Wilson constitute the firm, Mr. Wilson having charge of the New York store, while Mr. Lambert exercises a general supervision over the outside business.

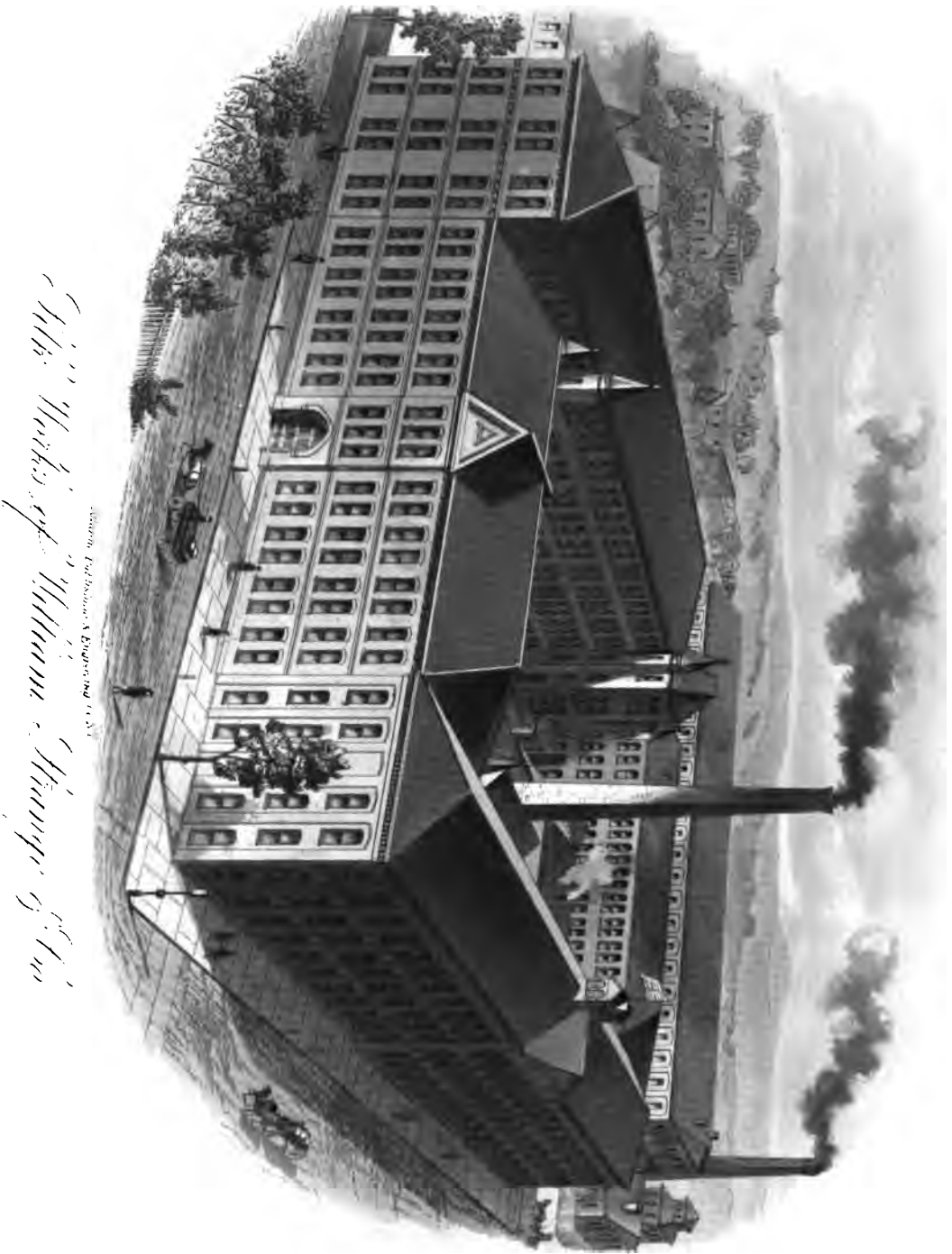
Wm. Strange & Co.—E. B. Strange and Albert B. Strange, under the style of Strange & Brother, were for thirty years silk importers in New York, and finding difficulty often in satisfying the demands of their customers for certain colors which happened to be popular, they established (in 1863) a small factory at Williamsburgh, in order that they might the more readily supply any deficiency in their imported stocks. Neither of them had any practical knowledge of the silk manufacture, and the mill was placed in charge of John Day, a man of rare skill in that line, who afterwards engaged largely in the silk business in Paterson, where he is still manufacturing, though in a smaller way. They bought their tram and organzine, and had about forty looms. They had no idea of making money out of the mill, except as it enabled them to satisfy their customers in filling all orders that came in. The enactment of the high tariff on imported silk and the high rate of exchange, which acted virtually as a prohibitory tariff for some years, encouraged them to engage in the manufacture on a larger scale, and in 1868 they removed to Paterson. At this time E. B. Strange retired to attend strictly to the importing business, and Mr. A. B. Strange turned the business over to his son, the new firm being Wm. Strange & Co. (A. B. Strange). Mr. William Strange then devoted himself to the management of the business, which under his intelligent and sagacious direction has grown to be one of the most extensive in the country. Much difficulty had been experienced by the old firm in getting tram and organzine of proper and uniform fineness and as promptly as desired. Accordingly it was determined to do their own throwing, and machinery for that purpose was purchased from a mill in England. The new firm leased the second and third floors of the Greppo Mill, on the northwest corner of Slater Street and Dale Avenue, two hundred by fifty feet in area. They removed their forty looms from Williamsburgh to Pat-

erson, and filled the rest of the space with throwing machinery. This was in the spring of 1868. About three hundred hands were employed. The business was continued on about the same scale, with a slow but steady increase, for three or four years, when they leased the first floor of the mill and increased the throwing department. In 1873, Mr. Greppo built a wing on Dale Avenue, ninety by fifty feet, three stories, and the firm leased the whole of it, extending their ribbon-weaving, and the other branches in proportion. This met the demand for more room for a short time, but in the next year, 1874, they were obliged to extend still more, and this time bought the old velvet-mill on Essex, Madison, and Beech Streets, two hundred by forty-five feet, three stories high, of brick. One floor of this mill was devoted to the weaving, and one for winding, etc. Hitherto the business of the firm had been exclusively ribbon-weaving.

When they moved into the velvet-mill, in 1874, they introduced a few broad-silk looms on the first floor, by way of experiment, but did not attempt to push this manufacture for several years. In 1877-78 they enlarged the velvet-mill, or rather built several additional mills adjoining it, on each end, and connected these again by another, until the mill now forms a square, two hundred feet each way, with a depth of forty-five feet on Essex Street, forty feet on Madison Street, forty-five feet on Beech Street, and fifty feet on the north. A spacious quadrangle is inclosed by this block of buildings, in the centre of which is a pretty fountain, which in summer throws aloft cooling sprays of water, and in summer the mill-hands sit about in the shadow and eat their lunches in the grateful shade on every side. The building is four stories high on the north side, and three stories on the other sides. It is more abundantly lighted than most silk-mills, there being innumerable windows on every side. The building is complete in every respect which pertains to the comfort and convenience of the operatives. Everything is scrupulously neat and clean, not only in every room, but in the court-yard as well. Not a speck of dirt or waste will be seen anywhere on the spacious floors, and the most perfect order is maintained in every part of the immense structure, and among the 1200 hands employed within its walls. The entire business was concentrated in this mill in 1878, but since then it has again grown beyond its bounds, and the firm occupy the third floor, fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, of the Arkwright Mill, on the opposite side of Beech Street. One floor of the main building is lighted up with the electric light as an experiment, but silk-manufacturers are not yet entirely satisfied with electricity as an illuminating agent; it is objected that the light is too much diffused, and not sufficiently concentrated upon the particular work in hand. This is especially objectionable in the case of weaving, where the weaver wants to see every thread and every speck in his warp. About 1880 the

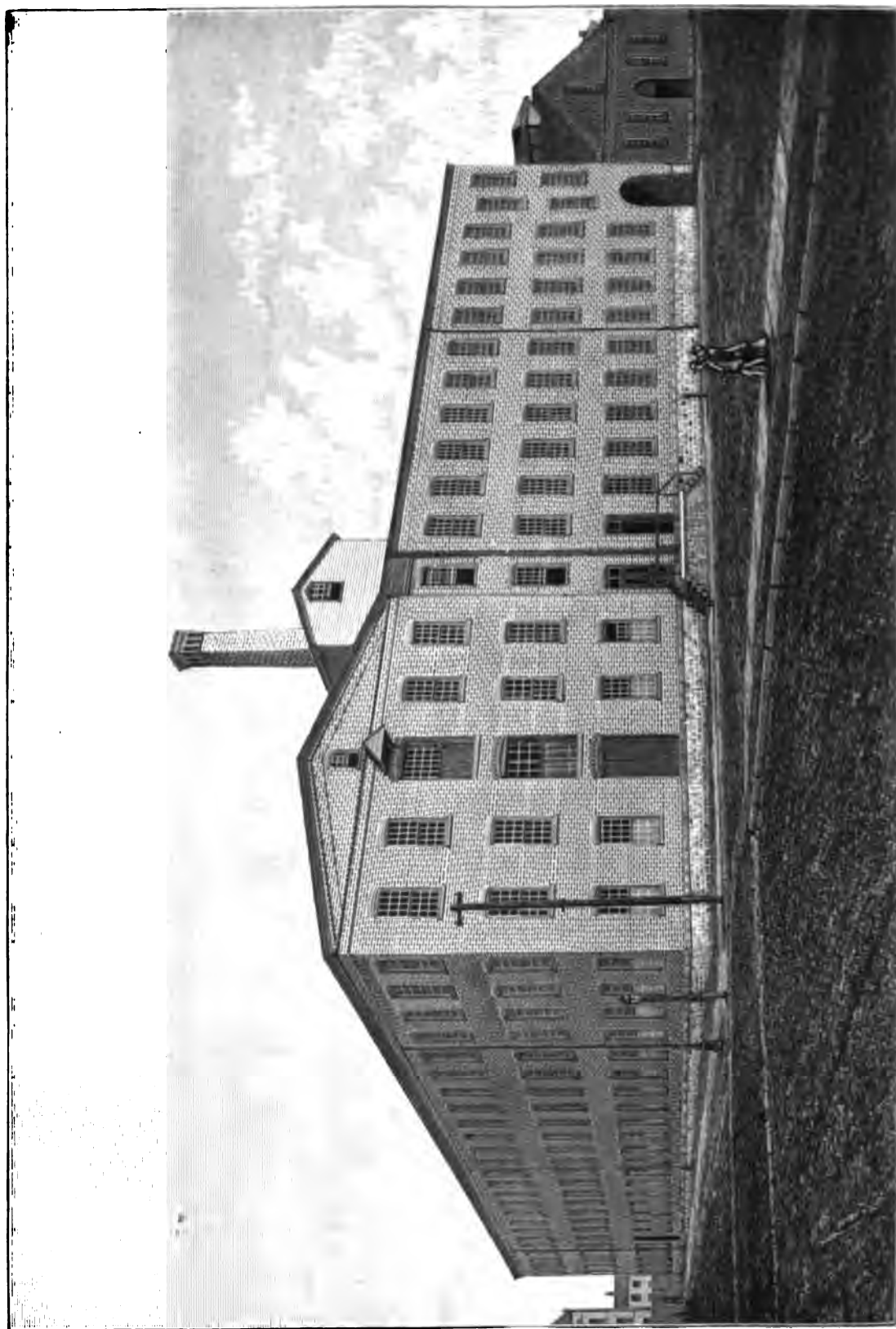


The first of these is the fact that the *Journal* is a very valuable source of information for the study of the history of the United States. It contains a great deal of material which is not to be found elsewhere, and it is written in a style which is both interesting and instructive. The second is that the *Journal* is a very valuable source of information for the study of the history of the United States. It contains a great deal of material which is not to be found elsewhere, and it is written in a style which is both interesting and instructive. The third is that the *Journal* is a very valuable source of information for the study of the history of the United States. It contains a great deal of material which is not to be found elsewhere, and it is written in a style which is both interesting and instructive.



Engraving by J. B. Thompson & Co. New York

The Hotel de Ville, New York City



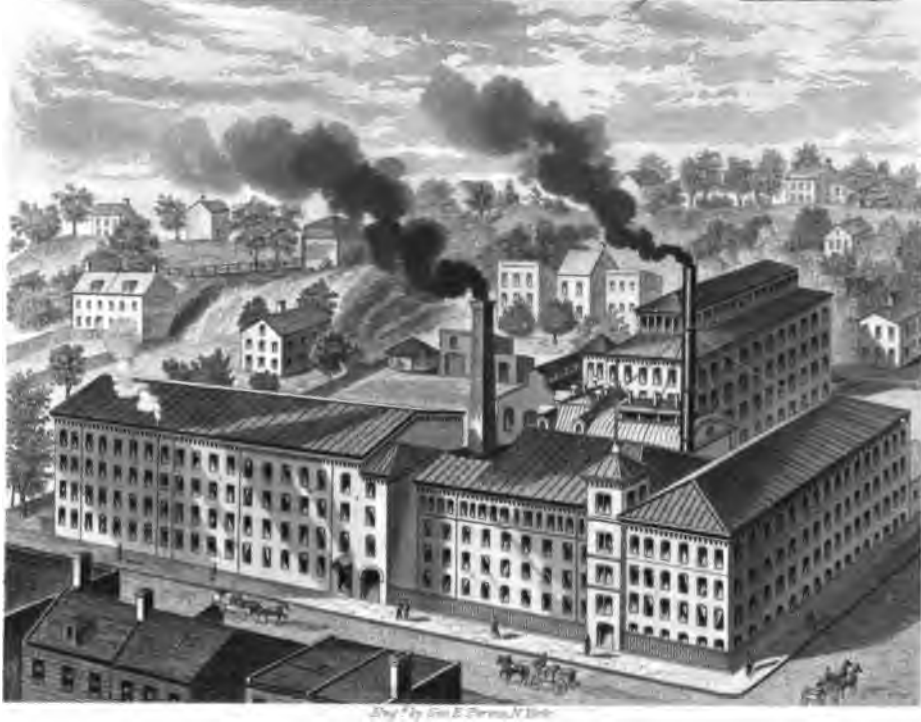
BRICK BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

firm engaged extensively in the weaving of broad silks, and now have 168 broad-silk-loom, making dress goods, millinery silks, ties, scarfs, grenadines, and broad goods generally. They run 162 looms on ribbons. In these manufactures 120,000 pounds of raw silk are used yearly. Every process of the manufacture is carried on upon the premises except the dyeing of blacks. The firm even make their own blocks for blocking the ribbons. The pay-roll foots up \$350,000 in the course of a year, and the annual production is \$1,500,000. An apparently inexhaustible well has been sunk in the court-yard, from which five thousand gallons of deliciously pure, cool water is pumped daily to tanks in the roof, whence it runs through pipes to all parts of the building, supplying the operatives with a wholesome and grateful beverage during the warm days.

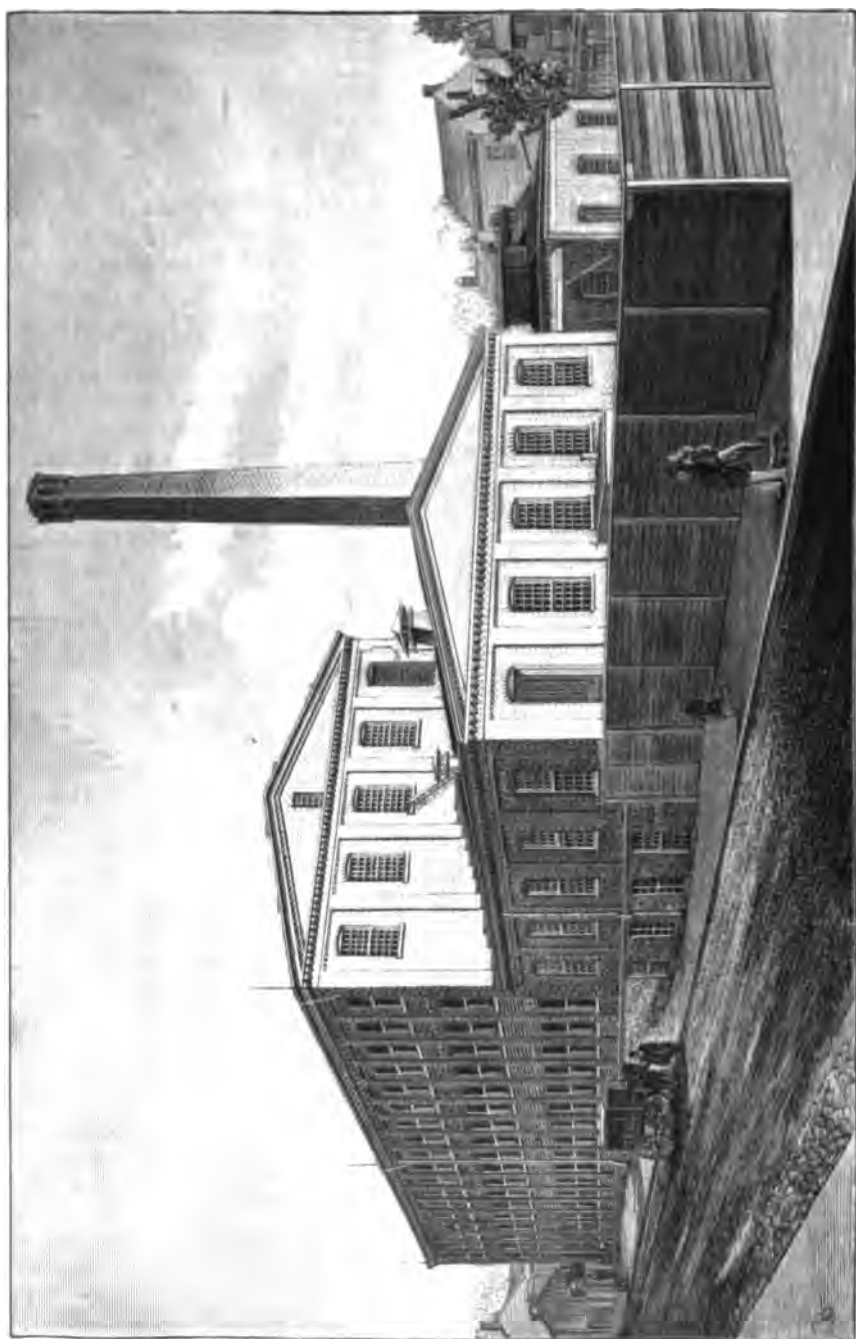
Grimshaw Brothers.—In the early part of 1872, James, George, Jr., John, and David H. Grimshaw started in the silk manufacture in a small way at Nos. 30 and 32 Pearl Street, under the firm-name of Grimshaw Brothers. They came from Macclesfield, England, where two or three of them had been educated in the technical schools of that place in the art of designing and other branches of the manipulation of silk. Having a thorough knowledge of every process through which silk has to be passed, from the raw state until it is ready to be sent to market, rich and glossy, has been of invaluable service to them. They began with ten looms, and employed fifteen or twenty hands. They made piece goods, broad silks, and tie silks. After working in this modest way for six months, it was apparent that the venture was a success, and the machinery was removed to the Union Works, where two rooms were occupied, and another room was filled at Dunkerley's, corner of Grand and Spruce Streets. Fifty looms were now run, and about 100 hands were employed. They now carried on every branch of the business except the hard silk and the dyeing. James withdrew from the firm, which was continued by the other brothers. In 1877 the business was removed to the Arkwright Mill, in Beech Street, the second and third floors and part of the first being leased. The number of looms was now increased to 150, and 250 hands were employed. In May, 1879, they were fortunate enough to buy the Greppo Mill at a very low cost, and in August the machinery was removed thither from the Arkwright Mill. As already stated, this mill is two hundred by fifty feet on Slater Street, and ninety by fifty feet on Dale Avenue, three stories high. A full set of throwing machinery was now added from the Danforth Works, and every department of the silk manufacture except the dyeing has since been carried on. They make all kinds of novelties, damasse silks, fancy silks, tie silks, linings, handkerchiefs, etc. They are about engaging in the weaving of fine velvets on a double-pile loom, built specially for them by the inventor, Samuel Holt. They now have 300 looms, and employ 700 hands. They use about 1400 pounds of

raw silk weekly, in addition to what they buy thrown. They put their annual production at nearly \$1,000,000.

Pelgram & Meyer.—This firm, started Jan. 1, 1873, has in nine years gone straight up into the front rank of American silk-manufacturers, standing second hardly to any in the magnitude of its operations, although the youngest of the large Paterson concerns. Charles R. Pelgram was for years the superintendent of Strange's great mill, and in Germany had acquired a large experience in ribbon and other weaving, so that he was admirably qualified to start and run successfully a mill of the largest size. Oscar R. Meyer was a business man of much tact, and well fitted to take charge of the sales department. On the date mentioned these two gentlemen organized the firm of Pelgram & Meyer. They leased the mill in Ward Street, opposite Hamil & Booth's, and put in about fifty ribbon-loom and some spinning machinery for their own use. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred hands were employed at the outset. The mill was gradually filled up with throwing machinery, and the number of looms was increased to some extent. In the fall of 1875 they bought the old Heathcote Cotton-Mill, brick, fifty by one hundred feet, three stories high, at the northwest corner of Temple and Matlock Streets, which had been standing idle for years, and was at this time quite dilapidated. However, they fitted it up in good shape and filled it with their throwing machinery, the Ward Street building being devoted almost exclusively to weaving. During the year 1876, when business generally was in a state of deep depression, although the silk trade did not share in it as much as some other trades, Messrs. Pelgram & Meyer built a new ribbon-mill on Matlock Street, adjoining the old mill; the new structure was of brick, one hundred and sixty by fifty feet, four stories high, with a spacious and comfortable basement under it, which they fitted up with every appliance for a first-class machine-shop for making their repairs and much of their machinery. One hundred ribbon-loom were set up in this new mill. On Jan. 1, 1877, the entire works were concentrated in the buildings on Temple and Matlock Streets, the Ward Street mill being vacated. But the new quarters soon proved to be still inadequate for the constantly increasing business of the firm, and during 1877 the old mill was enlarged by the addition of a fourth story, to make room for more ribbon-loom. A dye-house, of frame, one story high, one hundred and seventy by forty feet, was also built the same year. In 1878 another mill was erected on Temple Street, adjoining the original purchase, and also of brick, four stories high, one hundred by fifty feet in area, to provide additional facilities for the spinning department. The following year, 1879, still another building was put up, in the rear of the others, also of brick, one hundred by fifty feet, four stories in height. This was erected for the weaving of piece goods and dress silks, which was a new departure for the firm, as they had hitherto



Mills at Paterson, Passaic Co. N.J.



ARKWRIGHT SILK MILLS.
DOHERTY & WADSWORTH, PATENSON, N. J.

the business had increased beyond the capacity of the room, and he leased the Byard Market building, on Ellison and Van Houten Streets, which is three hundred feet long, and has an average width of about sixty feet. It is brick, one-story high. He put a large amount of throwing machinery in this building, and in July of the same year removed his entire establishment thither. He now employs about 150 hands, paying them about \$40,000 in wages yearly, and on his 7000 spindles spins about 60,000 pounds of raw silk annually. His son-in-law, George G. Tiltonson, is now associated with him in the business, the firm-name being John C. Ryle & Co.

Crescent Mill.—About 1870, Eugene Walther, a Chicago merchant, formed a partnership with Frederick Baer, of Paterson, as E. Walther & Co., to manufacture silk ribbons in Paterson. They hired a part of Huntton's Mills, in Broadway, opposite Bridge Street, and in the course of 1871 or 1872 erected a brick mill on Rip Van Winkle Avenue, near Cliff Street, two stories high, and about forty by one hundred feet in area. About 1875 the mill passed into the possession of Sterrett, Ryle & Murphy (Charles N. Sterrett, Reuben Ryle, and Boethius Murphy), who continued the weaving of ribbons until 1878, when they sold most of their looms to Dexter, Lambert & Co. After a while the Crescent Manufacturing Company took the mill, and they now employ 50 or 60 hands in throwing raw silk, paying \$10,000 or \$15,000 yearly in wages, and working up about 20,000 pounds of silk in the course of a year. Gerrit Planten, Jr., and Peter Ryle are the principal owners of the concern.

Howell & Scholes.—Jerome Vacher has been weaving silk in Paterson for many years in the Watson machine-shop building, on Railroad Avenue, in the Gun Mill, and in 1878 in the old duck-mill on Van Houten Street, opposite Mill, where he had sixty-five looms, weaving piece goods and chenille. In 1881 he sold out to Howell & Scholes, to whom he had become indebted, and moved to the Merrill building, on River Street, where he now runs 15 broad-silk looms. Howell & Scholes have extended the business in the duck-mill, and now employ about 100 hands, weaving handkerchiefs and broad goods. They also have about 1400 spindles to do their own throwing.

George Spangenschmacker.—Charles S. Auer started in the silk business in Paterson about the year 1870, carrying it on in a small way in several different places in or near the city, being one time at Haledon. In 1880, George Spangenschmacker went into partnership with him, and they leased half of the one-story brick building along the raceway, in front of the Hope Mill, and in this place and in a large one-story addition to it they carried on the silk manufacture until September, 1881, when Auer sold out his interest to his partner, but took all the machinery away, removing to Connecticut. Spangenschmacker then proceeded to fit up the premises with new machinery, all looms. The building is forty-five by one hundred and twenty

feet, and contains 70 hand-loom, on which are woven broad silks, grenadines, satin brocades, plain satin, handkerchiefs, and goods of a like character. There are about 100 hands employed, who work up 120 pounds of organzine and 200 pounds of tram weekly, and receive wages amounting to \$35,000 to \$50,000 yearly. In February, 1882, Mr. Auer returned to Paterson and resumed his former connection with Mr. Spangenschmacker.

Freeman & Smallwood.—In 1873, John H. Smallwood started business in a modest way in a little room in the rear of No. 110 Straight Street, weaving cut-ups or broad silks on two or three looms. In 1875, Henry H. Freeman bought an interest in the business, and the firm of Freeman & Smallwood was formed, continuing the business at the same place with six hand-loom. Having more capital they soon removed to Dunlop's frame mill, at the northeast corner of Straight and Morton Streets, where they occupied the upper floor, forty by one hundred and sixty feet, and employed fifty to seventy-five hands. Their business was now extended to include handkerchiefs, veils, grenadines, etc. In February, 1880, they began the erection of a silk-mill on a plot of thirty-two lots, on Front and Rockland Streets, being the first mill erected for the purpose of manufacturing silk by steam-power in Totowa. This fact and its conspicuous position, it crowning the height to the northwest of the Falls, give it special prominence. The new building was to be completed in October, 1880, but as a matter of fact was not ready for occupancy until April, 1881, when the firm removed thither. The mill is forty-two by one hundred and twenty feet, the first story of stone and brick, and the two upper stories of frame. Power is supplied by a fifteen horse-power engine. Water is pumped from a well on the premises to the top of the mill for various uses. From 125 to 150 hands are employed in the manufacture of broad silks, dress silks, grenadines, handkerchiefs, etc., their wages amounting to \$40,000 to \$50,000 yearly, and the finished goods to \$125,000. During the year 1882 it is expected that another mill, of brick, four stories high, forty-two by one hundred and twenty feet, will be erected on the adjoining lots by the firm for the extension of their business in the same lines as at present carried on.

Ashley & Bailey.—Dwight Ashley and Peter Bailey began business in the early part of 1873 in a small building on Tyler Street, where they had four looms running. In the course of nine months they removed to a larger room in Straight Street, opposite Tyler, and there set fifteen looms in operation. In 1875 or 1876 they took the top floor of the Jaffray Mill, in Market Street, opposite Pine, a room forty-five by eighty feet, and there greatly extended their business, running forty looms. In January, 1880, they built a mill of their own on Warren Street, next to the Erie Railway, forty by one hundred and sixty feet in area, three stories high, occupying the second and

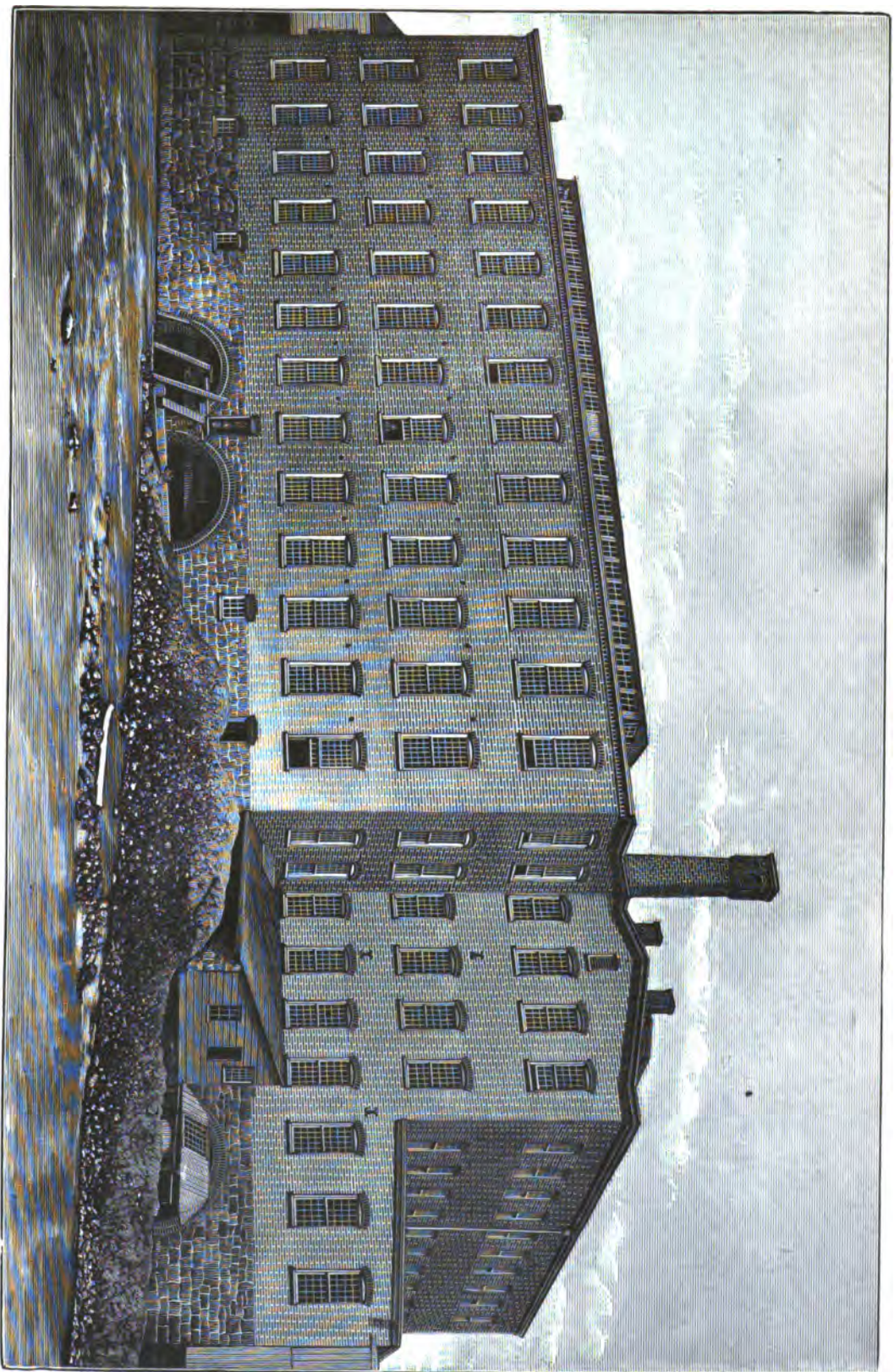
third floors. In June of the same year a fierce hurricane swept over that part of the city and lifted off the roof and the greater part of the upper story, causing a loss estimated at \$40,000. The mill was rebuilt, two stories in height, with an addition in front, forty-five by forty feet, three stories high. The firm now occupy the whole of this addition and the upper floor of the rest of the mill. They have 98 power and 24 hand-loom, and make broad silks, handkerchiefs, tie-silks, scarfs, etc. They throw their own silk at another mill at Fort Plain, N. Y., using about 10,000 pounds of raw silk yearly. In the Paterson mill from 175 to 200 hands find employment, and receive about \$80,000 wages yearly; at Fort Plain 50 hands are at work, who are paid about \$8000 wages per year.

John Phillips McKay.—Mr. McKay has been closely identified with the silk industry of Paterson for nearly twenty years. For most of that time he has done valuable service as secretary of the Paterson Silk Association. Coming to America from Macclesfield, where he worked all his life in and about silk, he was for two years with the late William Ryle in the silk importing trade in New York City. Two years later he came to Paterson to take a responsible position in the Murray Mill, which he held until 1872. In 1869 he became interested in the Baare Manufacturing Company, which operated the Upper Murray Mill until 1872. In the fall of the following year he entered into partnership with John C. Ryle, the firm-name being J. P. McKay & Co. They occupied two floors of the brick mill of George Addy, in Water Street, between Hamburg and Totowa Avenues, each floor being about forty-five by ninety feet, where they carried on silk-weaving. This partnership was dissolved at the end of one year. Mr. McKay continued the business on his own account on the third floor of the same mill, employing about 20 hands, and running a dozen looms on specialties,—handkerchiefs, ties, scarfs, grenadines, veiling, etc. He got along finely, and began branching out immediately. In 1875 he commenced working on commission, and then leased the second floor of the same building, and in the summer of 1879 took possession of the first floor, which had just been vacated. In the fall of 1880, Mr. Addy completed a new wing to his mill along the river-bank, on the west side of the first structure, of brick, three stories high and basement, forty-two by one hundred and twenty feet, and Mr. McKay leased it and soon filled it with machinery for a general extension of his business, all of which he had in operation by the 1st of January following. In January, 1882, he began throwing silk on his own account. He now has 150 looms, power and hand in equal numbers, and throwing machinery in proportion. About 300 hands are employed, and it takes about \$150,000 to \$175,000 to pay them all during a year. About 40,000 pounds of raw silk are worked up in a twelvemonth into all sorts of beautiful fabrics,

after designs made in the mill,—specialties: handkerchiefs, grenadines, veilings, dress goods, etc.,—the value of which amounts to half a million dollars yearly. The machinery is run by a forty horse-power steam-engine, and by two turbine-wheels of fifteen horse-power each. Some of Mr. McKay's specialties produced in 1881 created a decided furore in the trade, so novel and beautiful were the designs and so excellent was the finishing, which, by the way, was all done in his mill. He now carries on every process except dyeing. He even cuts his own cards, which are placed in the Jacquard looms to work out the design in the woven fabric. During the winter of 1881-82 he made some experiments in the weaving of a peculiarly rich and heavy silk plush, which may some day become an important feature of his business.

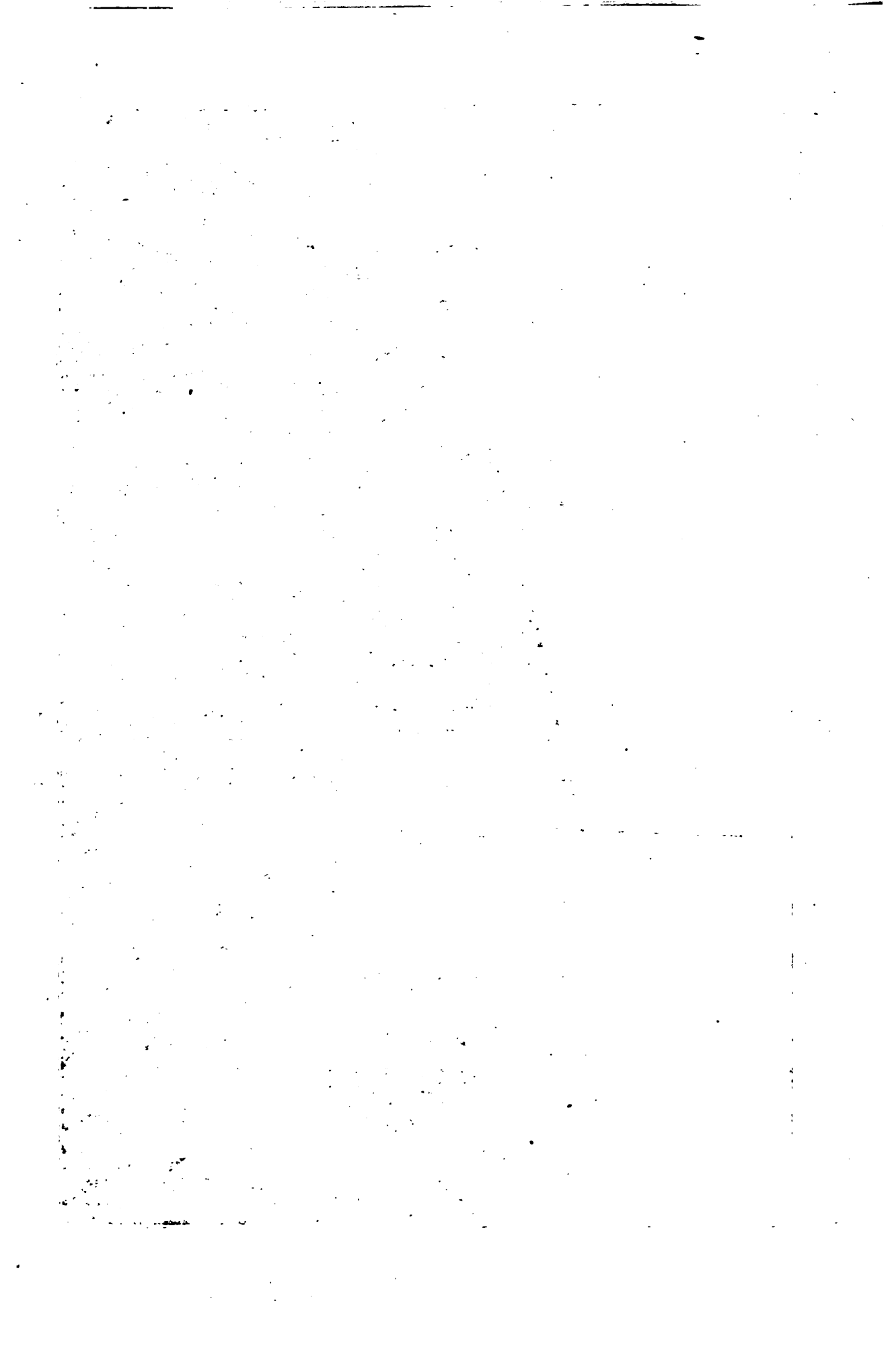
George Singleton.—Mr. Singleton's first operations as a silk-manufacturer were in the Watson Works, at Railroad Avenue and Grand Street. He was burned out there with heavy loss in 1875, when he removed in July of that year to the Jaffray Mill, in Market Street near Spruce. In May, 1879, he returned to the Watson Works, leasing the second floor of the building, two hundred by fifty-six feet, with an L forty-two by sixty feet, and another room fifty-four by seventy-five feet. His business is the manufacture of machine-twist, sewing-silks, embroideries, trams and organzines. He dyes and finishes his machine-twist and sewing-silks on his own premises, all ready for the market. From 130 to 140 hands are employed. Mr. Singleton has combined the doubling and the twisting of machine-twist silk on the one machine, to some extent giving the threads a slight twist while they are being doubled. The process is found to be a decided improvement over the old way, giving the twisted thread more uniformity and strength than formerly. Mr. Singleton has a large mill at Dover, N. J., whither he contemplates removing.

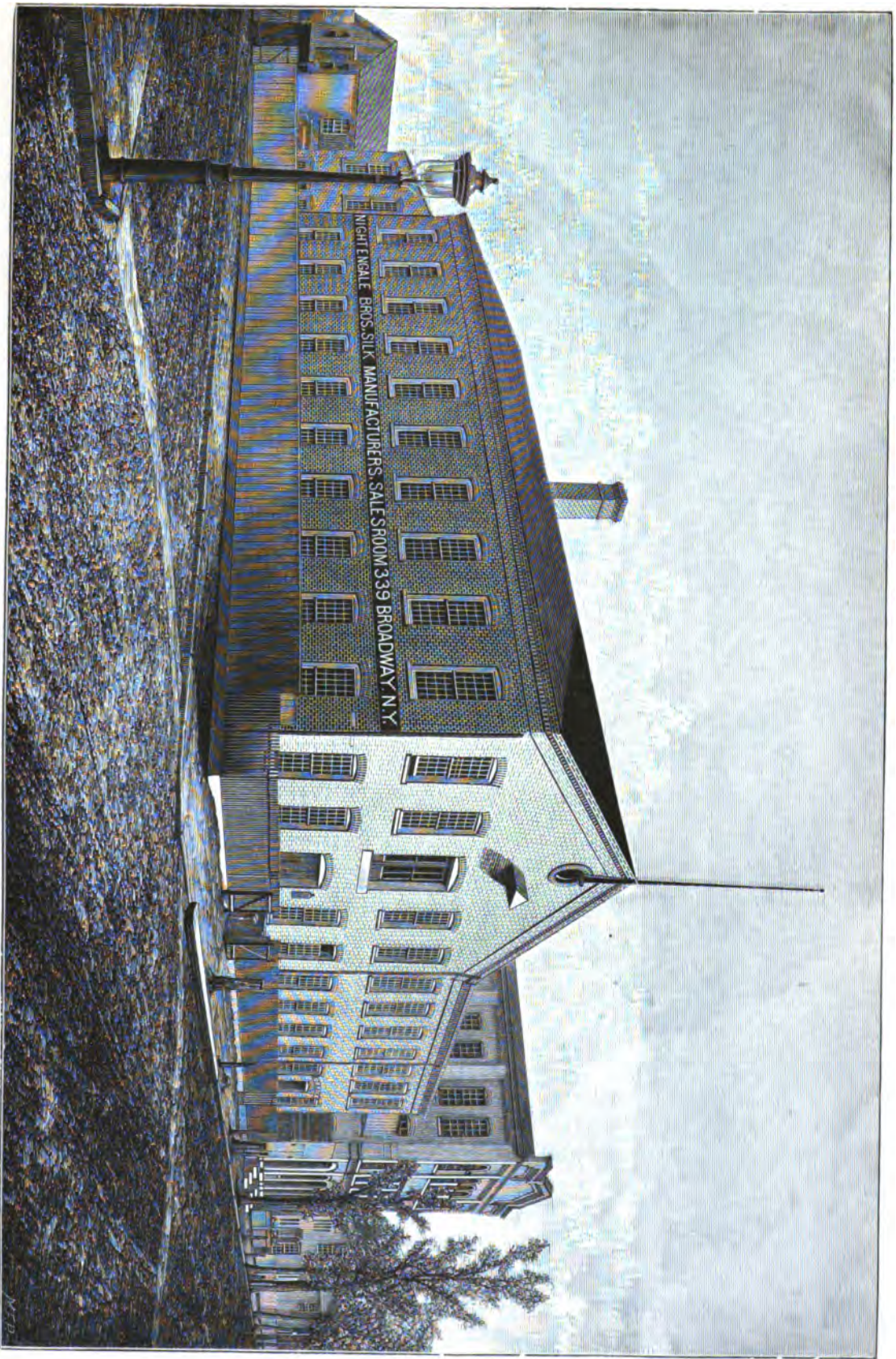
Barnes & Peel.—In 1874, David A. Barnes and John T. Peel formed a partnership as Barnes & Peel, and took two floors of the old Beaver Mill and the long, low building in the yard, for the manufacture of silk braids and bindings, silk serges and sleeve linings, and trams and organzines. Their business proved a complete success, and in the course of time they occupied the whole of the Beaver Mill—three stories, basement, and attic—and the third floor of the Machinists' Association building opposite, and gave employment to one hundred hands, whom they paid thirty thousand dollars a year in wages. In January, 1881, owing to the great expansion of their business, they removed to the Garret Rock Mill, just erected by the Barbours on Grand Street, west of Spruce, leasing the second and third floors of that immense structure, each floor being fifty by four hundred and five feet in area. They now employ 200 hands, whose wages will amount to from \$60,000 to \$70,000 per annum, and they produce goods to the value of \$400,000 to \$500,000 yearly, principally



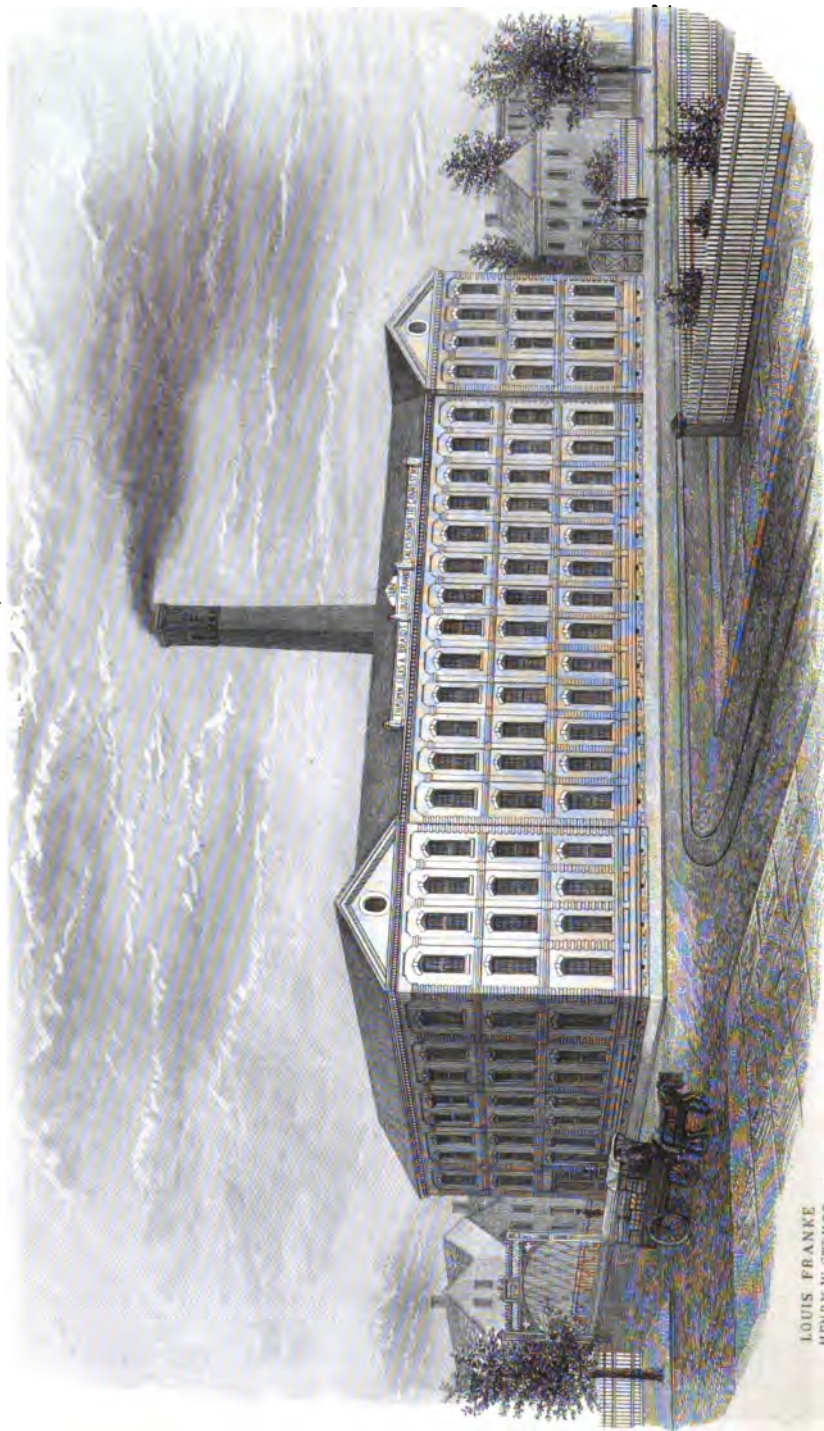
SILK MILLS OF J. PHILIP MACKAY,

PATERSON, N. J.



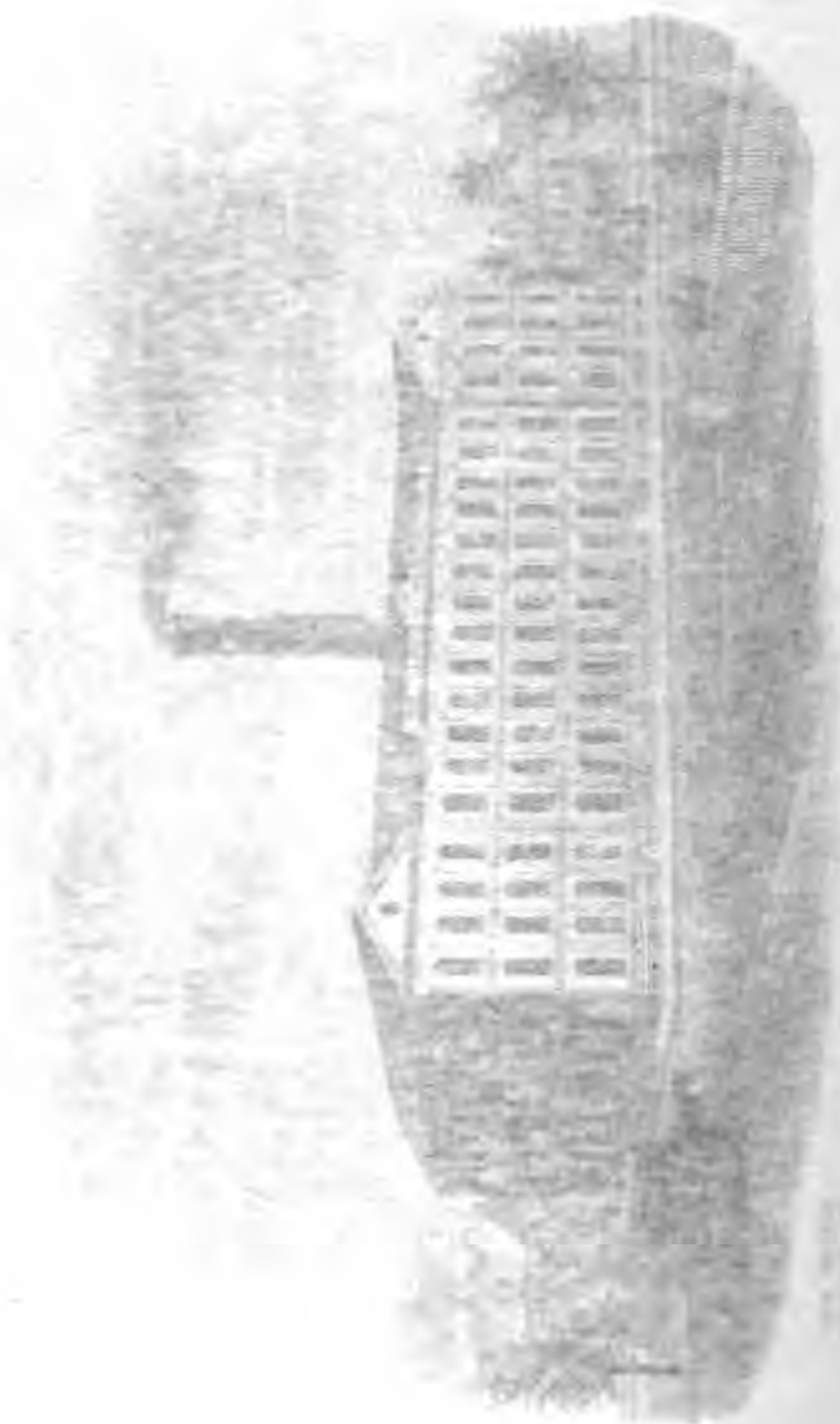


NIGHTENGALE BROTHERS' SILK MILLS,



LOUIS FRANK
HENRY W. STROSS

LOUIS FRANK
SILK THROWING AND BRAIDING WORKS
OFFICE & SALLSROOM 110 GRAND ST. NEW YORK PATERSON, N.J



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BUILDING 1907-1908
LOOKING EAST FROM THE GATE
DESIGNED BY ARTHUR B. FINE

tailors' trimmings. The firm stands easily first in the United States in the magnitude of its production in this peculiar line of goods, no other coming anywhere near it. Their machinery is run by steam-power.

Nightingale Brothers.—These young men—John and Joseph Nightingale—come of a family experienced for many years, if not for generations, in the silk manufacture, so that it came natural to them, as it were, to be in the business themselves. Their father, James Nightingale, Sr., was brought up to the business in England, and his sons learned it at an early age. Coming to this country, they worked for a while in various mills, and in 1875 concluded to set up for themselves. Their success has been really wonderful in the time that has since elapsed. They began in a small room in the Washington Market, with a single loom. That and their skill and untiring industry constituted their capital, and these have proved a sufficiency, as the event has shown. Each being so perfectly familiar with the manufacture in all its details, they were able to make a class of goods that readily found a market, and consequently their business rapidly increased, so that by 1878-79 they had to secure more spacious quarters. These they found in the upper floor of the old Boudinot Mill, at the northwest corner of Straight and Ellison Streets. This was sixty-five by eighty feet in area. Here they branched out on a more extensive scale, and in a short time not only filled it with machinery, but hired a large frame shop on Pearl Street near Straight, forty by sixty feet, three stories in height, which they filled with hand-loom entirely. During 1881 they also leased the second and third floors of a new mill next north of their Straight Street mill, each floor being forty by eighty-eight feet in area, where the winding and warping machinery was concentrated. In November, 1881, the Boudinot Mill was bought, and immediately prepared for a further extension of their business. The entire building was thoroughly overhauled, and without delay both floors were completely filled with new and improved machinery, the other premises previously leased being also retained. They now have about 170 power-loom and 30 hand-loom, and about 3000 spindles. The raw silk is taken into the mill and put through every process except the dyeing. A splendid new eighty horse-power steam-engine supplies the motive-power for the Boudinot Mill. About 400 hands are employed by the firm, and from 700 to 800 pounds of raw silk are used weekly, or from 35,000 to 40,000 pounds yearly, the value of which is from \$200,000 to \$250,000. The firm make all kinds of silk fabrics, dress goods, handkerchiefs, etc., but their handkerchiefs have been a specialty with them, and they have produced some of the finest grades in Paterson. They employ no agents and have no commission-house, selling their own goods directly through their New York store, No. 339 Broadway, New York.

Louis Franke.—Mr. Franke started in the silk business on Jan. 1, 1876, or immediately thereafter, his lease of the Pope Mill on the river-bank dating from that time. This building is one hundred by forty-five feet in area, three stories high. He used but one floor at first, having 150 hands engaged in making tram and organzine, fringes, twist, etc. In the course of a short time he had filled the whole mill with his throwing machinery, and had found the business so remunerative that he felt justified in providing himself with permanent quarters more spacious in their extent. He accordingly bought ground on River Street, extending back to the river, and immediately adjoining the Bridge Street bridge on the east. The land was partly covered with old buildings, and the earth sloped down to the river, the whole appearance of the property being anything but attractive. With the aid of an architect and skillful mechanics all this has been changed, and the corner is now one of the finest in the city. A massive wall was first built all along the river-front and carried up a trifle above the street-level, then the foundations for a mill were laid, and the earth filled in all around. The mill itself was then carried up. It is one of the handsomest in the city, the exterior being exceedingly attractive in its appearance. It is two hundred feet long, fifty feet deep, three stories high, with projecting wings, forty by fifty feet. The interior is fitted up with every appliance that science could suggest and money provide for the comfort and convenience of the employes. Special attention has been paid to the heating and ventilation, the arrangements to that end being of the most elaborate and ingenious character. The entire mill is occupied by Mr. Franke in carrying on the same business as formerly. When busy about 350 hands are employed, and it takes \$1600 per week to pay them. Henry W. Struss is a partner of Mr. Franke in the business, but the mill is run in the name of Louis Franke alone.

R. & H. Adams.—Some account has been given heretofore of the cotton manufacture carried on by R. & H. Adams at the Harmony Mill. In 1876 this firm engaged in the silk business, starting with about 4000 spindles, 26 ribbon-loom, and 25 handkerchief-loom, and employing 225 hands. Thus it was a large silk establishment from the first, being exceeded by not more than four or five in the city at the time. The firm did a general silk manufacturing business, taking the raw silk and turning it out as finished ribbons or broad-silk dress-goods. They did all the work except the dyeing. In 1879, Henry Adams, then the sole owner, began enlarging the business, and on Nov. 1, 1881, he had 1400 winding spindles, 2500 spinners, 600 doublers, 1900 last-time-overs, and 500 tram-mill spindles running in his mills, with 36 ribbon-loom and 40 broad-silk loom, using 800 pounds of raw silk weekly, and employing about 350 hands, whose wages footed up \$100,000 and more per year. Mr. Adams has a certain advantage in com-

binning the silk manufacture with his cotton business. Everywhere the mosquito-netting, buckrams, etc., of R. & H. Adams are known, and when a "drummer" cannot sell one class of the firm's productions he can generally sell the other, and thus there is always a market found for one or the other productions of these mills.

George Broomhall began weaving handkerchiefs for his own account in a small frame building in front of the Gun Mill in June, 1878, having twelve hands working for him and six looms running. In November he took the second floor of the building, where he put in some winding machinery and four hand-looms, and added another hand-loom down-stairs. In February, 1880, he removed to Ashley & Bailey's mill, on Warren Street, leasing the first floor, forty by one hundred and sixty feet. He now has the whole floor filled with machinery for weaving, winding, and warping, there being sixty power-looms. He employs one hundred and twenty-five hands, paying out about \$45,000 to \$50,000 in wages yearly. He uses about 20,000 to 25,000 pounds of tram and organzine annually. The production consists of handkerchiefs, figured piece goods, dress goods, and scarfs; there is a capacity for turning out six hundred dozen of handkerchiefs weekly, or one hundred dozen a day.

Anthony Pocochard started weaving silk on his own account in the fall of 1877, in Smith Street, with three looms. In 1879 he removed to the third floor of No. 177 Market Street, and has since extended his room, until he has a shop fifty by seventy feet, and runs twenty-one hand- and six power-looms, employing thirty hands in the weaving of broad silks, dress-goods, etc.

Benjamin Orrley has been since 1878-79 engaged in the manufacture of silk watch-guards, fish-lines, eye-glass cords, and silk braids. He has a room, thirty-six by forty feet, in the upper story of the Union Works, corner of Market and Spruce Streets, where he employs five or six hands. It is a peculiar and interesting branch of the silk industry.

The Winfield Manufacturing Company carries on the same business on a larger scale at Weavertown, Albert D. Winfield, the president, having been engaged in that branch of the silk manufacture for several years.

James McAllister began throwing silk on commission in 1878, and now employs forty to sixty hands, in the upper floor of the mill at the corner of Jackson and Greene Streets. He works up about four hundred pounds of silk weekly.

Hopper & Scott.—This firm started business in the spring of 1879. The members are John H. Hopper and Robert Scott. Mr. Hopper had previously had no experience in silk manufacture, but Mr. Scott was an old hand at it. He was brought from Connecticut to Paterson by Mr. John Ryle to start up a power-loom for weaving silk, having been familiar

with that kind of work before. In April, 1880, he experimented on a loom which had been used for weaving cotton-duck in Passaic Mill, No. 2, now known as Barbour's Passaic Flax-Mill, on Spruce Street opposite Oliver. He tested it for two or three days, putting on a warp and woof, and actually wove several yards of excellent silk cloth by power, being the first to succeed in the attempt in Paterson. But he found the loom too heavy and cumbersome for the work, and advised Mr. Ryle not to persevere with that kind of loom, as it would not be profitable. He remained some time in Mr. Ryle's employ, then spent ten years with Hamil & Booth, and seven years more with John Dunlop from the fall of 1871. On leaving him he entered into partnership with Mr. Hopper. Hopper & Scott first leased the third floor of the Hope Mill, on Mill Street opposite Passaic, a room thirty-eight by ninety-six feet, starting with twenty-five hands in throwing tram and organzine on commission. In six months they found it necessary to lease the second floor of the same building, and they now occupy them both, and are contemplating the addition of still more room. They employ 60 hands exclusively in throwing, and pay them \$30,000 wages yearly. They use 500 to 600 pounds of raw silk weekly, taking it in the bale and making it to thread ready for weaving. They have been among the most successful of new firms in Paterson.

R. Adams & Co.—In 1880, Robert Adams (formerly of the firm of R. & H. Adams) and James Huxford formed a partnership as R. Adams & Co., and bought the Hamilton Mill, then just rebuilt after the fire which had destroyed the old mill. The new building was of brick, seventy-five by forty feet, four stories high. The firm started the silk business, buying raw silk and weaving it into ribbons, handkerchiefs, dress-goods, and in brief carried on a general silk business in all its branches except dyeing. The business soon extended so rapidly that they had to lease the lower floor of the Hope Mill and half of its office, next to the Hamilton Mill, besides a portion of the Franklin Mill. Not having room enough even yet, they set about the erection of an immense addition to the Hamilton Mill, so that the enlarged mill is shaped something like the letter H. The narrow neck is fifty by forty-six feet, and the extension beyond that is ninety-six by forty-six feet, all four stories high, so that the new mill is one of the largest in Paterson. Before this was built the firm employed from 100 to 150 hands, paying them from \$30,000 to \$40,000 wages yearly. When the entire new mill gets in operation, which will be some time in the spring or early summer of 1882, it is expected that about 400 hands will be employed.

James H. Rogers.—In the fall of 1880, Mr. Rogers, a young lawyer of Paterson, took the silk machinery formerly of Ekings & Birsfelder, in the Hope Mill, and removed it to the Upper Murray Mill, in Mill Street opposite Ward. Since then he has more than

doubled the machinery and the business. He occupies a room sixty by one hundred feet, one story high, with 70 looms,—45 power and 25 hand,—employing about 100 hands, paying them about \$50,000 yearly in wages. The annual production is about \$150,000, and consists of handkerchiefs and dress-goods. In February, 1881, he had but five looms. William Grimshaw is superintendent.

Dale Mill.—In this great building there are several silk manufacturers besides Mr. Frederick S. Dale. In December, 1880, Joseph Bamford began the business at the corner of Grand and Spruce Streets, but in March, 1881, removed to the Dale Mill, where he occupies two rooms on the first floor and another on the third floor; he has 26 looms weaving handkerchiefs, and employs 30 hands, paying them \$12,000 or \$15,000 yearly. His products are about \$100,000 per annum. His principal weaving-room was lighted during the winter of 1881–82 by electricity. On the first floor, also, James Nightingale, Jr., weaves handkerchiefs and dress-goods with about 20 looms. John Locket has 20 hand-looms on the same floor, and 15 power-looms weaving handkerchiefs. On the same floor, also, Philip Dorgeval weaves dress-goods, gros grains, etc., with 50 looms. He also builds looms. On the second floor Paul Crawford weaves handkerchiefs and dress-goods, running 30 looms. Eugene Vogelsang weaves tie silks, scarfs, etc., on 15 box- or tissue-looms for weaving three or four colors at a time. He occupies a room one hundred by forty-four feet, and employs about 25 hands. He represents an immense establishment at Crefeldt, Germany, where 1000 hands are employed on this class of goods; he is in America to supply special demands for their goods. Third floor: Samuel Greenwood throws silk on commission, and employs about 75 hands. Frederick Alcock bought the machinery of Edward B. Penrose in the spring of 1881, and has added largely to it since for weaving handkerchiefs and dress-goods. He employs 75 hands, and occupies a room one hundred and twenty-five by forty-four feet. Mr. Alcock was for many years designer in the Phoenix Mill, and has a thorough knowledge of the silk business in all its branches.

In February, 1882, Pfeffer & Wells leased the Pope Mill, on the north side of the river, formerly occupied by Louis Franke, and set up imported machinery for making spun silk, from which velvet is woven. McCulloch & Gregson have been in the same business for two or three years at No. 42 Van Houten Street.

The foregoing is far from a full list of the silk firms of Paterson, but the accounts given in the preceding pages of the several manufacturers sufficiently illustrate the growth of this mighty and beautiful industry in Paterson.

A few statistics by way of summary may be of interest here: In 1870 the silk manufactures of the United States amounted to \$12,000,000; in 1880 to \$34,000,000. In 1870 there were 12,000 hands em-

ployed; in 1880 34,000. In 1870 the wages paid amounted to \$3,000,000; in 1880 to \$9,000,000. Almost half of the total product of the country was made in Paterson, there being 1,400,000 pounds of raw silk used in New Jersey, more than half the total imports. In 1880 there were 12,680 persons employed in New Jersey silk-mills, to whom \$4,168,000 was paid in wages. Paterson has about 90 per cent. of the silk manufactures of the State, so that the foregoing statistics would closely approximate the condition of the industry in Paterson in February, 1882.

CHAPTER LXV.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

VELVET, SILK PLUSH, ETC.—There are two methods of weaving velvet, plush, etc. One, the old-fashioned way, is by the use of wires, and the other is by using a very ingenious machine, said to be the invention of Samuel Holt, now of Paterson, by which two piles of velvet are woven at once, and separated by a knife just as they issue from the loom.

About 1859 the first hat-plush was woven in Paterson by a Frenchman, who seems to have got discouraged before he finished his first warp. The plush was not a success for the purpose for which it was intended, as it failed to stand the hatter's iron, but it made up into fine vestings.

Doubtless the first velvet woven in Paterson was the product of John Fletcher, who wove it on a loom with wires, in his own house, No. 106 Straight Street, about 1860–61. He wove twenty or thirty yards of it, twenty-two inches wide, but velvet was not in fashion just then, and the sale of it was so slow that he did not attempt to weave more than the one piece. It was an excellent article, and lasted a long time when made up into vests, as some of it was.

In 1880, Mr. Fletcher started the making of silk plush for millinery goods in a small frame mill in the rear of 110 Straight Street, the building being forty-five by twenty-four feet, two stories high. Associated with him was his son William and his brother William. They had four looms, and wove a very fine article, for which they were offered a higher price than the imported article of the same grade commanded in the New York market. It was the finest in the market. All they made found ready sale as long as there was any demand for silk plush during 1880 and 1881. They attribute their success largely to the peculiar style of looms they use, they having made their own looms. At the present writing they are preparing for a considerable enlargement of their business in 1882.

The American Velvet Company.—In 1851, Samuel Holt, already mentioned in connection with the manufacture of Turkish towels, invented a machine for

weaving silk plush on power-loom, which also wove two piles at once and cut them apart at the same time. It is not easy to describe the machine, but the web as it comes through the loom is precisely as if two pieces of velvet were woven together, face to face, and then separated by a sharp knife. That is precisely the manner in which velvet and plush are woven on this machine invented by Mr. Holt. During the late war velvet was very costly in America, on account of the duty and the high rate of exchange, and some gentlemen from the United States made an arrangement with Mr. Holt to come to this country and introduce the weaving of velvet here on his patent looms. He arrived here in August, 1864, with twenty or thirty experienced hands, and started operations in Newark. In 1865 the parties who had induced him to come, having formed the American Velvet Company, bought a tract of land on Essex, Madison, and Beech Streets, in Paterson, and proceeded to erect thereon a handsome three-story brick mill, two hundred by forty-five feet, fronting on Essex Street. In February, 1866 or 1867, Mr. Holt removed the machinery from Newark to the new building in Paterson. About forty looms were put in operation and about one hundred hands employed. They wove and finished several thousand yards of velvet and plush, having a capacity for producing three thousand yards weekly, and the goods were sold readily in the New York market, being scarcely surpassed for fineness of quality. The company also imported some machinery for tearing up, carding, and spinning the silk from pierced cocoons, and a ferocious-looking machine the "Devil" was. But the stockholders were by no means harmonious, and in 1869 the mill was closed. The machinery was subsequently sold off at a great sacrifice, and some of the looms are to this day stored away at Manhattanville, where they have lain for years, the owner refusing to sell them.

SILK-DYEING.—In the early years of the silk manufacture in Paterson one drawback was the lack of proper facilities for dyeing the silk on an extensive scale and with uniform effects. There were many dyers, it is true, but they had only small shops, and could not fill large orders as promptly as was often desired. One of the first to start a dye-house on the European plan was

Claude Greppo, who in 1867 or 1868 erected a large brick silk-mill and dye-house on Slater and Prince Streets and Dale Avenue. The dye-house is one hundred by forty-eight feet, one story high, on Prince Street, with another building fifty feet front on Prince Street and Dale Avenue, and two hundred feet deep; another building, of frame, is forty-eight by one hundred and fifty feet. He introduced the most improved machinery, and spared no pains to dye and finish silk goods as finely as could be done anywhere in the world. There is no doubt that his efforts in this direction were of great value in stimulating the silk manufacture in Paterson. In 1877 he went into partner-

ship with Jacob Weidmann, but in the course of a year again set up for himself, or with some capitalists established the Paterson Silk-Dyeing and Finishing Association, which has since been spreading out in its operations, and now has the largest works of the kind in the city, and among the largest in the country, at Riverside, where the entire business is to be concentrated during the year 1882. Mr. Greppo has recently imported some very costly machinery for dyeing and finishing velvet.

The Weidmann Silk-Dyeing Company.—Jacob Weidmann started in the business in a small way about ten years ago in the Dale Mill, removing in a short time to the corner of Paterson and Ellison Streets, where John O'Neill formerly spun and dyed silk. The business has grown to immense proportions, and now takes in a series of buildings on the corner mentioned, covering about two hundred feet square, and from one to three stories in height. A few years ago Mr. Weidmann bought on the west side of Paterson Street, nearly opposite his works, and there put up a spacious building with ornate front, twenty-five by one hundred feet, two stories and basement; back of that a dye-house with very high roof, one hundred by sixty in area, and back of that an engine-house, etc. He acquired subsequently another brick building, extending from the engine-house to Ellison Street, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet. Mr. Weidmann was not only a skillful dyer, but he had a brother who was a chemist of high repute in France and Germany, and whose knowledge was freely contributed to enable the Paterson works to turn out the most brilliant specimens of dyeing. All sorts of improved machinery have been used in the establishment, which sometimes employs as many as 300 or 400 hands. In January, 1882, the concern was turned into a stock company,—the Weidmann Silk-Dyeing Company; Jacob Weidmann president, John Eastwood treasurer. Mr. Eastwood is a wealthy manufacturer of dye-stuffs at Belleville, N. J.

See & Sheehan started in the silk-dyeing business several years ago in Paterson Street near Ellison, and have won much success.

George Morlot was for many years the dyer for the Cheney's, the eminent silk manufacturers at South Manchester, Conn. About ten years ago he formed a partnership with Jacob Stettheimer and Samuel Nordinger, the two latter being New York moneyed men, under the firm-name of Morlot, Stettheimer & Co. They bought some buildings which had been erected for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine on the river-bank near the foot of East Tenth Street, where a spring of fine water was at hand and a large brook. In the course of time Mr. Morlot became the owner of the whole business, which he still carries on at the same place. His works have been greatly enlarged since he began.

The American Silk Finishing Company occupies the lower floor, fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet,

of the old cotton-mill on Greene Street between Jackson and Spring. They finish silks ready for the market, and have made some preparations for finishing velvets and plushes.

There are half a dozen other smaller establishments in various parts of the city devoted to dyeing and finishing silks.

CHEMICAL-WORKS.—The dyeing of silks requires the use of a great variety of dye-stuffs, and for thirty years George Barnes has been making pyroligneous acid and other dye-stuffs at West Paterson. He has extensive works at that place, and does a widely-extended business.

Andrew Elvin has been in the same business for many years, occupying some frame buildings on Rip Van Winkle Avenue until the latter part of 1881, when he took possession of some fine new brick buildings he had just erected at Riverside, at the foot of East Eighteenth Street,—one, one hundred by sixty feet; another, one hundred by seventy; another, one hundred by twenty-five. He employs 30 hands, and turns out 20 barrels daily of pyroligneous acid, and 10 of nitrate of iron, besides tin liquors, crystals, etc.

SILK MACHINERY.—When the manufacture of silk was begun in Paterson all the machinery required had to be imported from England and France. It was a long time ere there was sufficient demand for it to justify its manufacture on any considerable scale here. Then the large machine-shops took hold of the matter, and soon began to turn out very creditable machinery, which found ready sale in this country. Some of these large shops have been mentioned in other connections. Within a few years there have grown up shops devoted exclusively to the manufacture of silk machinery and supplies. One of the oldest of these is that of

Christian Kohlhaas.—In 1863, Mr. Kohlhaas began making ribbon-loom and doing all kinds of jobbing on silk machinery, having learned the trade in Germany. He had a small shop in the Franklin Mill, where he remained until burned out in 1871, when he removed to the old duck-mill. Three years later, his business having grown materially, he was obliged to seek roomier quarters, and he leased the first floor of an old stone building along the river-bank, below the Gun Mill, the room being forty by eighty feet. With the enormous growth of the silk industry in Paterson his business has kept pace, especially as he and his two sons have constantly shown a remarkable mechanical ingenuity in devising and improving all kinds of machines, with all sorts of odd motions. Some years ago they invented a loom which wove a cartridge-belt of canvas, with as many cartridge pockets as might be desired, woven in with the belt with a scarcely perceptible seam. It was the first time this sort of weaving had ever been successfully attempted, and it has not been perfectly imitated since. In March, 1881, they invented a circular-motion shuttle, which places one-third more shuttles in the same space than

the old style of shuttle-motion. It is an extremely odd affair, and works to a charm. They also make Jacquard machines adapted to any loom, ribbon-loom, soft-silk winders, blocking-machines, ribbon-calenders, silk machinery generally, and do all sorts of jobbing in connection with the silk business. Mr. Kohlhaas employs about 20 hands, whose wages foot up \$13,000 yearly.

James Jackson.—Mr. Jackson served his time with his uncle, William Stubbs, who was superintendent of a silk-mill in England, and thus acquired a perfect knowledge not only of the mechanism of silk machinery, but also of the various processes of the manipulation of silk from its raw state to the finished product. He was thus amply equipped to set up for himself in the manufacture of silk machinery when he began it in the fall of 1873 in a small frame building, one story high, twenty by sixteen feet, in the rear of his dwelling, No. 41 Sherman Avenue. Besides himself he had one of his sons and another man working in the shop. The panic coming on retarded the growth of his enterprise, but nevertheless in the course of six months he had another hand at work, and at the end of the first year there were four hands under him. His principal product was Jacquard looms, and he also made compass-boards. He was about the first in Paterson to engage in the manufacture of the Jacquard loom, which up to that time had been imported into this country. Mr. Jackson embodied some of his own ideas in these looms, among other things reversing the working of the baton, an idea which has since been adopted by most other loom-builders. His great object was to simplify the Jacquard as far as possible, and in this he has succeeded to the satisfaction of all who use his looms. In the fall of 1875 he began to extend his business, and he then occupied part of the cellar of his house. This did not suffice to accommodate his expanding trade, and in September, 1877, he built a frame mill, thirty by twenty-two feet, two stories and a half in height, at No. 20 Albion Avenue, on land bought for the purpose. He now employed twelve men. Still his accommodations did not keep pace with the expansion of his business, and a year later he was compelled to enlarge his mill to twice its former size, making it twenty-two by sixty feet and of the same height. He now had eighteen men in his employ. In the spring of 1879 he put on another addition in front, thirty by thirty feet, three and a half stories high. When he began he used to turn out one loom every two or three weeks. He has gradually invented and perfected machinery to facilitate the manufacture of his looms, until in 1880 he finished 800, about the same number in 1881, and in 1882 expects to show a record of 1000 finished looms, while his shop has a capacity of 1500 if they should be actually required. In 1873 a 400-Jacquard cost the mill-owner forty dollars to import; now Mr. Jackson makes and sells them for twenty-six dollars. Other sizes sell for from

thirty-five to forty-five dollars each. Thus it appears that Mr. Jackson has been a benefactor to the Paterson silk-manufacturers, enabling them to fill their mills with better looms than the imported at a cheaper rate than before he engaged in the manufacture. He also makes compass-boards, warping-mills, both for hand and power; also beaming-frames, and silk machinery in general. His annual products are about \$25,000. Twenty-five hands are employed, who are paid about \$13,000 yearly.

Robert Atherton.—Mr. Atherton was for many years superintendent of the Van Riper Manufacturing Company's shops. In November, 1879, he set up for himself in a room twenty-five by seventy-five feet, on the first floor of the brick building on River Street, north side, near Main Street, where he began making silk machinery,—winders, doublers, and filling-machines. In May, 1880, he moved to the brick building on Mill Street next south of the Essex Mill, occupying one floor with his machine-shop, employing twelve or fifteen men. In May, 1881, he leased the two-story frame building, thirty by forty feet, on the front of the Gun Mill lot, taking both floors for his work. He makes the various kinds of silk machinery mentioned, and does jobbing and general repairing. Many of his machines are running in New York and Philadelphia, but most of it is for the Paterson Mills. He employs twelve or fifteen men when busy, and pays out from \$3000 to \$6000 per year for wages.

Christian Bredder began making hand-loom for weaving broad-silk goods in a little shanty back of his house, No. 56 Sheridan Avenue, in 1875, the room being only big enough for one man to work in. He next moved into the basement of his house, which was large enough for his business for two or three years, when he was obliged to build a shop eighteen by thirty-five feet in area, two stories high, of frame, back of his house, and there he now employs six to ten men making silk machinery in general, his power being supplied by a six-horse steam-engine. The men's wages amount to about \$3000 yearly, and his annual production is worth about \$10,000.

John Wrigley & Son.—John Wrigley started a small machine-shop in 1848 on the Nightingale Mill lot. He afterwards went into partnership with his brother Thomas, and continued with him until 1859, when he quit the business. Three years later he resumed his old business of making comb-plates, washers, etc., at the corner of Grand and Spruce Streets, whence he soon removed to the foot of West Street, where he remained until about 1876, when he built a fine large machine-shop next to his dwelling, at No. 120 Madison Street, and with his son began to turn his attention to the building of silk-loom as a specialty. They speedily built up a large business in this line, their work meeting with much favor among silk-manufacturers. They met with some heavy losses, owing to the failure of some buyers of their machinery, in 1880-81, which crippled them temporarily, but they

have a fine shop, are equipped with first-rate tools, have established a good reputation, and will doubtless get their share of patronage in the future, as heretofore.

Benjamin Eastwood set up in the making of silk and other machinery in 1873 in a very modest way in the rear of McCulloch's brass-shop, on Van Houten Street, removing next year to the Beaver Mill, and thence in due course to a fine set of buildings which he had erected on Ramapo Avenue. He has a foundry and blacksmith-shop thirty-five by one hundred feet and a machine-shop thirty-five by one hundred feet, two stories high. About 60 hands are employed, earning \$30,000 of wages yearly. Mr. Eastwood carries on a general machine-shop, but latterly has been making a specialty of silk machinery, some of which he builds on patents of his own, which have found favor with the silk-manufacturers.

PAPER BOXES.—The growth of the silk industry has created a great demand for paper boxes for packing the finished silk goods.

Robert Blackburn started the making of paper boxes in 1865 at No. 67 Broadway, on the upper floor. He soon moved to the northeast corner of Market and Paterson Streets, then to the Smith & Jackson block, and in 1876-77 built a factory for his own use, thirty by seventy-five feet, of brick, three stories high, on Railroad Avenue, next south of the Dale Mill. He employs 35 to 40 hands, paying them \$7000 or \$8000 every year. About fifty tons of straw board are required to make the boxes he turns out the course of a twelvemonth, and four hundred reams of glazed paper. Most of his boxes are for the silk mills, but many of them are used by the shirt manufacturers and confectioners. He turns out about 200 daily, of all sizes.

Frederick Harding began the same business in 1874 next to the corner of Ellison and Summer Streets, taking on three or four hands. In 1880-81 he built a fine brick factory in Straight Street, west side, just north of Ellison, forty by eighty-eight feet in size, three stories high. He occupies the first floor, where he employs about 20 hands, and turns out 1500 boxes daily, cutting up three or four tons of straw board monthly, and about twenty-five reams of glazed paper. His pay-roll amounts to \$5000 annually, and his production to about \$20,000.

BOBBIN-TURNERS.—The demands of the cotton and flax-mills gave rise at an early day to the establishment of shops devoted to the business of turning bobbins. In 1824, Chauncey Andrews employed two or three hands to assist him in chair-making and turning bobbins. In 1827 he employed three hands, and James Morris, William Jacobs, and Thomas Van Riper were in the business. Samuel Ensign, from Matteawan, N. Y., in 1827 associated himself with Abraham Carter, and the firm of Ensign & Carter carried on the turning business for several years on the Beaver Mill lot. John Cutler made bobbins for

about fifteen years, part of the time in the rear of the Gun Mill.

Van Riper Manufacturing Company.—Thomas Van Riper began the manufacture of bobbins at Cedar Grove, N. J., about 1825, removing to Paterson about 1827, locating on the river-bank, in the rear of Van Winkle's mill, on Boudinot Street. He died in 1834, and was succeeded in the business by his son, Peter V. H. Van Riper. The mill was burned down, then rebuilt, next it was washed away bodily by a freshet, and having been again replaced, was once more burned down. Mr. Van Riper then removed to Market Street, between Mill and Cross, running by steam-power. About 1845 he built a shop at the corner of Clinton and Water Streets, where the business was carried on until 1870, employing about forty hands towards the latter date. In 1866, George P. Van Riper, son of Peter, was taken into partnership, and in 1869 the concern was reorganized under a special charter as the Van Riper Manufacturing Company. In the latter year the senior Mr. Van Riper died. During his life he had introduced many improvements in the machinery for making bobbins. In the fall of 1870 the company built a frame mill, fifty by one hundred feet, four stories high, at Park Ridge, Bergen County, whither the entire bobbin-turning business was removed. Fifty-five hands were employed at the new mill. It was burned down in the fall of 1875, after which the business was carried on in the handsome new building erected by the concern in the spring of 1867, and which is brick and iron in front, being fifty by fifty-five feet in area, four stories high and basement, with brick extension forty-five by twenty feet, and other sheds besides for storage purposes. The company now employ about 30 hands in making bobbins, using the very best machinery. Silk- and cotton-mills are supplied all over the country, especially in the East and South. Bobbins are made principally from dogwood and beech, though sugar-maple is also used. The company has a capital of \$62,000. President and Treasurer, George P. Van Riper; Secretary, William J. Atkinson.

Scull & Co., Daggers & Row, John R. Daggers.—In 1855, Isaac Scull and Ellen Durie carried on the business of bobbin-turning in Boudinot (now Van Houten) Street. In 1858, Mrs. Durie retired, and John R. Daggers and William Row entered the firm, which was continued under the old title of Scull & Co., in the Broomhead building, at the foot of West Street, for a year or two, and then in the rear of Todd & Rafferty's works. Mr. Scull retired in 1860, when the firm-name became Daggers & Row, under which title the turning business was kept up until 1880, when Mr. Row sold out to Mr. Daggers. Since 1865 the shop has been at the northeast corner of River and Mulberry Streets. Judge Daggers employs about 25 hands, doing all kinds of wood-turning,—bobbins, spools, etc.

J. Atkinson & Co.—In 1865, James Atkinson, Sam-

uel Brooks, and John Reynolds formed a partnership to carry on wood-turning in all its branches, but especially for spinning-machinery. The firm-name was Atkinson, Brooks & Co. They took a shop on River Street, nearly opposite Washington, but were burned out in the course of eight months after starting in the business. They thereupon bought the premises Nos. 95 and 97 River Street, fifty by one hundred feet, with brick buildings three stories high and fifty feet deep. Mr. Brooks remained in the firm but two years; since then the firm-name has been J. Atkinson & Co. Mr. Atkinson is the practical man of the business, and works as hard as any of his employes. They make bobbins and spools, and do job turning of every kind in wood. The whole building is occupied by the firm, either in manufacturing or in the storage of stock, of which they carry a large amount constantly, the better to supply any and all demands which may be made upon them. Their bobbins and spools are sold mainly to the silk-mills, but large quantities also go to cotton-mills, flax-mills, ropewalks, etc. Of late years they have done a large business in the turning of the wooden rollers for parlor skates, which they have furnished to the skate-manufacturers by the hundred thousand at a time. About 25 hands are employed, their wages being about \$10,000 altogether during the year. The value of the annual production is about \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Daniel Brown began in 1867 to make quills for silk-weavers, occupying a part of the front building of the Franklin Mill and a small building in the rear. The latter was rebuilt after the fire in 1871, and Mr. Brown has since occupied it; it is two stories, twenty-eight by thirty feet. He employs 5 hands and very ingenious machinery in making risers, mill-nuts, pulleys for ribbon-loom, swifts for winding silk from the hanks of spools, and all sorts of odds and ends in the way of wood-turning.

Leather Belting.—About 1850, Peter V. H. Van Riper and John I. Goetschius began making leather belts for machinery in the bobbin-shop of Mr. Van Riper, at the corner of Water and Clinton Streets. Mr. Goetschius retired from the firm in two or three years, and Mr. Van Riper then removed the business to a small shop in Market Street, between Mill and Cross. About 1863 he bought out the bobbin-shop of Messrs. Brooks & Blauvelt, on Boudinot Street, on the Nightingale lot, and occupied the premises for his leather belting business, which had been growing steadily since he began. In the spring of 1867 he removed the business once more to the building now occupied by the Van Riper Manufacturing Company, which company now carries on the business. The origin of this company has been described under the head of "bobbin-turners." Ten or twelve hands are employed in the business, and belts are supplied to many of the mills in Paterson and elsewhere. Among the largest belts finished at this shop was one forty inches wide, one hundred feet long, two-ply; another,

three-ply, twenty-eight inches wide, and more than one hundred feet long; others thirty-inch, three-ply, and thirty-six-inch, three-ply. A machine is used to scour and set out the leather which does the work of several men.

Edward C. May, who for many years had a harness-shop in an old-fashioned frame building on the site of what is now No. 74 Main Street, engaged in the manufacture of leather belting about 1861, and kept it up for five or six years. As it was subsidiary to his other business, he did not go into it extensively, and did not make many large belts, not having the facilities in his cramped quarters. What he did make, however, were of excellent character, as he was thorough and painstaking in whatever he undertook.

When Peter V. H. Van Riper made his first leather belt he was assisted by Cornelius C. Van Houten, who had been an apprentice and journeyman for him for years. In the year 1866, Mr. Van Houten started in the same business for himself, in connection with Louis Messenger, the firm being Van Houten & Messenger. They began operations in a two-story frame building, No. 37 Van Houten Street, about twenty-five by thirty-five feet, with extension twelve by fifteen feet. The business has been carried on there ever since. Mr. Messenger withdrew in April, 1874, since which time the firm-name has been C. C. Van Houten & Co., Walter Van Houten, a son of the senior member, having an interest in the concern. About half of their belts are made for Paterson mills; others are sent to other parts of New Jersey, and to New York and other States, and they have sent some to Mexico and South America. Among their largest belts have been the following: one three-ply, thirty-inch, ninety feet long, worth \$1000; one two-ply, thirty-inch, ninety feet long; one two-ply, twenty-four-inch, two hundred feet long, worth \$1100. They use oak leather, tanned in cold liquors. Two men are employed besides the Messrs. Van Houten.

In 1875, John Messenger and Sigmond Dringer began the business of making leather belting in the frame building, twenty-five by fifty feet, two stories high, at the northeast corner of Van Houten and Prospect Streets, up-stairs, and soon succeeded in establishing a good reputation. The largest belt they produced was two-ply, twenty-nine-inch, one hundred and fifteen feet long; another was four-ply, twenty-four-inch, one hundred and eighty feet long, being one of the very largest belts ever made in Paterson. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Messenger withdrew from the firm, and the business has since been carried on by Mr. Dringer in the same place. Two or three hands are employed. Mr. Dringer has belts of his manufacture in some of the largest mills in Paterson, and has always sought to produce the best class of work.

SHIRT MANUFACTURE.—During the late war the demand for army supplies led E. S. Jaffray, the well-known New York merchant, to devote his extensive mill, next west of the Danforth Locomotive and Ma-

chine-Works, to the manufacture of army shirts and other army clothing. The making of shirts was carried on here for some years, one hundred or more sewing-machines being run and hundreds of hands employed. Soon after the war the business was abandoned.

Manhattan Shirt-Mills.—About 1865, Messrs. Sturgis, Perkins & Wilson, from Connecticut, started the manufacture of shirts in a small brick building, forty by forty, two stories high with cellar, on River Street, north side, opposite the foot of Paterson Street. In the fall of 1867, Jacob Levi, who had been carrying on the same business since 1855 in New York, bought out the old firm and took possession of their mill. He took into partnership with him Morris Price, and in 1869 his brother, Louis Levi, became a member of the firm of Levi Brothers & Price. In the spring of 1868 the firm built an extension in the rear to the old mill, twenty-five by one hundred feet, two stories and basement, for laundry purposes. In 1874, Mr. Price withdrew from the concern, which was then carried on by Levi Brothers. In the same year a fine large building was erected on River Street, adjoining the other on the west, thirty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, four stories high, for cutting, machine-work, and general manufacturing. July 1, 1881, Jacob Levi leased his mill and the business to Louis Levi and Benjamin Wecker, who for years had been the New York agents of the Manhattan Mills. The lease was for two years and a half. During the winter of 1881-82, Mr. Levi erected another addition, forty by fifty feet, four stories high, adjoining the principal mill of the concern, to be used by the concern if needed. The Manhattan Shirt-Mills make dress-shirts of all grades and fineness, of white and printed goods, selling from six dollars to fifteen dollars, and even more, per dozen. They employ on the premises about 300 hands when busy, besides large numbers outside, who are paid from six to ten dollars, and sometimes fifteen dollars per week, the pay-roll footing up the very neat sum of \$90,000 or \$100,000 yearly. They turn out one hundred dozen shirts daily, and during 1880-81 they frequently produced 1000 dozen per week. The value of the annual production is about \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Since withdrawing from the Manhattan Shirt-Mills, Mr. Jacob Levi has started the business of making flannel shirts, which under his management bids fair to assume very respectable proportions in a short time.

M. Price & Brother.—Morris Price having withdrawn from the firm of Levi Brothers & Co. in 1874 immediately formed a partnership with Adolph Markewitz, leasing a brick building, forty by sixty feet, three stories high with cellar, in Broadway, nearly opposite Bridge Street, and adjoining Huntton's coffee- and spice-mills on the east. Soon after they leased the adjoining brick building, twenty-five by eighty feet, four stories high, also belonging to

Mr. J. P. Huntoon, and subsequently, as their business continued to grow, they also leased the second floor of the coffee- and spice-mill, twenty-five by eighty feet. In 1878, Mr. Price bought out Mr. Markewitz, and in June, 1880, took into the firm his brother, Joseph C. Price. They make fancy and dress shirts, from muslins, cretonnes, percales, Dover cloth, cambrics, and cheviots, white and colored. They take the bleached and printed goods direct from the manufacturers, and having passed them through fifty different stages of manufacture, turn them out finished and packed up in boxes ready for the salesroom. From forty-eight to sixty thicknesses of muslin or calico are cut out at once, the goods being laid in thick layers, then marked with fixed patterns, the lines of which are followed by a man with a keen little knife that goes through the pile with a clean cut. Then one hundred bright-looking young women sew the pieces together on as many sewing-machines, run by steam-power, whereby they earn six, eight, ten, and as high as fifteen dollars a week, working by the piece. The collars, cuffs, bosoms, gussets, and the like are put on by farmers' wives and daughters and others in the country, and then the garments are put, twenty-four dozen at a time, into two huge wooden wheels, which are revolved with considerable rapidity, being filled at the same time with hot water, soap, etc., from which the "boiled shirts" emerge white as snow. They are then carefully examined to see that they are spotless, after which they are starched, principally by vicious-looking little machines with ferocious teeth that grind and gnaw at the fabric with no more baneful effect than to saturate it thoroughly with starch. The shirts next pass into the drying-room, where steam dries them quickly for the hundred ironers, chiefly men, who work very hard to put on that gloss which so delights the fancy of the well-dressed young man. Mr. Price says there is no secret about this gloss. It is the result of thorough starching and ironing, and that is all there is about it. The cuffs and collars are ironed by a machine, and after years of experimenting a machine has been invented which bids fair to successfully iron bosoms on the shirts. One of these has been introduced into these mills on trial. The ironing was formerly done by Chinamen, but they quickly forsook the mills when they learned that they could earn three times as much in their own laundries about town. Such is a rough outline of the many processes through which a shirt passes in the course of its development from the raw material to the indispensable article of every gentleman's attire. There are 250 hands employed in the mills, and 1000 outside, in various charitable and reformatory institutions in Newark, New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere, with scores of women in and about Paterson. The weekly production is between 600 and 800 dozen shirts, the annual production being valued at \$250,000. The hands in the mill receive from \$100,000 to \$120,000 yearly, besides

\$75,000 paid to the wives and daughters of farmers in the vicinity. The mills have not been stopped for lack of work for a single day since they were started.

Jacob Levi has recently started the manufacture of flannel shirts on a large scale in the extension erected in 1881 to his shirt-mill in River Street.

WOOD-TYPE AND PRINTERS' FURNITURE.—In 1827, Darius Wells, a practical printer, invented the wood-type now so commonly used in printing posters, etc. He also invented what he called a "routing" machine, for cutting away the superfluous wood from around the letter. About 1839 he removed to Paterson and opened a shop on the site of the present Addy Mill, in Water Street, near Matlock. Ebenezer Russell Webb entered into partnership with him at this time, and had charge of the Paterson factory for three years, while Wells attended to their factory in New York; then Mr. Wells superintended the Paterson shop. In 1844 they removed to an old building farther down the river, which they enlarged from time to time to meet the increasing demands of their business. In 1867 the whole factory was burned down. At that time they were doing all their work in Paterson except the finishing of engravers' blocks. A fine new brick building, one hundred and six by thirty feet, three stories high, was erected in place of the old one by the owner, Samuel Pope, and leased by the firm, who have since carried on their work at that place. They did not replace their wood-type machinery, however, in this mill, but do all that work in their New York factory. The principal business in Paterson is the making of printers' furniture, stands, etc. They also prepare the wood for type-making and for engravers' blocks, the rest of the work being done in New York. Fourteen hands are employed. The wood-type is made from sugar-maple; the engravers' blocks are mostly made of boxwood, though maple is often used. Darius Wells sold out to Webb in 1856, who carried on the business for some years in various names. In 1864 he died, and the property was sold to Alexander Vanderburgh, Heber Wells, and Henry M. Low, when the firm became known as Vanderburgh, Wells & Co. Mr. Low died in 1865, but his widow retains his interest in the business, and the firm-name remains unchanged.

It has not been the writer's aim in the foregoing pages to give a complete history of all the manufactures that have been or are now carried on in Paterson. The object rather has been to outline in a general way their origin and development. It has seemed to him that this could be best done by taking individual instances of the struggles of early manufacturers, and to indicate some of the difficulties they had to encounter in winning their way to success, which, after all, comparatively few achieved. It will be observed that those who did succeed generally made their way by patient, persistent toil from the humblest beginnings, and despite obstacles at least as great as any which have to be overcome at this day by those who

may wish to imitate them. The examples of sturdy independence set by these men who have conquered success is full of encouragement to every ambitious youth.

As tending more fully to illustrate the rise and progress of Paterson's manufactures, the writer has been somewhat particular in setting out the first efforts to establish in the town various industries, some of which have vanished and others of which have flourished beyond the wildest dreams of the citizens of half or even a quarter of a century ago. Perhaps the thoughtful reader on pondering these pages and looking about him may see indications of the development of new manufacturing interests in Paterson which are destined to eclipse in magnitude any of which the city is now so proud. Who knows?

The Passaic Falls.—We add here a cut of the Passaic Falls, which, at Paterson, furnishes the magnificent water-power for most of the industries which have been described, as well as the supply of water for the city. Both of these practical utilities contrast somewhat strikingly with the fancies of Washington Irving in the accompanying poem.



PASSAIC FALLS, PATERSON, N. J.

THE FALLS OF THE PASSAIC.

In a wild, tranquil vale, fringed with forests of green,
Where nature had fashioned a soft, sylvan scene,
The retreat of the ring-dove, the haunt of the deer,
Passaic in silence rolled gentle and clear.

No grandeur of prospect astonished the sight,
No abruptness sublime mingled awe with delight;
Here the wild floweret blossomed, the elm proudly waved,
And pure was the current the green bank that laved.

But the spirit that ruled o'er the thick tangled wood,
And deep in its gloom fixed his murky abode,
Who loved the wild scene that the whirlwinds deform,
And gloried in thunder and lightning and storm;

All flushed from the tumult of battle he came,
Where the red men encountered the children of flame,
While the noise of the war-whoop still rang in his ear,
And the fresh bleeding scalp as a trophy he bears.

With a glance of disgust, he the landscape surveyed,
With its fragrant wild-flowers, its wide-waving shade,
Where Passaic meanders through margins of green,
So transparent its waters, its surface serene.

He rived the green hills, the wild woods he laid low;
He taught the pure stream in rough channels to flow;
He rent the rude rock, the steep precipice gave,
And hurled down the chasm the thundering wave.

Countless moons have since rolled in the long lapse of time,
Cultivation has softened those features sublime;
The axe of the white man has lightened the shade,
And dispelled the deep gloom of the thicketed glade.

But the stranger still gazed, with wondering eye,
On the rocks rudely torn, and groves mounted on high;
Still loves the cliff's dizzy borders to roam,
Where the torrent leaps headlong, embosomed in foam.

CHAPTER LXVI.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

Eccelesiastical History.—REFORMED CHURCH.

—The first settlers of what is now Passaic County being Dutch Protestants, the first religious organizations in the county were of the Reformed Dutch denomination. For more than half a century the people attended the Acquackanonk Church, but in course of time, as the population of the several neighborhoods increased, there was a demand for additional accommodation. The residents in and about the present city of Paterson took measures to secure preaching in their vicinity, and it is probable that for some years the dominie settled at Acquackanonk was accustomed to hold service and to catechise and baptize at the houses of those who were able to accommodate the people. In 1755 the church-members in the neighborhood mentioned appear to have secured leave to erect a church edifice on land belonging to Henry Brockholst, of Pompton, the lot being situated on what is now known as Water Street, on the east side, within one hundred feet of Matlock Street. It was a quaint stone building, the roof rising steeply from all four sides to a point in the centre, whereon was perched a square cupola, this being in turn surmounted by a gilded weather-cock. The area of the house was about thirty by forty feet, the walls being eighteen or twenty feet high, the cornice overhanging them by two or three feet. On various stones in the walls were rudely carved the initials of some of the contributors and masons employed in the work. The doorway was in the middle of the front, a huge window on each side, and above, in the centre, was a

stone set diamond-wise in the wall, bearing the inscription, "*Het huis des Heeren, 1755*,"—"The house of the Lord, 1755." The door opened directly into the auditorium, which was divided off into two rows of pews, a gallery on each side. The pulpit was very high and very odd, and overhung by a huge sounding-board. Before the pulpit was a special pew for the *voorzitter*, who led the singing,—there was no choir in those days,—and in the absence of the dominie conducted the service himself, and doubtless, if the truth were known, believed the congregation missed nothing by the exchange. There was no arrangement for heating the building; instead of one stove for that purpose, everybody carried his or her own private foot-stove, or else froze patiently while the dominie deliberately plodded along to his seventeenth and his twentiethly. The church having been completed, the Totowa people petitioned for a portion of the time of the preacher stationed at Acquackanonk, and agreed that the two churches should be governed by the one consistory. But this did not seem to be favorably regarded on maturer consideration, and in February, 1756, permission was given for the organization of a consistory for the Totowa Church, which was done, and then a new call was made out for Dominie Marinus, who had hitherto preached regularly at Acquackanonk and Pompton Plains, and who doubtless had been the first to hold preaching service at Totowa. The new call provided that the dominie should preach half the time at Acquackanonk, one-fourth of the time at "Totua," and one-fourth at Pompton, for which Acquackanonk was to pay him £58, and each of the other places £29, besides house, barn, well, garden, and six acres of land near the Acquackanonk Church, probably the present parsonage of the First Church at Passaic. The members of the first consistory at Totowa were as follows: Simeon Van Winkle, Jacob Van Houten, Johannis Ryerson, and Jacobus Post, elders; Dierck Van Gieson, Helmich Van Houten, Johannis Van Houten, and Frans Post, deacons. Prior to this time Marinus had lived on what is now Totowa Avenue, near Jasper Street.

Although the church was erected in 1755, it was not until 1762 that the trustees got a deed for the property from Henry Brockholst, the only consideration being "the good will I owe and the regard I have for the progress of the Christian Religion, and especially the Manner of Worship of the low dach Reformed Church of Holland," and in consideration of four seats in pew No. 1; this pew, by the way, has been always reserved for the accommodation of Mr. Brockholst and his legal representatives in the three different edifices in which the congregation have worshipped in the last one hundred and twenty-seven years, but not within the memory of man has it been occupied by any of its rightful owners. The trustees of the church to whom this deed was made out were Cornelius Kip, Robert Van Houten, Cornelius Wester-

velt, Johannis Van Blarcom, and Cornelius Gerretse. The lot was an acre in extent; about 1795 a plot on the southwest side of Water Street was added for a burying-ground, wherein at one time lay the ashes of many of Paterson's best citizens. In 1762 a party in the Reformed Dutch denomination, known as the Conferentie, got control of the Totowa Church, and united with Fairfield and Montville in calling the Rev. Cornelius Blauw, who remained only about five years, when he removed to Hackensack. In 1772 Totowa united with Pompton in calling the Rev. Hermanus Meyer, D.D., who was one of the ablest preachers in the denomination, a man of great erudition and piety. In 1784 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew, and in 1786 lector or assistant to the Professor of Divinity in Rutgers College. He died at Two Bridges in 1791. Totowa thereupon dissolved its connection with Pompton, and renewed its early association with Acquackanonk, securing from the latter one-third of the time of its pastor, the Rev. Henry Schoonmaker, who labored with much success in this field until 1816, when advancing age constrained him to resign his charge. He preached only in Dutch. Upon his resignation the Totowa people concluded that they were able and willing to pay for half a preacher's time, and so notified the Acquackanonk consistory. But the latter were not willing, and the former soon after secured the services of the Rev. Wilhelmus Eltinge, of Paramus, to preach for them on twenty-two Sundays, besides on two holidays, for three hundred dollars per year. Further, and this was a great victory for the younger element in the church, although sadly deplored by their elders, he was to preach in English. Meanwhile the old church had been thoroughly overhauled and refitted internally, and when Dominie Eltinge preached his first sermon in English, on July 14, 1816, it was in a quite attractive building. The pews were sold at this time, fetching \$2056. In the course of the next ten years the congregation prospered, and matters seem to have gone on quietly. In 1817 there were 130 families and 67 members in communion; in 1826 there were 180 families, 1150 persons, and 129 members. On March 26, 1827, shortly before noon, a man passing by the church fired a gun at a bird on the cupola, and the burning wad catching in the dry shingles set fire to the roof. Within half an hour the woodwork of the ancient and sacred edifice was in ruins, to the great consternation and unbounded grief of the members, whose fathers and grandfathers had worshipped within those walls during seventy years. For some time previous to this event there had been a sentiment in certain quarters favorable to the removal of the church to the south side of the river.

Five days after the fire the consistory called a meeting of the congregation, to get their views "relative to the building of a new church, when and where." The congregation having met, resolved to proceed at once with the erection of a new structure, to be fifty

by sixty-five feet, with a steeple at one end, the front wall and steeple to be of brick, the rest of stone. There was a strenuous opposition to the removal of the church from its ancient site, but on June 23d the male members of the congregation voted, 20 to 18, to build at the corner of Ellison and Hamilton Streets. Thereupon the dissatisfied members decided to withdraw and organize a new church. This embarrassed the others for a while, but on Nov. 12, 1827, the old congregation voted to build on Main Street, near Ellison, and in February, 1828, gave out a contract to Peter E. Merselis for the carpenter-work for \$2400, and decided to have the masonry done by day's work. On March 15, 1829, the new church was opened and dedicated by Rev. Mr. Eltinge, who preached from Psalm lxxxiv. 1: "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts!" The next day pews were sold to the amount of \$8000. The site of the old church on Water Street was disposed of, but the old burying-ground was not, and unfortunately it has been sadly neglected, so that for many years it has been an eyesore. Dominie Eltinge remained with the Totowa Church until Dec. 10, 1833, when he withdrew, and thereafter devoted his time to the Paramus Church until his death in 1852, having been pastor at Paramus for fifty-one years. He was succeeded in the church at Paterson by the Rev. John C. Vandervoort, who remained from 1834 to 1837, when he was called to Kinderhook, N. Y. He was greatly esteemed, and gratifyingly successful while in Paterson. The Rev. Ebenezer Wiggins, who had just been graduated from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, was called to Paterson in 1837, and remained here for nineteen years. He was of the straightest sect of orthodox preachers, and therein was highly acceptable to the old people. His successor was the Rev. Philip Peltz, who came here in 1857, and labored with excellent success for three years, when he was chosen corresponding secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the denomination. In the summer of 1860 the Rev. Alexander McKelvey was called, who remained until 1865, and soon after went to Coxsackie, N. Y. The next pastor was the Rev. John Steele, who was called in the fall of the same year, and who for twelve years filled the pulpit to the entire satisfaction of the congregation. It was during his ministry that fire for the second time visited the society, and on the night of Dec. 14, 1871, once more destroyed their place of worship. Again there was dissension among the members as to the expediency of changing the location, but at last the party of removal carried the day, and the present fine edifice was erected in Division Street, north side, between Straight and Auburn, at a cost of about \$70,000, most of which was defrayed by the proceeds of the sale of the old site on Main Street and the insurance on the burned building. There was a commodious lecture-room and Sunday-school building on the corner of Main and Ellison Streets, which was raised by the new owner and converted into the

admirable business building it now is.¹ Dr. Steele having accepted a call to Cohoes, N. Y., with the utmost reluctance the congregation agreed, on June 23, 1877, to the dissolution of the pastoral relation. The pulpit was vacant until 1879, when the Rev. A. A. Raymond, a young man of marked eloquence, was called, who filled it acceptably until the spring of 1881, when he accepted a call to Plainfield, N. J. The Rev. J. Le Moyne Danner was installed pastor Nov. 1, 1881. About 150 active members are enrolled.

When the congregation of the old Totowa Church voted to rebuild on the south side of the Passaic River those who preferred the former location decided to organize a new church, and Messrs. G. Van Houten, John J. Blauvelt, Martinus I. Hogencamp, Adrian R. Van Houten, Cornelius S. Van Wagoner, David Bensen, and Cornelius G. Hopper notified the consistory that they would apply to the next meeting of the Classis of Paramus for that purpose. This was done, and Oct. 14, 1827, the Classis agreed to organize the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Totowa. The new society at once set about the erection of a suitable place of worship at the northwest corner of Temple and Water Streets, which was opened Sunday, June 8, 1828, the Rev. Jacob T. Field having been called from Pompton to the pastorate in the preceding April. There were forty-eight members in the congregation, and they worshiped meantime in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. When Mr. Field left in September, 1832, the congregation numbered 100 families and eighty members. In January, 1833, the Rev. Isaac Cole was installed pastor, remaining until the end of the year. The Rev. John A. Liddel was called in July, 1834, remaining until September, 1835. In February, 1839, the Rev. John H. Duryea, stationed at Wawarsing, N. Y., came to the pulpit of this church, the membership being then 130. He served his people for a lifetime, and is now the patriarch among the Paterson clergy, none being more generally esteemed and beloved than he. During his pastorate the church has prospered exceedingly and in every respect. In 1858 the edifice was extended eighteen feet, and in 1867 it was newly roofed, provided with furnaces, new carpets and cushions. In 1872 a handsome new lecture-room and Sunday-school building was erected in the rear of the church at a cost of about \$6000. The church has no debt. The present membership is about 300. Dr. Duryea preached his fortieth anniversary sermon in 1879, in the course of which he gave some very interesting statistics of the growth of the congregation and of his own work. This sketch is chiefly from data given by Dr. Duryea in that and other sermons. Up to 1879 he had delivered more than 6200 discourses, had baptized 740 children, and married 690 couples. In the five hundred churches

¹ The foregoing sketch is condensed from a series of articles compiled from original sources by the writer hereof, and published in a Paterson newspaper several years ago.



John H Duryea

the denomination there are not more than two or three, if there are so many, which have been ministered unto by one pastor so long as the Second Reformed Church of Paterson. It is safe to say that none has been ministered unto more faithfully.

REV. JOHN H. DURYEA, D.D.—The family represented by the subject of this sketch is directly descended from one of those fearless and pious men who were forced to leave the sunny confines of France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1682, and for God and conscience' sake to seek an asylum and an abiding-place in other lands. The history of the French Huguenots is the history of the triumph of truth and faith over the sinister machinations of men, and of the planting of the seeds of a true and independent religion in a soil on its face uninviting, but afterwards rich in spiritual productiveness.

The original ancestor of the Duryea family in this country settled on Long Island. Yost, or George, the great-grandfather of our subject, emigrated from Jamaica, L. I., at an early period, and planted the family name in Orange County, N. Y., where the representatives of the family are numerous to this day. He located in the township of Blooming Grove, situated in the centre of a rich and productive region, where he was one of the pioneers of the country. He died in 1760, and was buried at Greycourt. He had three children,—George, Garret, and Hannah.

Garret was the grandfather of Rev. Dr. Duryea, and was a farmer by occupation. A man possessed of strong characteristics, full of energy, thrown by the accidents of birth into a wild and undeveloped section of the country, he proved a valuable factor in the pioneer development of his section, and a useful and esteemed citizen. During the trying scenes of the American Revolution he performed active service in the cavalry department of the Continental army, remaining true to that spirit of independence and intolerance of oppression which had transplanted his family from the soil of monarchical France to that of free America. He married Hannah Hudson, of Goshen, whose father came from New London, Conn., and was the first sheriff of Orange County, N. Y., and had a family of five sons and four daughters, viz.: George, John, Henry, Garret, Hudson, Hannah, who married Cornelius Decker, of Montgomery township, N. Y.; Dolly, who became the wife of John Rosa, of Sullivan County, N. Y.; Betsey, who married Pierson Gering, of Blooming Grove; and Mitte, who never married. Mr. Duryea lived to the ripe age of eighty-six years, and at his death, in 1832, was buried on the homestead upon which his years of toil had been passed.

John Duryea, the father of our subject, was born at the ancestral seat of the family in Blooming Grove, where he was reared, on Dec. 29, 1778, and his educational opportunities were such only as the district schools of his day afforded. In early life he learned the trade of a blacksmith. On Feb. 18, 1800, he mar-

ried Mary, daughter of Samuel and Jeannette (McCurdy) Crawford, of Montgomery township (born May 12, 1778), and the same year removed to Wallkill township, in Orange County, and settled upon a farm about two miles east of Bloomingburgh, where he passed his life as a farmer. He was a man of plain parts, modest and reserved in both thought and deed, and held himself aloof from public affairs, performing the part only of a good and useful citizen. He died Jan. 21, 1859, and his wife Nov. 27, 1857. The children were Nancy, who married Daniel Brush, of Bloomingburgh, and subsequently a farmer in Crawford township, N. Y.; Jeannette, who became the wife of Horace Mills, of Bloomingburgh; Hannah, who married James G. Thompson, of Craigville, N. Y.; Mary A., who resides in Middletown, N. Y.; John H.; Samuel, who is a farmer in Crawford township; and Jonathan, who for many years occupied his father's homestead, but who now lives in Middletown. Two other children died in their youth.

Rev. Dr. Duryea was born on the paternal farm, near Bloomingburgh, N. Y., on Nov. 28, 1810. His first educational training was had in the district school of the neighborhood, but he subsequently attended the academy at Bloomingburgh, where he was prepared for admission to college. He entered the junior class of Rutgers College, N. J., in 1832, and was graduated the year following. Among his classmates were Rev. J. F. Mesick, D.D., present pastor of the Second Reformed Church of Somerville, N. J.; Rev. W. J. Polman, late missionary to China; Rev. Talbot Chambers, D.D., of the Collegiate Church, N. Y.; and Rev. John T. Demarest, author of the commentaries on the minor epistles, and at present pastor of the church at Pine Bush, Orange Co.

After leaving college, Dr. Duryea at once entered the theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., with a view of preparing himself for the gospel ministry. It had always been his cherished intention to labor in that field. At the age of sixteen he had experienced conviction of sin, and had connected himself with the Reformed Church of Bloomingburgh, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Samuel Van Vechten. After three years in the seminary he was graduated in 1837, and the same year was licensed by the Classis of Orange. In the autumn of 1837 he was called to an old and venerable church in the township of Wawarsing, Ulster Co., N. Y., known as the Reformed Church of Wawarsing, having his residence at Napanock. He remained in that difficult field, striving to cover the territory and perform the work which now fills the hands of four ministers of the Reformed Church, for a period of eighteen months, when he received an invitation to preach as a candidate for the Second Reformed Church of Totowa, at Paterson, N. J. His first sermon was delivered in that church on the second Sabbath of January, 1839, and was followed by a call to become the regular pastor of the church. The Classis of Orange

having dissolved his connection with the church at Wawarsing, Dr. Duryea occupied the pulpit of the church over which he has since presided so long for the first time as pastor on the third Sabbath of February, 1839. For nearly forty-three years he has been the faithful pastor of the church, a length of time that has not been exceeded by but one of the present pastors of the five hundred churches of the denomination, —Rev. Dr. James Brownley, of Staten Island.

The statement of this fact, coupled with a retrospective view of the growth and development of his church up to the influential one of to-day, furnishes its own commentary on the fidelity and efficiency of Dr. Duryea's labors. In a plain, modest, yet energetic and substantial manner, he has performed the dual labors of both pastor and preacher, constantly promoting the temporal and spiritual welfare of his church, and working in harmony with its constituted officers. So long has he filled the pulpit of the Second Reformed Church that but few are left of those who strengthened his hands and imparted confidence to his soul in the earlier days of his ministry. One by one they have crossed the silent river and been laid to rest with their fathers, yet he labors on, enjoying the respect and esteem of not only his own congregation but of the entire community.

Dr. Duryea has confined his life-work almost entirely to the care of his church, and has found but little time to engage in outside matters or to contribute many papers to the periodical literature of the day. Several pamphlets, however, have been printed containing sermons and addresses delivered by him, and still others have been printed in the local press of the city. He has taken a lively interest in the growth and development of the institutions of Paterson, and for twenty years was one of the examiners of teachers for the public schools. He was also superintendent of public schools of Manchester township (North Paterson) for a number of years. He has been for years a member of the Board of Domestic Missions of his denomination, and a member of the executive committee of that body, and has enjoyed a wide influence in the councils of the Reformed Church. It is likely that his entire ministerial life will be passed in the field in which he has been so long. Old in years, but strong in faith and devotion to the Master's cause, he maintains his place among the active pastors of Paterson, performing all his pastoral work in an energetic and efficient manner. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College in 1871.

Dr. Duryea has been three times married. His first wife, to whom he was united on Sept. 5, 1837, was Sophia, daughter of Nial Townsley, of Bloomingburgh, who died five years later. His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson Wallace, of Crawford township, Orange Co., the marriage occurring April 10, 1844. The issue of this union was four children, viz.: John, Mary, Elizabeth, and Robert

Duryea. The first two reside at home, the other having died in early life. Mrs. Duryea passed away on Feb. 21, 1852, and on Dec. 12, 1854, Dr. Duryea married his present wife, *née* Sarah Jane, daughter of John and Sarah Burhans, of Paterson.

In November, 1864, fifty-five members of the First Reformed Church were at their request organized into a separate society by the Classis of Paramus, and having decided to build on Broadway, the new congregation was called the "Broadway Reformed Church." They worshiped for some time in Odd-Fellows' Hall. Their first pastor was the Rev. William W. Halloway, under whose ministry they grew apace, and in July, 1867, they erected their present neat chapel near the northeast corner of Broadway and Paterson Street, at a cost of about \$8000. The expectation was that a fine church edifice would be built in a few years immediately adjoining the chapel on the west, but unforeseen circumstances have so far frustrated the execution of this project. Mr. Halloway was succeeded in May, 1872, by the Rev. William H. Clark, who soon became one of the best-known and generally liked pastors in the city. His departure in the summer of 1881 for a field that promised greater results in the future was deeply regretted in Paterson. The Rev. Nathaniel Hicks Van Arsdale was installed as his successor on Nov. 3, 1881. The church has been quite successful. Its growth of late has been somewhat hampered by the location in its immediate neighborhood of the First Church. The society has 237 members. The Sunday-school has 29 officers and teachers and 160 pupils.

In 1856 a number of Hollanders thought their people sufficiently numerous in Paterson to support a church in which the preaching should be in their own language, and at their request the Classis of Paramus organized them into a church. They held their services in the consistory-room of the Second Church, the Rev. Jacobus de Roy serving as their pastor, by consent of Classis, although he was not regularly ordained. In 1859-60 the congregation built the large brick church at the southeast corner of River and Bridge Streets, and about the same time, under the persuasion of the pastor, withdrew from the Reformed Dutch denomination, and, while preserving an independent organization as "the Holland Reformed Church," affiliated to some extent with the "True Reformed Dutch Church," commonly called the "Seceder" Church. Mr. De Roy returned to Holland in 1863, and was succeeded by the Rev. H. Bechtold, but in 1865 the officers closed the church to him, his views being too liberal for them, and they called the Rev. William Van Leeuwen, who was succeeded in 1875 by the Rev. Leonard Rietdyk. In 1881 they placed themselves under the care of the Michigan Holland Synod. Their building seats eight hundred persons, but they have more than that number of members, and contemplate enlarging their house or forming a new church.

When the doors were closed to Dominie Bechtold, about one hundred members withdrew from the church, and, applying to the Classis of Paramus, were organized into the "Second Holland Reformed Dutch Church," in October, 1866, meeting in Monumental Hall, No. 199 Main Street, until the summer of 1869. The Rev. A. K. Kasse was chosen pastor in 1868, and served some time. The organization was ultimately disbanded about 1878.

The secession of Dominie De Roy and his flock from the denomination which had first recognized him and them led to the organization of another church by the dissatisfied members, and in 1862 they were organized by Classis as the "First Holland Reformed Dutch Church," calling the Rev. James Huyssoon as pastor, and in the following November assembling in their own building in Clinton Street, the funds for which had been collected mainly through the energetic exertions of Mr. Huyssoon. In 1865 he accepted a call to Michigan, and during the ensuing year the congregation was torn by dissensions, ending in a division; those remaining called the Rev. P. B. Bahler, who remained until the spring of 1868, when they recalled the Rev. James Huyssoon, who has since labored with them. The church has about two hundred members. In consequence of the dissensions in 1866, many of the members, led by the Rev. J. M. Rutte, a student who was supplying the pulpit, got the Classis of Passaic to organize them into the "Sixth Holland Reformed Dutch Church" in the spring of 1867, they holding service in the old Baptist Church in Broadway, north side, between West and Mulberry Streets. They subsequently built in Godwin Street near Paterson, and called the Rev. Wm. Houbott, who was succeeded in 1879 by the present pastor, the Rev. H. R. Koopman. About five hundred members are enrolled. In 1880 the Union Holland Reformed Church was organized, and the society forthwith erected a neat frame edifice on the southwest corner of Auburn and Tyler Streets, with a parsonage adjoining, at a cost of about \$5000. The pastor is the Rev. Helmus Elizaas Nies. The church, young as it is, already musters something like three hundred members.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—While there had been occasional preaching by Presbyterian clergymen in Paterson from a very early day in the history of the town, it was not until 1811 that steps were taken to secure regular services under the auspices of the denominational authorities. In the spring of 1812 supplies were sent hither by Presbytery, and the Rev. Hooper Cumming, of the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, occasionally visited Paterson. When he came here to preach one Sunday in June, 1812, he was accompanied by his young wife, then but six weeks a bride. On Monday morning he took her to see the Falls, and after viewing the wonder from various points of view, they paused on the brink of the precipice that overlooks the basin below the Falls.

After gazing down the sheer wall for some moments he remarked that it was time to go, and turned away. Looking back, as he stepped over a narrow cleft in the rocks, to his horror he observed that he was alone! His wife had disappeared. She had fallen over the precipice ninety feet into the basin below. The town was alarmed, and the following day the body was recovered and removed to Newark, where there was an immense concourse assembled at the funeral. Mr. Cumming never seemed to be the same man after that terrible event.¹ Other supplies were sent hither with some regularity for two years. In August, 1813, the little band of Presbyterians felt themselves strong enough to maintain a formal organization with a settled minister, and accordingly met and formed a new church. At this meeting Samuel Colt, Brown King, Oshea Wilder, Alvan Wilcox, John R. Gould, David Auchinvole, and John Colt were elected trustees. Efforts were at once made to secure a subscription for the support of a pastor, and in June, 1814, the Rev. Samuel Fisher, of Morristown, was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson. The congregation had been worshiping hitherto in the old Dutch Church at Totowa, but they now set about getting a house of their own. The Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures generously gave them the site now occupied, bounded by Main, Ward, Cross, and Oliver Streets, and on this handsome plot they erected a large and far from ornamental brick structure facing Oliver Street. It was one of the first brick buildings in the town, and consequently the church came to be known, by way of distinction, as the "Brick Church," an appellation which has always clung to it, with the characteristic conservatism of Paterson, although it has for many years lost its distinctiveness. The congregation was extremely fortunate in its first pastor. Dr. Fisher was a man of remarkable energy, took a deep interest in affairs, and was interested in everything that pertained to the welfare of the town. He was foremost in all public enterprises for the advancement of Paterson, and being a man of ability, came to be regarded highly by all in the place. He even took the trouble to make a thorough census of the town in 1824, again in 1825, 1827, 1829, and in 1832, setting down the names of all the heads of families by streets, the number of each sex in each family, their occupations, etc., with full statistics of the manufactures. His manuscript census for each of the years named is now in the possession of the writer hereof, and they have been frequently referred to for facts and figures given in this sketch of Paterson. Under his ministrations the church grew exceedingly, and being the first in Paterson, south of the river, and the first in which the services were held in English, it naturally came to be emphatically *the* First Church in most respects.

¹ Funeral sermon on the death of Mrs. Cumming, 1812; Minutes of the Synod of Albany, N. Y., 1820.

Still, it was in a chronic state of impecuniosity, each new obligation being "paid" by giving a note, and when the note came due a committee would be appointed to devise ways and means of meeting it, which generally ended in giving another note.

In 1834, Dr. Fisher felt constrained, by reason of failing health, to resign his charge here, and concluded to enter upon the work of an evangelist at the Ramapo Iron-Works, and to the sore regret of the church he left Paterson to engage in this new field of labor. The Rev. Sylvester Eaton, of Buffalo, N. Y., was called to the pulpit soon after, at a salary of \$900 yearly. At this time there were 291 communicants in the church. The society did not prosper, but ran continually behind in every way, and in 1836 had a debt of \$5000 to carry. At the end of the year Mr. Eaton resigned. The next pastor was the Rev. John F. Clark. During his ministry the Presbytery of Newark withdrew from the Synod of New Jersey, to join the New School body of the denomination; this church elected to cast its lot with the Old School body, and therefore withdrew from the Presbytery of Newark and joined the Presbytery of Elizabeth, with which it remained until the reunion in 1869. In this action the pastor took an active part. One consequence of the step was the withdrawal from the church of a large and influential membership to form a new church. The society was much weakened, and the following winter voted to reduce the salary of the pastor to \$800, which led him to resign in the following May. The pulpit was subsequently filled by the Rev. Matthew Allison, and by the former pastor, the Rev. Mr. Eaton. The health of the latter failing, the Rev. William H. Hornblower, then a young man of twenty-three years, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, was engaged to assist the pastor, and came to Paterson in November, 1844, and the following month, Dr. Eaton having concluded that his health would no longer justify him in officiating in the pulpit, Mr. Hornblower was unanimously elected pastor. Under his ministry the society at once took a new lease of life, and in a short time the entire debt was cancelled, a lecture-room was built on the church grounds, and steps were taken to repair and improve the church edifice. While a tinner was at work on the roof in the fall of October, 1850, his charcoal-furnace was upset, the roof caught fire, and in a short time the building was destroyed. The congregation immediately set about rebuilding, when the present edifice was erected, and dedicated Nov. 10, 1852. There was preaching by the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., of Elizabeth, at three P.M., the Rev. Dr. Fisher and the Rev. John F. Clark, former pastors, being present, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. David Magie, of Elizabeth, preached from the text: "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." Dr. Hornblower remained with the church, more and more beloved by his congregation and respected by the whole community, until the summer of 1871, when he

received a call from the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pa., to fill the newly-endowed chair of Sacred Rhetoric, Pastoral Theology, and Church Government in that seminary. At his urgent request, but with the utmost reluctance, the society consented to the dissolution of the pastoral relation, and on Oct. 1, 1871, Dr. Hornblower preached his farewell. Before he left some of his people made up a purse of more than \$2000, which they presented to him as a parting gift. He still occupies the chair to which he went from Paterson.

The congregation met on Jan. 4, 1872, and unanimously agreed to call to the vacant pulpit the Rev. Dr. David Magie, of Penn Yan, N. Y., the son of the eminent and venerable divine of the same name who had preached twenty years before at the dedication of the rebuilt church. Dr. Magie has exercised a marked influence for good in the church during the ten years of his ministry here, and particularly in the way of stimulating the members to active work in the cause of religion. He has labored especially among the poor, and largely through his efforts a mission school was established, which has grown almost into an independent church, while help has been often extended to other needy congregations. A debt of \$7000 and more which had remained to the parsonage for many years has been removed through the earnest efforts of the ladies of the church, aided by generous members, and upwards of \$10,000 has been expended in the improvement of the church edifice, the lecture-room, and the grounds. The annual income of the society is now about \$6400. There are 450 members of the church and 300 pupils enrolled in the Sunday-school. The Session consists of the Rev. Dr. Magie, moderator, and Messrs. Abram Gould, Henry Muzzy, Henry A. Williams, Andrew Derrom, Francis C. Van Dyk, Samuel McIlroy.

When the First Church concluded to cast its lot with the Old School body of the denomination in 1840, twenty-seven of the members withdrew, and in May following were organized as the "Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson." They met in a Methodist Church at the corner of Smith and Hotel Streets, where they were ministered unto by the Rev. Elias I. Richards, of Newark, who remained two years, when he removed to Philadelphia, much to the regret of his congregation. Two years later he went to Reading, Pa., where he died in 1872. In the fall of 1841 the congregation bought for \$1750 the old Methodist Church in Prospect Street, between Ellison and Van Houten, where they worshiped for four or five years. Mr. Richards was succeeded by the Rev. George R. H. Shumway, who remained only about a year, accepting a call to Newark, N. Y. At this time the affairs of the society were in a very low state, and many of the members thought it inadvisable to struggle longer against what seemed to be insurmountable obstacles. But other counsels prevailed, and it was decided to call the Rev. Thomas

H. Skinner, Jr., a recent graduate from the Union Theological Seminary, his father being the pastor of the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church in New York. Aid was promised from the Home Missionary Society, and the Mercer Street congregation were liberal towards the son of their pastor, raising \$1500 towards the erection of a new and better place of worship, which was a small frame building on the site of the present church, at the southeast corner of Church and Ellison Streets. The new building was opened for public service in November, 1845, the Prospect Street property having been sold a few months previous to the Methodist Episcopal congregation which now owns it. A few months after occupying the new house of worship the Rev. Mr. Skinner accepted a call to New York City. A month later the Rev. Michael F. Liebenau, of New Paltz, N. Y., was called, who preached with favorable results for three or four years, the Rev. Stephen D. Ward succeeding him in 1850. With the ending of the year 1852 his ministry here ceased. The church was now again weakened and somewhat discouraged, and no pastor was secured for several months. The Rev. Robert W. Landis occupied the pulpit for nearly three years, and while he was here a basement was fitted up under the church, in the spring of 1855. Some months after his departure a call was extended to the Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, of Bloomfield, who came in August, 1856, remaining for eight years, when he resigned on account of failing health. His ministry is remembered with great pleasure, and during his stay the society prospered greatly. In 1860 the building was greatly enlarged to accommodate the growing congregation.

In June, 1862, the Rev. Charles D. Shaw, who had been graduated but a short time before from the Union Theological Seminary, was engaged to supply the pulpit, which he did until regularly called to the pastorate, in which he was installed in the ensuing November. The salary was then but \$800, but so greatly did the church prosper under him that within two years the congregation voluntarily raised the salary to \$1400. In 1863 a debt of \$700 was paid, an organ was bought at a cost of \$1500; in 1865 the present parsonage was bought for \$5500, and in 1867 the basement of the church was enlarged and much improved. In August of the last-named year Mr. Shaw accepted a call to Wilmington, Del. He was succeeded by the Rev. Isaiah B. Hopwood, from Parkville, L. I., who conducted a very successful ministry in Paterson until the summer of 1874. He was a pastor of much energy, great good nature, and was generally esteemed. In 1869 the basement was again enlarged, and in 1873 the auditorium of the church was thoroughly overhauled and improved. Upon the departure of Mr. Hopwood to a growing church in Newark, the congregation extended a call to their former pastor, the Rev. Charles D. Shaw, who was installed May 5, 1875. On Saturday night, March 18,

1876, the church caught fire from a defective flue, and was much damaged. Although it was by no means ruined and could have been restored at a cost of a few thousand dollars, the congregation by a very decided vote concluded to replace the building with an edifice which should be an ornament to the city and an evidence of their zeal in the cause of religion. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 21, 1876, and the work prosecuted with such vigor that by the following February the basement was ready for occupancy, and the main auditorium June 3, 1877. The building, of brick, is very striking and attractive; it is fifty by one hundred and three feet in size, and seats 720 persons, the floor sloping upward from the platform, back of which is a splendid organ. Soon after the church was completed a severe storm sent the steeple whirling over against the residence of Mr. Edward Osborne, on the opposite side of Ellison Street,—a remarkable accident. The new building cost \$30,000, all of which was paid as the work progressed, except \$5000, which has been paid since. The members number nearly 350, and the Sunday-school, under the zealous superintendence of Mr. Watts Cooke, attained a membership of nearly 700. During the summer of 1881 the congregation with great cordiality gave their pastor a vacation that he might visit Europe, continuing his salary and supplying the pulpit meantime. In his absence the degree of D.D. was conferred on him. His ministry has been remarkably blessed in many ways, and there is a deep attachment between pastor and congregation.¹ The church has 370 members, and the Sunday-school 640, with an average attendance of 450. The Session is thus comprised: Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Shaw; Elders, Jonathan Johnson, David Stewart, John Johnson, W. Oakley Fayerweather, Daniel Miller.

About 1827 a number of Presbyterians from Scotland and the north of Ireland who were then living in Paterson thought it would be well to organize a church more in sympathy with the old-country Presbyterianism than the First Church. They affiliated with the Reformed Presbyterian body, but were commonly called Calvinists, or Scotch Covenanters. They called the Rev. William J. Gibson to be their pastor, and in 1828 built a small frame house of worship in Church Street, near Broadway. But they did not agree among themselves, and in the course of five or six years were obliged to relinquish their property and to abandon their organization. They were very strict and exacting in all that pertained to creed and deed. Mr. Gibson taught school to eke out his meagre and uncertain salary as pastor.

In 1852 a congregation was formed in connection with the Reformed Presbyterian denomination, and had preaching by supplies furnished by that body until 1854; then the Rev. Robert Hill was called,

¹ Most of the foregoing information regarding the Second Presbyterian Church is taken from the "Manual" of the church, principally compiled by the Rev. Dr. Shaw.

who remained until 1856, when trouble arose in the congregation, some of whom concluded to leave the Reformed Presbyterian body and join the Associate Presbyterian Church, which was done, and in 1857 they called the Rev. Hugh W. Todd, who labored zealously with them until the summer of 1869, when he accepted a call elsewhere. Meantime the society occupied a neat frame church at the corner of Smith and Hotel Streets, and in 1858 had sold that property and built a commodious brick edifice, one story high, on Smith Street, nearly opposite Union. The Rev. R. D. Williamson came to the pulpit in May, 1870, and was succeeded two years later by the Rev. John Teas, who remained until May, 1877. During his ministry the church grew exceedingly, and the congregation felt encouraged to raise their place of worship another story and make other improvements, at a cost of about \$10,000, or more than the cost of the original building. It is now forty-three by eighty feet, and seats six hundred persons. The Rev. Alexander Smith, who succeeded Mr. Teas in November, 1877, is the present pastor. The church has a membership of 120 in good standing, and a Sunday-school under the superintendence of J. G. Patton, having 120 scholars and 15 teachers. The elders are James Moore, ordained in 1861, and William Brown and Joseph Beggs, ordained in 1874; Trustees, J. G. Patton, William Brown, William A. Arnold, John Mulholland, and James Barr; they are elected annually. The pastor is president of the board *ex officio*. In 1858 the union took place between the Associate and the Associate Presbyterian Churches, the two forming the "United Presbyterian" denomination. May 1, 1881, the congregation had a debt of \$6000, which was reduced during the year to \$4500, and is to be all paid by May, 1883, the whole of it having been pledged.

In August, 1869, about ninety members of the United Presbyterian Church withdrew and organized the Third Presbyterian Church. They were allowed to worship in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, and Rev. David Winters, a young man of much promise from Canada, preached to them for a year or more, when he was formally called to be their pastor. In the summer of 1871 they set about providing a house of their own, and bought a site at the northwest corner of Grand and Prince Streets, whereon they erected a handsome frame edifice, which cost them twice as much as it ought to have done, or in the neighborhood of \$30,000, including the site. This was far beyond the means of a new church, mainly composed of people who earned their bread by daily hard work, and when the trying financial pressure of 1873 came on, soon after the church was completed, the heavy debt hampered them sorely. Mr. Winters had the faculty of attracting large congregations, and of making remarkable additions to the congregation, while he won many warm friends; but even these perceived when too

late that he had not managed the building fund as prudently as could have been desired. In 1874, Mr. Winters accepted a call to Philadelphia, where he still preaches to a large church. After a considerable delay he was succeeded by the Rev. John Reid, a young preacher of much force, who remained for about two years. After another interval the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. James H. Clark. During his pastorate the affairs of the church came to a crisis, and the property was sold under foreclosure, being bought in by the Presbyterian Board of Church Extension, with the aid of generous friends in Paterson. Mr. Clark remained for a year or two, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Joshua B. Galloway, in 1880, under whose energetic ministry its condition has greatly improved. The general prosperity of the city has had something to do with this, and the removal of the heavy load of debt under which the congregation formerly staggered. There are 40 members, and 250 pupils enrolled in the Sunday-school.

About 1875 the Lake View Baptist Church was sold to the Presbyterians of that place, who formed the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Paterson. The population of the neighborhood has been scant, and the society has not grown. The Rev. George C. May was pastor for a short time and died there. The Rev. James H. Clark has been preaching for them for the past year or two. The membership numbers about 25, with 80 children enrolled in the Sunday-school.

The Westminster Chapel, which is situated on the corner of Spring and Weiss Streets, originated in a Sunday-school which held its first session Sept. 21, 1873, in the basement of the house 568 Main Street, with 50 children in attendance. Mr. John Ramag was superintendent. On the 9th of October the first prayer-meeting was held. On Sunday, November 9th, the attendance of scholars was 132, which crowded the room so that no teaching could be done. The next week two lots were purchased on Spring Street, and the week following a building was begun, and the first session of the Sunday-school was held in it on Christmas morning, 1873. The first prayer-meeting was held here on Jan. 8, 1874. An enlargement became necessary during the following year, and in 1876 the addition to the building was completed. The second addition, which brought the chapel to its present proportions, was finished Jan. 20, 1880.

During the year 1874 preaching services were held upon the Sabbath at irregular intervals, the Rev. David Magie, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and others officiating. On Dec. 18, 1874, the Rev. W. H. Megie was engaged to work among the people, which he did for six months, when regular preaching services were discontinued. In May, 1876, Mr. Willard Scott, then a student in Union Theological Seminary, was engaged, and he remained until May 31, 1877. The interval between Mr. Scott's resignation and the Rev. J. C. Wyckoff's term of service

which began June 7, 1878, was filled by Dr. Magie and the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, of Princeton Theological Seminary, who died shortly after coming to Paterson. The Rev. J. C. Wyckoff resigned in June, 1880.

Mr. L. L. Overman, of Princeton Seminary, preached during the summer vacation, when Dr. Magie again preached once upon the Sabbath at the chapel until Feb. 1, 1881, when the Rev. Laurens T. Shuler was called. Since March, 1881, two services upon the Sabbath have been sustained in addition to the Sabbath-school and the weekly day meetings. In June, 1881, a provisional organization was effected, by which the Session of the chapel consists of the elders of the First Presbyterian Church and the pastor of the chapel. Since that time communion services have been observed every three months. The number of communicants at the close of 1881 was 37; the number on the Sabbath-school roll, 380.

In June, 1880, some of the residents of the East Side met at the house of Mr. George J. Coulsen, on Vreeland Avenue, to talk over the feasibility of having Sunday-school and weekly religious services in their own vicinity. It was concluded to hold weekly prayer-meetings from house to house in the neighborhood, and to proceed at once with the erection of a chapel. They bought six lots at the northwest corner of Willis and East Twenty-ninth Street, and had erected on two of the lots on East Twenty-ninth Street one of the most charming little church edifices in Paterson. It is about thirty-six by eighty feet in area, with an outside tower and vestibule at the southeast corner. The side walls are low, and the roof rises very steeply. The windows are richly stained glass. The interior is beautifully and richly furnished with semi-circular seats of black walnut, which have a cosy appearance. The cost of the chapel was about \$6000, and is all paid for. The site cost \$3000, which was assumed by Messrs. Watts Cooke and George Coulsen and one or two others. The weekly meetings were largely attended as soon as the chapel was thrown open for use, which was on the second Sunday in January, 1881, when a Sunday-school was organized, with Watts Cooke as superintendent. Starting with about 70 pupils, in February, 1882, the roll had been swelled to 150, with an average attendance for the first year of 110. The weekly meetings are conducted by Mr. Coulsen, who is president of the East Side Presbyterian Association. It is believed that this is the nucleus of a flourishing church to be organized at no distant day.

The German Presbyterians of Paterson used to hold religious services many years ago, in what was formerly Military and is now Druid Hall, at the southeast corner of Cross and Ellison Streets. There they had preaching more or less regularly for several years, until in 1848 they organized the "First German Presbyterian Church of Paterson." The first pastor was named Lichtenstein. The church met in

the infant-school in Elm Street until 1852, when it was proposed to build on Bridge Street, but other counsels prevailed, and it was determined to erect a brick edifice on the site of the old school, to which they were given title by the First Presbyterian Church and the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures. While the building was going up they held their services in the church then standing on the corner of Smith and Hotel Streets. The new church was a small affair, and about 1860 was greatly enlarged to its present size. Mr. Lichtenstein was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Rosenthal, who served the people for about eight years. The next pastor was the Rev. Edward M. Weiss, who began preaching for them in 1858, and was called in 1859. He resigned in 1865-66, and soon after the Rev. Jacob Wahrenberger was called. He stayed here until his death, about 1878, which was very sudden. The Rev. P. A. Schwarz succeeded him. There are about 150 members of the church, and 170 children in the Sunday-school.

About 1857 a second German Presbyterian Church was formed, the Rev. G. C. Goehring, pastor. The society met for a year or two in the consistory-room of the First Reformed Church, at the southeast corner of Main and Ellison Streets, and then bought the old Baptist Church property on Broadway, where they still worship. Mr. Goehring remained for ten years, and has been succeeded by Carl Berns for three years; Charles Steinhauer, from about 1870 to 1873; Jacob Heberle until 1875, who was succeeded by August C. Stange, and he in turn by Frederick E. Vogelín. The church has about 100 members, and the Sunday-school 120 pupils.

In this connection, though not directly connected, it might be noted that about 1866-67 a German Evangelical Lutheran Church was formed. They met for a time in Derrom's Hall, in West Street, then in Van Houten Street, until in 1870 they erected a very neat little house of worship in Van Houten Street, south side, near Prospect. The congregation is called St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran. Heinrich Walker was the pastor until 1874, when Alexander Broemmer was called. The present pastor is the Rev. Hermann Stecholz.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—Within the first two or three years of the present century occasional circuit-riders of the Methodist Episcopal Church would stop at Paterson and give a brief exhortation whenever there was an opportunity. About 1804-5 they began to hold services with something like regularity in the old Essex Mill, in Mill Street, near Van Houten. About 1812 they removed to an old carpenter-shop of John Clark, on Broadway, near Mulberry Street, which they occupied for some years. Subsequently services were held in the old academy, in a building in Van Houten Street, and at the corner of Main Street and Broadway. About 1817 Paterson was established as a station where regular preaching

should be held by the circuit-rider. This encouraged the little struggling band of Methodists, and they set about securing a place of worship that they could call their own. Three years later they accomplished this and built a very modest little frame structure in Prospect Street, east side, between Ellison and Van Houten Streets. They were still too poor to support a stationed preacher, and were obliged to continue to rely on the circuit-riders or some local preacher, the latter being a dependence that turned out badly for the church, at least in one instance. In 1825 the Conference assigned a regular preacher here for the first time, in the person of the Rev. John Creamer. He was well liked, and worked earnestly and as arduously as his strength would permit, but the congregation profited by his labors less than a year, as he died in May, 1826. His widow married Deacon Horatio Moses, who figured for many years as one of the most prominent characters of Paterson in many respects. "The sign of the brass kettle," which is still to be seen in Van Houten Street, "just around the corner" from the church of which he was such an active member for many years, continues to be a reminder to the older citizens of the business which Deacon Moses carried on in that location. In those early days the itinerant system was in full operation in the Methodist Churches, and every year a new preacher was allotted to Paterson. The church was poor and could not pay much salary, and indeed the clergymen of that denomination did not expect, as a general thing, to receive anywhere more than the barest subsistence, and often had a hard time to get that. They were expected to have a profound faith in Providence, and frequently that was all they had to live on. To enable the pastor to earn something more than the poor pittance they were able to pay him, the congregation built a small house adjoining the church, with living rooms in front and a large room in the back, which they designed for a dwelling and school-room for the pastor, and this building was dignified with the name of the "Methodist Academy." Despite many difficulties which we of the present day can hardly appreciate, and in fact encouraged by those very difficulties, which they regarded as so many incentives to additional labor, the society steadily grew, inspired with an unflagging zeal, and in 1836 decided to erect a new building for the accommodation of the members in a more promising and convenient location for all concerned. That part of the city in the neighborhood of Mill and Market Streets had recently been developing rapidly, and it was therefore decided to locate at the northwest corner of Cross and Elm Streets. A plot seventy-five feet square was bought for \$3000, and the erection of the new house of worship prosecuted with such energy that by the following May, 1837, the basement was ready for occupancy, and the congregation began to hold services therein. The room was also rented to the county for the holding of the county courts, whereby the revenue of the society was increased by

the munificent sum of \$60 per year, an addition that was highly acceptable at the time. In October the church was dedicated, and the congregation immediately almost doubled.

Meantime, in 1820, the society had become incorporated under the laws of the State, William Jacobs, Joseph Law, and David Martin being the first trustees. A Sunday-school had been organized within a few years after the erection of the first church, and in 1827 there were 150 scholars enrolled, with an attendance of about 115. Some of the early records of the Sunday-school—now in the possession of the writer—are extremely interesting from the quaint simplicity of the entries of the evidently anxious and zealous superintendents, while they might also be valuable to the meteorologist, as each entry notes the state of the weather at every session of the school, which, by the way, met morning and afternoon, a custom that was kept up till as late as 1850. About 1840-41 there was a great revival in the church in Cross Street, which perhaps doubled its membership, and created a profound sensation throughout the whole town for a long time. It is still remembered by the older members as one of the most remarkable visitations the church has ever experienced, and they have been many. As the congregation increased it became too large for the old house to hold them all, and from time to time new churches were organized, so that old Cross Street came to be spoken of as "The Bee-Hive of Methodism" in Paterson. Still, a large number stood by the old church, notwithstanding its location had long ceased to be as attractive as when it was first erected.

Although there had been for years a party in the congregation which favored a removal to a more desirable neighborhood, it was not until the ministry of the Rev. Daniel R. Lowrie that this movement took a definite shape. He pushed it vigorously, and secured large subscriptions towards the erection of a new edifice on Smith Street, south side, between Main and Maitland Streets. Here a plot was purchased, and the cellar walls built for a building which would have cost not far from \$40,000. But by the time the work had progressed thus far the movement lost strength, Mr. Lowrie was transferred to another station, the society found itself heavily in debt, and soon after the panic of 1873 occurred, and the project of abandoning the old church, about which crowded so many rich associations, was definitely given up. It was some years ere the society recovered from the sacrifices this unsuccessful scheme had necessitated. Since that time, however, the church has been considerably renovated, the pulpit recess has been enlarged, a handsome organ has been put in, and in other respects the society has shown that Cross Street, though the oldest, is by no means the least vigorous of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Paterson. Among the recent pastors have been Isaac N. Felch, C. A. Lippincott, David Graves, R. B. Lockwood, D.

R. Lowrie, George F. Dickinson, Jonathan F. Crane, D.D., Alexander Craig, and J. I. Boswell.

In 1844 a number of members of the First Church thought it was about time there was another Methodist Church in Paterson, and they organized the "Second Methodist Church." The old church property in Prospect Street, which meantime had been occupied by the Second Presbyterian Church, was rented for a while, and then bought in 1845 for \$1700, though not paid for until some years later. There were eight members in the new society. Their first pastor was the Rev. Lewis T. Maps, who came hither in the spring of 1845, being then but twenty-five years of age. He was a young man of much "brilliance of mind, close habits of study, and faithfulness in all departments of his work." There was an interesting revival during his ministry, in the course of which he preached seventy sermons in ten weeks. He died in July, 1846, just when his people's hopes were raised highest in regard to their prospective prosperity under him. The little band grew rapidly, and in the course of five years felt able to build a new, larger, and finer place of worship. The result was the erection (in 1851) of the present brick edifice with its extensions in the rear, used for Sunday-school, lecture-room, and class meeting-rooms. It was then the largest building in the city devoted to religious purposes, and was a remarkable undertaking for so young a society. But there were many zealous men in the congregation, and they spared neither time nor effort nor means to promote the success of the cause they had so much at heart. Revival after revival was inaugurated and prosecuted with zealous vigor, until the new society bade fair to outstrip the old in size. But the large and costly building was a heavy load on the congregation, and when seasons of financial depression came they had a hard struggle to save their property. Through it all stood together, and when good times came they rejoiced in company even as they had suffered. Some thought the old church did not assist its young offspring as generously as it might have done, but the very sacrifices the members had to make knit them together all the more strongly, and to-day there exists the warmest kind of feeling among those who for so many years labored like members of one family in the old Prospect Street Church, even though their footsteps for many years have been turned in other directions. The church building has been altered and improved from time to time, the latest work of this character being effected in the fall of 1881, when the house was repainted throughout, the windows of dark stained-glass replaced by lighter ground-glass, two new heaters put in, and other improvements made at a cost of about \$1000, greatly enhancing the attractiveness of the interior. Prof. Henry A. Buttz, now president of Drew Theological Seminary, was one of the ablest and most beloved of the pastors who have been stationed at Prospect Street Church.

Other pastors were Thomas H. Smith, John O. Winner, Ralph S. Arnat, George B. Day, R. Vanhorne, H. D. Opdyke, T. E. Gordon, J. S. Gilbert, T. Walters, S. N. Bebout.

In 1859 a new Methodist Church was organized, chiefly from the members of the Cross Street society, although some of the Second Church also joined in the movement. The new congregation worshiped for a while in Continental Hall, then the principal hall in the town. But they lost no time in preparing for the erection of a suitable house of their own, and this resulted in the building of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which when finished was one of the most pretentious church edifices in Paterson. Services were held for several months in the basement, the society being unable to complete the building as soon as they would have desired. The church was dedicated in April, 1861, at a time when the whole country was in a state of profound excitement over the attack on Fort Sumter. The Rev. George W. Batchelder, a young man of but twenty-five years, who had been just assigned to New Brunswick, preached the dedication sermon, which was an exceedingly eloquent production. The first pastor was the Rev. William Tunison, who preached in Continental Hall, and afterwards in the new edifice; he was just the man to push along the building enterprise. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. K. Burr, one of the best-known clergymen in the Newark Conference. The subsequent pastors were James A. Freeman, C. S. Van Cleve, J. L. Hurlbut, Lewis R. Dunn, William Nelson Searles, James A. Monroe, Jonathan H. Daly, appointed in April, 1881. For many years after the church was built it remained without a belfry or steeple, presenting a squatty appearance from the street. In 1871 the congregation set about improving the building in this respect, and raised a large subscription for the purpose, when the present elegant and graceful spire, designed by E. J. M. Derrick, was placed upon the church. The cost was about \$4000. No bell has been provided yet.

In 1873 another large sum was raised, wherewith they purchased the handsome parsonage in Ward Street, which is surpassed by none in the city among the Protestant Churches. The church has made steady progress, and is now regarded as the wealthiest in the Methodist denomination in Paterson, as it is one of the largest and healthiest.

In 1866 the Paterson Land Improvement Company, which owned large tracts of land in Totowa, offered a plot for the erection of a Methodist Episcopal Church at the southwest corner of Totowa and Paterson Avenues. The Methodist residents in Totowa organized a new society, which took the name "Paterson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church," and Conference assigned the Rev. I. W. Cole to the pastorate. He was an earnest worker, and under his ministry the little congregation grew to respectable proportions. They erected a modest frame building on the

plot named, and their house was literally "founded on a rock." They worshiped in the upper story, which was reached by a long and disagreeable flight of steps, extending in part over a huge projection of trap. In 1878 they excavated in the rock and built a fine basement, wherein their Sunday-school meets and week-night services are held. A convenient parsonage was also erected, and now the church is one of the completest in all its appointments of any of the Methodist Churches in Paterson. The society is established on a firm basis, and has every prospect of long continuing prosperity. The pastors have been I. W. Cole, S. D. Jones, W. H. Dickerson, Albert H. Brown, John L. Hays, John Gutteridge.

The growth of Methodism continued apace in Paterson, and stimulated by the success of the other colonies which had swarmed out of the old "Bee-hive," in 1870 another swarming took place, this time from all three of the churches on the south side of the river. The new society took the name "Grace Methodist Episcopal Church," and speedily set about providing themselves with a neat little frame building on High Street, their lot extending to Water Street, the intention being to erect a costly permanent structure on the Water Street front of the lot when their means should justify that step. Almost before they were well settled in their new quarters the society grew so rapidly that an enlargement of the building became an immediate necessity, and the mortar was scarcely dry on the walls of the addition ere an extension had to be put on. So within six or eight years the church was nearly quadrupled in size, and the congregation had grown to something like 400 members, while the Sunday-school was still larger. The congregation had only got fairly settled down in their completed church, as it were, when the entire building was set on fire one night in May, 1880, and within an hour was merely a heap of smouldering ruins. Coming as it did while the people of the country were still suffering from the effects of the panic of 1873, this was a severe disaster, but the congregation lost no time in erecting another building on the old site. They have not lost heart by their misfortune, but are patiently biding the time when they shall be able to carry into execution their original plan of erecting one of the finest churches in the city. "Grace worketh patience." Pastors, James N. Fitzgerald, C. S. Coit, Robert Harcourt, S. B. Rooney, J. A. Hammond.

In 1873 or 1874 a number of the colored Methodists of the city organized the Sixth Methodist Episcopal Church, and hired Monumental Hall, No. 295 Main Street, for their place of worship. William Holland was appointed to preach for them. The Rev. S. W. Decker supplied the pulpit for three years, and then the name of the church was changed to St. Philip's Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. William G. Wiggins has supplied the pulpit since.

A Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was organ-

ized in Paterson as early as 1845, and for some years worshiped in a school-house adjoining the Prospect Street Church. They then built a church on Godwin Street, north side, near Bridge, where they still worship, under the name of the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, affiliating with the Zion Methodist Episcopal connection. Some of the pastors in the last twenty-five years have been Peter Lee, Moses Manning, John Taylor, John Robinson, Samuel J. Berry, Joseph P. Thompson, John H. Hector.

Another Colored Church was formed about 1865, which for some years held services in the public school-house in Clinton Street, at the base of the hill. In 1874 the society built a neat little frame church on North First Street, about forty by fifty feet in size, and have worshiped there since. The pastors have been Albert J. Dudley, Gabriel Rice, Henry Matthews, Walter Thompson, James T. Rex, — Turner, R. H. Coleman, Anthony G. Lane, William H. Rogers. The church has 27 members, and about 100 attendants. It belongs to the African Methodist Episcopal connection.

The first statistics officially published of Methodism in Paterson were reported to the Philadelphia Conference in 1826, that Conference embracing New Jersey, Delaware, and part of Pennsylvania. In that year Paterson reported 185 members. The statistics for 1881 were as follows: Cross Street, 417 members, 634 pupils in Sunday-school; Prospect Street, 180 members, 220 pupils; Market Street, 488 members, 870 pupils, including Embury Mission, 142 Beech Street; Paterson Avenue, 144 members, 210 pupils; Grace, 446 members, 750 pupils; St. Philip's, 15 members, 30 pupils. Total membership, 1682, to whom should be added about 200 joined during the year. Total pupils, 2714.

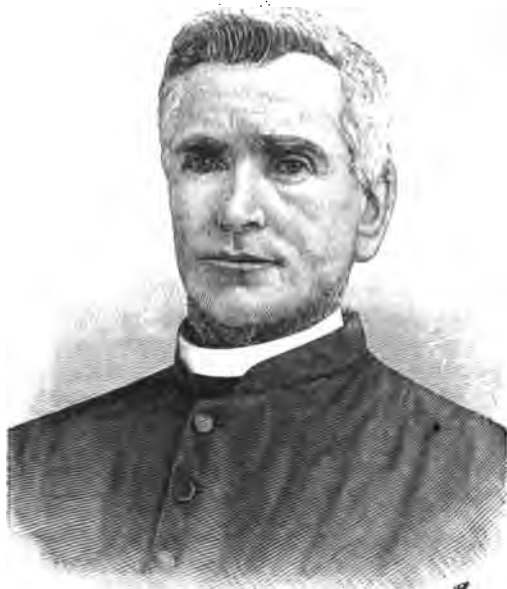
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—Many of the first employés in the Paterson mills were Irishmen belonging to the Catholic Church. They were obliged to travel all the way to New York to confession or to see a priest, and this they did for years. Occasionally a priest passing through the State would stop in Paterson and give the people instruction. About 1806 or 1807 the Catholics took steps to secure regular ministrations, and a room was fitted up in a dwelling-house on Broadway, near Mulberry Street, as a chapel, with the proper appurtenances, and thereafter services were held in this room with tolerable regularity. Father Langton was among the first priests who used this modest chapel. The room was large enough to accommodate all who desired to attend for several years.¹ About 1820, the Rev. Richard Bulger being priest, the congregation began to grow too large for the limited quarters, and a movement was made towards securing a more spacious and permanent place of worship. At this juncture the Society for Estab-

¹ Communicated to the writer by the late Barney McKenna and others; see also History of the Catholic Church in New York, by the late Archbishop Bayley, p. 97.

lishing Useful Manufactures came forward and offered to give the congregation a plot of land at the southwest corner of Congress—now Market—Street and Mill Street, "for the purpose of erecting, maintaining, and keeping a building or house for the public worship of God." This was in 1821. The gift of the society was gratefully accepted, and subscriptions were raised for the building of the new chapel. A very small house was built, scarcely more than twenty-five by thirty feet in size, one story high. It probably cost barely more than \$1000. In 1822 the trustees were incorporated as "The Catholic Chapel of St. John." Having once a settled habitation and a name among religious bodies, the Catholic congregation of Paterson rapidly increased, so that the little chapel had to be enlarged, and in the course of twelve years they felt themselves strong enough to move into a more aristocratic part of the town and to erect a much larger church of stone. In 1833 they bought a large plot of land in Oliver Street, opposite Cross Street, and soon after set about building a house of worship that should eclipse anything of the kind in Paterson. There had been a project on foot to enlarge the old chapel on Market Street, but finally it was decided to sell the old property and build a fine house on the new site. It seemed a mighty undertaking for the small and very poor congregation, but, nothing daunted by its magnitude, they set about it with a right good will that stopped at nothing. The foundation was laid for a church to be fifty feet front and twice that in depth, all of stone, and of suitable height for the other proportions. The old chapel was sold for \$1625, and this was about the only cash capital wherewith to begin the erection of the immense new church. By the time the foundation was laid the funds gave out, and more moderate counsels prevailed. It was then decided to erect only the front half of the projected building, and this was done, James Galbraith being the mason. Father Duffy was the priest in charge at the time. He was succeeded in 1837 by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, from West Point, who was a large stout man of commanding presence, of an extremely sociable character, so that he did much to popularize a church that had to encounter a hostile prejudice on the part of the first settlers. Innumerable stories are told to this day about Father O'Reilly, his acts, his sayings, his versatile accomplishments, and his genial qualities. In 1847 the rear half of the building was completed upon the foundation as originally laid, and a gallery put around the inside, when the church had a seating capacity of 1300. It is said that the whole building cost little, if anything, more than \$15,000.¹ The front was surmounted by a neat spire covered with shingles, painted yellow, so that often when the rays of the setting sun shone upon the steeple they seemed

to bathe it in a glow of golden light that was wondrously beautiful.

Various clergymen succeeded Father O'Reilly: Father Quinn, Father D. Senez, whose assistant in 1857-59 was Father G. McMahon; Father Victor Beaudeven, in 1860, his assistant being Father J. Schandel. Father Beaudeven was followed (in October, 1863) by the Rev. William McNulty, who has



Wm McNulty.

remained longer than any of his predecessors. Under his supervision the church has grown with unexampled rapidity and branched out until instead of a single congregation there are now in Paterson five of this denomination, all growing and prospering. He has been from the first an earnest and unflinching enemy to intemperance in every form, and by his firm stand and energetic measures to check that evil has done incalculable good in Paterson. At an early stage in his pastorate here he conceived the idea of building a new church, the old one being too small and inconvenient for the proper accommodation of the constantly-growing congregation. In this, as in every other work which he undertook, his people were with him. In 1864 a site was bought at the northeast corner of Main and Grand Streets, at a cost of \$10,000, which was paid within two months, and designs were secured from a competent New York architect, P. C. Keely, for an edifice which at that time was unequalled in New Jersey. Willing volunteers were found in the congregation to do the excavation; stone was contributed freely, and in September, 1865, the foundation was completed, and the corner-stone was laid with solemn pomp by Archbishop Bayley, of Newark.

¹ The details of the erection of the church in Oliver Street were kindly furnished to the writer by Charles O'Neill.

Then the work of erecting the walls was begun. The people stinted themselves to contribute liberally towards the building, and monthly collections for that purpose were taken up, often amounting to upwards of \$10,000. Slowly but steadily the structure grew into shape, until at last it was inclosed, and then for another year or two the artisans were engaged on the interior before it was ready for dedication. That imposing ceremony was celebrated in 1870, by Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, the bishop of the diocese being in Europe at the time. The building is in the Gothic style; it is eighty-eight feet front by one hundred and eighty-eight feet deep; twin turrets rise on each side of the front to the height of the peak, ninety feet, but are to be carried thirty feet higher; on the Grand Street side there is a square tower, about one hundred feet high at present; it is to be adorned with a spire rising to the height of two hundred and twenty-five feet from the ground. The main entrance is on Main Street, through a fine doorway, the arch of which is about thirty feet high. The roof is supported on the interior by graceful trefoil stone columns, sixty feet high, from which spring stout arches of wood painted to resemble stone. The ceilings and walls are decorated in the mediæval style by two celebrated artists from Munich, Messrs. Lang and Kirkeln. Symbolic paintings on the side walls depict the twelve Stations, upon a background of gold flecked with blue. The windows are of stained-glass, each contributed by some member of the congregation. The stone was brought from Little Falls by canal and road, and dressed upon the ground as required. The Rev. Father McNulty was indefatigable in his devotion to the supervision of the erection, which was done mostly by day's work, and he was assisted in this by Charles O'Neill, Robert Hamil, William G. Watson, and some others, who acted as an advisory building committee. The cutting of the fine work—the doors, windows, columns, corbals, etc.—cost more than \$25,000. The slate for the roof was imported from England. The interior decorations cost \$7000; the organ, one of the largest in the State, \$10,000; the main altar, also in the Gothic style, and designed by the architect of the church, \$2000; the windows, all gifts, as before stated, \$8000. The work progressed through fourteen years, so that it is difficult to give the exact cost of the entire building, but it has been usually placed at about \$200,000. Several years ago a handsome stone parsonage was built on Grand Street, next to the church, at a cost of about \$7000. The entire debt on the church and parsonage is now about \$27,000.

During all the time that this great church was in process of construction the people were not idle in other directions, but a large hospital was bought and paid for, school-houses have been provided for about nine hundred children, an orphan asylum wherein one hundred little girls are supported, two new churches have been started, a cemetery tract of

twenty-three acres on Haledon Avenue, which is not used, and another of seventy acres, including orphan asylum property, near Lincoln Bridge. The annual receipts of the church from all sources are about \$30,000, which barely suffices to meet all the numerous and large demands upon the treasury. The old church property on Oliver Street was retained, and the former church was refitted into a hall, known as St. John's Hall, for public meetings, lectures, entertainments, and school purposes. A large school-house adjoins it. The chime of bells, the only one in the city, which once hung in the tower of St. John's Church has been transferred to the new edifice. A neat little chapel at the northeast corner of the church was fitted up some time before the main building was ready for occupancy, and is still used for confessional and other purposes. The number of Catholics in the city is estimated at about 18,000, one-half of whom belong to St. John the Baptist Church. This building will seat 1700 or 1800 persons.

In 1859 a plot one hundred feet square was bought by the Catholics of Paterson, at the southeast corner of Main and Slater Streets, and in the course of the next year a neat little brick building was erected thereon for a German Catholic Church, which was formally incorporated in 1864 as St. Boniface's Catholic Church. The Rev. J. J. Schandel was the first priest, and remained in charge for several years, until 1871-72, when he was transferred to other fields of labor; he is now at Passaic. His successor was Rev. Nicholas Hena, a man of great energy. During the past ten years the church has been greatly enlarged, a new school-house has been erected, a large house has been provided on Jackson Street, in the rear of the church, for a religious sisterhood, who are extremely active in attending to the schools and other work connected with the church, and the congregation has greatly increased in membership. The church has a seating capacity for about 700 or 800 persons. The German Catholic population of Paterson has increased very much of late years through immigration.

About 1867, St. John's Church bought a tract of land on Broadway, near East Eighteenth Street, and extending back to Fair Street, whereon a large frame building was erected for a church, in the rear of the plot, and a seminary for young ladies was provided on the Broadway front. St. Agnes' Institute enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity for some years. The church grew quite rapidly. Father McNulty kept charge of it, and had regular services held there, to the great satisfaction of the many people in the vicinity, who had long felt the want of a church of their own faith in that neighborhood. In 1875 these thought the time had come to have an independent organization, and St. Joseph's Parish was created.

The Rev. Nicholas Molloy was the first priest, but in less than a year he bought a site on the northwest corner of Market and Carroll Streets, at a cost of about \$2300, and proceeded to erect thereon a large frame

building for a school and church, and St. Joseph's congregation thenceforward worshiped in the new location, much to the regret of large numbers of the members residing in the eastern portion of the city. The church has a seating capacity of about 600. Father Molloy was constrained to leave Paterson in the summer of, 1880 on account of illness, which caused his death in New York shortly after. He was very greatly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. The Rev. Dr. Smith, a clergyman of unusual scholarship, was his successor, and is still with the congregation.

In 1872, Father McNulty bought another parcel of land, this time on Totowa, for another Catholic Church. The site was on Sherman Avenue, a short distance west or north of Union Avenue, and extended through to Wayne Avenue, comprising eight lots. On this a neat and substantial brick chapel was built, forty by ninety feet, two stories high, for chapel and school. It was speedily attended by a large number of residents of the neighborhood and their children, and continued to grow steadily until in the summer of 1880 it was set off into a separate parish (St. Mary's), in charge of Father Curran, who remains there. Since that time a fine large parsonage, of brick, two stories high, has been erected on the Wayne Avenue front of the property. The church seats about 500 persons.

About 1872-73 three Carmelite friars, whose order had been driven out of Germany by the decree of Bismarck, came to Paterson and built a very plain little two-story brick house at the corner of West Fifteenth and West Twenty-ninth Streets,—Stony road. They had a little chapel on the first floor, and the cells of their monastery on the upper floor. They were recalled to Europe, and the property soon after passed into the hands of some Franciscan friars, who had also been driven out of Germany. In a short time they began holding religious services regularly, and then commenced the erection of a large brick church, called significantly St. Bonaventura, which being completed mass was first celebrated in it on Pentecost Sunday, 1879. It will hold 800 or 900 persons, and is very creditable in appearance. Father Albert was in charge of the monastery and church until January, 1882, when he was sent elsewhere, to the great regret of his people. The friars are very active in every work pertaining to their denomination, not confining themselves to their own church by any means. Father Francis is the present priest.

For some time there had been a strong desire on the part of many Holland Catholics to have a church of their own. Accordingly, in February, 1882, Father McNulty and Father Hens repurchased the building in which St. Joseph's Church had formerly worshiped, and which had been sold, with the other property on Broadway, in 1881, to William Strange, the silk-manufacturer. They also secured a site on River Street, south side, just east of the Erie Railway

crossing, whereon to place the old church, for the accommodation of the Holland Catholics, who in the course of time will be formed into a church and parish of their own.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—The first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held in Paterson in 1817, by the Rev. Lewis P. Bayard, rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., who came twice during the summer of that year.¹ In the same year Mark W. Collet was admitted to the diocesan convention as a representative of the unincorporated congregation at Paterson. Bishop Croes paid an episcopal visitation to the town on Oct. 19, 1817, and officiated at two services. The congregation met in the old Totowa Church for some time, also in the old academy, and in other places. Among those who officiated at these early services were the Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, afterwards Bishop of Long Island; the Rev. F. H. Cuming, the Rev. John M. Ward, the Rev. Dr. Milnor, the Rev. Dr. Berrian, the Rev. John Grigg, and the Rev. John Croes, Jr., the son of Bishop Croes. Mr. Croes took up his abode in Paterson in 1824, and prosecuted his ministry with such energy that the movement which had been pending since 1822 for the erection of a permanent house of worship immediately took definite shape, and subscriptions were solicited from all their friends in Paterson and elsewhere towards that end.² On April 29, 1825, St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church was incorporated, and the following wardens and vestrymen elected: Wardens, Timothy B. Crane, Thomas Parker; Vestrymen, Daniel Holsman, Philemon Dickerson, Mark W. Collet, John Travers, Elias B. D. Ogden, John Flood, Warren Haight, Andrew Parsons, David Cogan, Charles Young, Cornelius Blauvelt, Robert Morrell. Mr. Croes was directly formally called to be rector of the new parish, and accepted. Contracts were awarded without delay for the erection of a church to Henry A. Hopper for the carpenter-work, and to John Walker for the masonry. The corner-stone was laid on Aug. 5, 1825, by Bishop Croes, who consecrated the completed edifice on Sept. 13, 1826, and preached the sermon on the occasion; the Rev. Clarkson Dunn read the lessons, and the Rev. John M. Ward read the prayers. The building was of wood, and far from beautiful in point of architecture. It had a square tower and belfry. The rector was guaranteed the munificent salary of \$350 per annum. He remained until 1830, when he resigned. He was followed by the Rev. Frederick W. Beasley, who remained but for ten months. The congregation at this time was poor and in debt, and it was seriously proposed to abandon the organization and close the church, but the society kept along in a feeble sort of way, and in 1835 called the Rev. Samuel Ashton Warner, under whom affairs began to brighten. He kept up the work for seven

¹ "The Days of Old," a centennial discourse delivered in Trinity Church, Newark, Feb. 22, 1746, by the Rev. Matthew H. Henderson, p. 41.

² The original subscription-list is in the author's possession.

years, when he resigned, to the sorrow of his congregation. The pulpit was supplied for a year or two, and in 1844 the Rev. J. Elliot Thompson was called. During the ensuing two years the edifice was overhauled and refitted, at a cost of about \$3000, and then the people sat down to enjoy a season of quiet prosperity under their able and popular rector. On the night of June 26, 1848, the building was destroyed by fire, communicated from the Paterson Machine Company's Works, where the flames had broken out, on the opposite side of Market Street. What added to the sadness of the circumstance was the loss of life with which it was attended. One of the members of the church was exceedingly active in his efforts to save property; he plunged into the burning edifice and brought out some books, and again rushed in, hoping to save the organ, when the building fell and he was buried beneath the ruins. In their affliction the congregation found many comforters, and offers of aid came in from every direction.

For a time services were held in Odd-Fellows' Hall. Meantime the people made preparations for the erection of the present neat stone building, wherein they now worship, which was placed on the site of the old structure, on Hamilton Square, the front on Market Street, between Colt and Hamilton. Its cost was about \$9000. On Jan. 25, 1851, the new edifice was consecrated by Bishop Doane, of New Jersey. Two years later a fine organ was placed in the church, at a cost of \$800. In May, 1854, Mr. Thompson died, in Paterson, after a lingering illness, and about the same time Mr. Warner, the former rector, died in Antigua, in the West Indies. In September of the same year the Rev. Edward O. Flagg came to Paterson, resigning in November, 1856. In the following February the Rev. John Kelly was instituted in the rectorship, remaining for seven years. The Rev. Joseph M. Waite was rector for the next four years, being succeeded by the Rev. Mason Gallagher, who officiated as rector from July, 1868, until November, 1869, subsequently entering the Reformed Episcopal Church, where he immediately took a prominent part. In February, 1870, the Rev. John M. Heffernan entered upon the duties of the rectorship, and served his people with great faithfulness until his death, at Charleston, S. C., whither he had gone for his failing health, on March 21, 1877. During his ministry the church bought a lot at the southwest corner of Ellison and Church Streets, and erected thereon a commodious Sunday-school building, at a total cost of about \$10,000. Through his enthusiastic efforts the church celebrated its semi-centennial on April 29, 1875, with great éclat. On that occasion he delivered an historical discourse, replete with interesting facts concerning the early history of the church. The foregoing sketch has been principally compiled from that discourse. Mr. Heffernan's successor was the Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, who being chosen bishop of the diocese of Northern New Jersey, left the people for

a time without a rector. They then called the Rev. E. B. Russell, who remains in charge of the parish, and is one of the most popular and esteemed pastors in the city.

In February, 1856, a new Episcopal Church was organized in Paterson, on the free-seat principle. It was under the charge of the Rev. John Grigg for about a year, he being succeeded by the Rev. Samuel J. Evans, who labored zealously in the promotion of the enterprise. The new society took the name of St. John's Episcopal Church. They met for some time in Crane's Monumental Hall, No. 295 Main Street, and in 1857 appear to have been in a prosperous condition, with a growing Sunday-school. Mr. Evans remained about two years, when the society began to dwindle away. In 1861 the Rev. Charles E. Beardsley assumed the rectorship, remaining for a year or two, perhaps, when the enterprise was discontinued. In the spring of 1866 about a dozen persons met and decided to start anew a church on the same principle that St. John's had been founded to inaugurate, and for convenience' sake they concluded to revive the organization of the old church. This was done, and in July, 1866, the first services were held in the upper room of Andrew J. Sanford's law building, No. 24 Main Street. Fifty or sixty persons were present. The Rev. Charles M. A. Hewes was called to be rector, and assumed charge without delay. In 1868 the name of the society was changed to "The Church of the Holy Communion." In January, 1869, they occupied the old Congregational Church, in Market Street, opposite Prospect, their former room being insufficient for the growing congregation. In 1870 a site was bought at the southeast corner of Carroll and Pearl Streets, and on May 20, 1871, the corner-stone of a new church edifice was laid by Bishop Odenheimer. The building was constructed of bluestone from the neighborhood of Paterson, with a tower and low spire. The interior dimensions were thirty-five by eighty-five feet, with accommodations for about four hundred persons. An arch was built in the wall for the chancel, in order that it might be extended some distance when there should be funds at command for the purpose, which unfortunately has not yet been the case. The building is quaint and attractive on the outside, and very neatly fitted up inside. The cost was somewhat above \$20,000. The church was opened for public worship in February, 1872, and has since been occupied by the congregation. Mr. Hewes labored with remarkable energy and zeal for his people during a period of twelve years or more, when he was taken away by death in the midst of his usefulness. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The present rector is the Rev. Charles Pelletreau.

In 1872 the Church of the Holy Communion started a mission Sunday-school at Riverside, and in the fall of that year built a neat little chapel on East Eighteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue. It was kept up for eight or nine years.

In the fall of 1881 Trinity Chapel was organized on Totowa, and one of the neatest little ecclesiastical edifices in the city erected on Totowa Avenue, at the corner of Marion Street. It is in the Queen Anne style, and seats about 300 persons. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 20, 1881, by Bishop Starkey. The chapel is under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Russell, of St. Paul's Church, but there is some probability that in a few months the people connected with it will be able to support a rector of their own.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.—The story of the beginnings of the Baptist Churches of Paterson has been told in an interesting manner by the venerable Alfred Stoutenborough, Sr., on the occasion of the semi-centennial celebration of the organization of the First Baptist Church in this city. The following particulars of the earlier history are mainly from his address read on that occasion: During the year 1823 the Rev. Joseph W. Griffith, of Rockland County, a Baptist clergyman, came to Paterson to spend a Sunday with a young man named James Moore, and in the evening preached by request for the Rev. Dr. Fisher, in the First Presbyterian Church. Having stated incidentally that he was a Baptist, at the close of the services seven persons in the congregation came forward and informed him that they were of the same denomination as himself. Thus encouraged by their numbers, these and others began to hold meetings at the house of Mr. Moore, and at the residences of others in the town, the interest and attendance constantly increasing. In the fall of 1823 the Rev. William Parkinson, of the First Baptist Church of New York, baptized two persons—Thomas Coombs and Catharine, his wife—in the river near the foot of Mulberry Street. This was the first immersion of the kind in Paterson, and naturally attracted a large crowd of spectators. In December four more persons were immersed. On Jan. 1, 1824, a council was held to organize a Baptist Church in Paterson. The meeting for the purpose was held in the academy, and the "First Particular Baptist Church of Paterson" was then and there constituted, with the following members: Thomas Coombs, George Damerel, David Cole, John Hallet, Uriah Everson, John Cole, Jr., Mary Jackson, Esther Curial, Isabel A. Franks, Elizabeth Coombs, Deborah Bates, Sarah Ackerman, Elizabeth Cole, Catharine Everson, Alfred Stoutenborough, William House, Maria House. The Rev. William House was called to be the first pastor, James Moore was chosen clerk and treasurer, and George Damerel and Thomas Coombs were elected deacons. For a year or more the congregation worshipped in a private school-room in the upper floor of an old yellow building which had formerly been used as a tavern, and which stood on Broadway, opposite the Washington Market, or almost on the site of the present First Baptist Church edifice. An outside stairway led to the room.

In 1825 or 1826 the congregation erected a building of their own on the north side of Broadway, be-

tween Mulberry and West Streets, forty-eight feet front on Broadway and thirty-six feet deep, the design being to extend it deeper when necessity required, which was the case about ten years later, when the church was nearly doubled in size. After a two years' ministry the Rev. Mr. House was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel D. Lewis, who remained seven years, being followed by the Rev. Zelotes Grenell, from Orange County, N. Y., who has been long regarded as the father of the Baptist Church in this part of the country. During five years he baptized no less than 145 converts. The Rev. Charles W. Dennison (installed Sept. 4, 1839) occupied the pulpit for a year, and then came the Rev. George Young, in whose time there was a marked revival, so that in two years he baptized 87 persons. The Rev. Richard Thompson came next, remaining a year and a half, and then the Rev. Charles H. Hoskin, who served the people nearly three years, to their edification. The Rev. Mr. Grenell was then recalled, officiating this time for more than four years, and with much success. The Rev. Stiles S. Parker succeeded him, and in 1855 gave way to the Rev. Dr. Rufus Babcock, who remained for a little more than eight years, resigning in January, 1864, having baptized 158 converts during his ministry. He was a man of much ability and of great energy. He started the movement for the building of a new church in 1859-60, and the work was prosecuted with such vigor that the present handsome and commodious edifice on Van Houten Street, north side, between Washington and Church Streets, was entirely completed and paid for by the spring of 1861, at a cost of almost exactly \$23,000. At that time there was "no thoroughfare" where Washington Street now extends from Broadway to Van Houten Street, and where Van Houten Street now connects Washington Street and Main Street there were a number of buildings. The only approach to the front of the new church was by way of Van Houten Street from Church, or by way of what was then called Mansion Street, now Washington, from Ellison Street. The rear of the building was towards Broadway. There was a beautiful lawn, shaded by two venerable pear-trees, extending from the north end of the church to Broadway, and a pathway through this lawn was the favorite route of the congregation until, in 1870-71, the land was filled up with the present elegant block of stores on Broadway. This was done with a view to placing the church on a sound financial basis, and to give it a permanent income from the rents of the stores. The panic of 1873 came on before this expectation could be realized, and the venture proved a losing one for the church, burdening it for years with a heavy debt. In 1867 the streets referred to were cut through as they now are, greatly improving the desirability of the location of the new edifice.

Dr. Babcock was followed by the Rev. Samuel J.

Knapp, a preacher who was extremely popular with the masses, and who drew large congregations, and was instrumental in exciting several revivals during the two years of his ministry, resulting in the addition of 91 members by baptism. When he accepted a call to New York there were few in the congregation who did not regard his departure as a serious loss to Paterson. In October, 1865, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Banvard was called from Worcester, Mass. He was the most scholarly pastor the church has ever enjoyed, and was a valuable acquisition to the city. He was an indefatigable worker, a voluminous author on historical, scientific, and religious topics, several of his works being translated into Asiatic languages by the Baptist Missionary Board, and he was familiar with geology, mineralogy, conchology and other branches of science, often illustrating his sermons by apt comparisons drawn from the book of nature. He was largely instrumental in founding the Passaic County Historical Society, of which he was president and the most active member. Large numbers were added to the church during his stay here. In 1876 he accepted a call to New England, a more congenial atmosphere to one of his tastes than Paterson. The pulpit was vacant for some time, when (in April, 1877) the Rev. Albert H. Burlingham was secured, remaining until February, 1878. The Rev. Frank Fletcher followed in April, resigning in January, 1880. The Rev. E. Arthur Wood, the present pastor, came in May, 1880. The church suffered severely from the panic, but is now once more on a good basis. This result is due in no small degree to the efforts of the young people of the congregation, who did much to promote and restore good feeling among all the members, and by various means contributed to relieve the church from its temporary financial embarrassment. During the fall of 1881 a public reading-room was fitted up and opened in the basement of the church. During the past twenty years the church has raised upwards of \$130,000. There are 400 members on the roll.

In the spring of 1840 upwards of fifty members of the First Church prayed to be dismissed, owing to unhappy disagreements which had occurred in the mother-congregation. They formed a Second Baptist Church, which flourished apace for a while. Its Sunday-school numbered 100 scholars when opened, and a year later had 160 pupils. The membership of the church grew to 120, and then began to fall off, until it mustered but few more than there had been at the start, and in the course of two or three years the society disbanded, most of the members returning to the old church.

In 1856 the parent church decided to start a mission at "Sandy Hill," as the section east of the Erie Railway was called, there being no church or Sunday-school in all that locality. A lot was bought on the east side of Straight Street, between Market and Willis, and a little frame building one story high was

erected about twenty-five by thirty-six feet in area. In August it was opened for a Sunday-school, and soon was filled to overflowing. Alfred Stoutenborough, Sr. was superintendent for two months; then James Stile for six years, and he was followed by Abram Croysdale for sixteen years, or until 1876. In 1861 the building was enlarged. Soon after the Rev. Saml. J. Knapp left the First Church, a number of his friends and admirers thought it would be well to have him back in Paterson once more, so they set about organizing a new Baptist Church, which was not a difficult thing to do with the prosperous Sandy Hill Chapel as a nucleus. But the project was managed in a way previously unexampled in Baptist annals, and with few precedents in the history of other denominations. A number of gentlemen interested in the enterprise—James McNab, Dr. A. W. Rogers, John Byard, John J. Brown, Henry B. Crosby, James Crooks, and Abram Croysdale—associated themselves together to see the project carried out to a successful issue. Messrs. McNab, Crooks, Crosby, and Dr. B. Beam each gave one thousand dollars to start with, and Messrs. Rogers, Byard, Brown, and Croysdale each gave five hundred dollars, while all of them gave of their time and additional money besides. The lots, four on Willis Street and two on Mechanic Street in the rear, were bought in Mr. Croysdale's name, and the erection of the Willis Street Baptist Church was begun in 1868. The building is of brick, about sixty by eighty-five feet in area, with basement, and all the conveniences requisite for the comfort of the congregation. The organ put in was at the time one of the finest in the city. The lots cost \$6000, and the edifice \$26,000 more, for all of which the gentlemen first named became personally responsible, Mr. Croysdale even more than the rest, as all the purchases and contracts were made in his name. What money was needed in addition to the cash subscriptions was obtained on notes made by the gentlemen already mentioned. The basement was occupied in the spring of 1869, and the main audience-room in the ensuing fall, when it was fully furnished throughout, organ and all. All this work had been accomplished without an organization and without a pastor. The building being entirely completed a church society was organized by the election of trustees, to whom Mr. Croysdale then deeded the property as it stood.

The Rev. Mr. Knapp was now called to the pastorate, and by his peculiar, popular style of preaching speedily filled the large building to overflowing, and swelled the membership until at one time it was as high as 600 or 700. The debt of the society was steadily lessened too, and everything bade fair for a long era of prosperity. The financial revulsion of 1873 affected some of its principal supporters very seriously. The pastor, too, began to feel the incessant strain upon his nervous system, and was advised by his physicians that he must give up work, or his brain would give out. Still his people clung to him.

and would not accept his resignation, hoping that a long rest would restore him to his wonted vigor. For a year or more he was able to preach but little, and at last he insisted upon giving up the pulpit, in March, 1877. The Rev. Walter Gallant was engaged for one year, but after preaching a few weeks he resigned. The Rev. M. Clarence Lockwood was called to the vacancy June 1, 1877, remaining three years, when he accepted a call to a leading church at Albany, N. Y. He was a young man of much independence of thought and action, by no means tolerant of stagnation, and his ministry stirred up the congregation not a little. The present pastor, the Rev. Shaddegg Washington, was called to the pulpit Sept. 1, 1880.

In 1866 a mission was organized on Totowa, a plot of land being given for the purpose by the Paterson Land Improvement Company, on Totowa Avenue, north side, near Albion Avenue. A very neat little building was erected thereon, wherein a Sunday-school was held, which grew rapidly, soon necessitating the enlargement of the building. In the course of a few years preaching was held occasionally there in the evenings, and on July 29, 1873, fifteen members were dismissed from the First Church to form the Union Avenue Baptist Church. The Rev. P. S. Vreeland was called to the pulpit, and preached very acceptably for several years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Z. Grenell, who remained two or three years, and then the Rev. J. B. McQuillan, the present pastor, was called. The church has about 200 members.

About 1866 a mission-school was started under the care of the Willis Street Church, at East Eighteenth Street (formerly York Avenue), Weavertown. It has enjoyed a varying degree of prosperity.

Another Baptist mission was started at Lake View about 1868 or 1870, and a pretty little chapel was built on Lake Avenue, near Knickerbocker Avenue. Owing to financial difficulties the attempt to establish a regular church organization was abandoned by the Baptists, and the property was sold in May, 1873, to the Presbyterians of the neighborhood, who have since organized a Fourth Presbyterian Church.

When the Rev. Walter Gallant withdrew from the Willis Street Church, a number of the members followed him and organized the "Fourth Baptist Church." They worshiped for a time in the Auburn Street Church (then at Riverside), and latterly in the lecture-room of the Second Reformed Church, in Temple Street. The rite of baptism was administered several times in the Passaic River, near the Midland bridge, at Hawthorne. There are about 30 members attached to the society.

NON-EPISCOPAL METHODIST CHURCHES.—About 1833, Mrs. Sarah Cocker, then recently from England, where she had belonged to the body known as "Primitive Methodists," a non-Episcopalian body, was living at the northwest corner of Prospect Street and White

Alley, and being desirous of worshiping as she had been accustomed to in the old country, she invited a few of her friends to meet at her house, where they could hold informal services in their own way. Soon a regular class was organized, which met stately every Saturday night, the Rev. Mr. Rains, a missionary from Newark, conducting the class and occasionally preaching. In a few weeks the house became too small to accommodate all who desired to attend, and a congregation was formed, called "the American Primitive Methodist Society of Paterson," the old academy being hired for their use. In the course of four or five years the academy was insufficient to hold the growing congregation, and the third floor of the "New Market," in Cross Street, west side, between Passaic and Ellison, was leased. After a time the second floor was taken, and here the society met until 1845, when they raised money enough to build a church in Division Street, north side, between Bridge and Washington, on a lot fifty by one hundred feet, given for the purpose by the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures. The building was forty by sixty feet, one story high, and was placed flush with the line of the street. It cost \$1800, of which \$1400 was paid; the rest was beyond the means of the congregation to meet. About 1850 dissensions arose in the congregation, growing out of their relations with the Conference.

The latter body failed to send them a pastor whom they wanted, and the church withdrew from the Conference, a local preacher named John Pilling acting as their pastor for a time. A lawsuit followed for the control of the property, and the pecuniary and spiritual interests of the congregation suffered greatly. One Sunday a handsome and eloquent young Irishman, just arrived in the country, and then on his way to Canada, where he intended to settle, visited the church with a friend from New York, in the expectation of hearing a sermon by an eminent divine of the Primitive Methodist connection. The young stranger was prevailed upon to preach himself in the morning, and again in the evening consented to make a few remarks. After the service the congregation eagerly gathered about him and strenuously urged him to come and be their pastor. They were too poor, they said, to pay him much salary, but if he would stay with them, they would pay his board and allow him \$100 a year. He smilingly told them that his plans called him to Canada, but he would remain with them a month, if it would be any accommodation, and their terms would be ample remuneration for the length of time he should stay. That was in 1852, and the Rev. John H. Robinson has remained ever since! In 1856-57 the building was raised six feet, and set back twenty feet from the street, while another story was placed under it for a lecture-room and living apartments for the sexton. The Division Street Methodist Church now has about 120 members, and a Sunday-school of about 175 children. The

trustees of the church are Robert Lenning, president; John Farlow, William Mills, William McLane, John Dyson, Nicholas Cooper, John Megginson.

In 1837 a Methodist Protestant Church was formed, and erected a frame house of worship at the southeast corner of Smith and Hotel Streets. It appears to have been unfavorably affected by the prosperity of the Primitive Methodist Church, and in 1852 the property was sold to the congregation now known as the United Presbyterian body.

In 1840 there was formed the "First Congregational Methodist Church," which met for a short time in the old building first occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Prospect Street. The society does not appear to have long survived.

When Mr. Robinson was called to the pastorate of the Division Street Church, the Rev. John Pilling and some of his friends were disappointed and offended and withdrew, forming the "Wesleyan Methodist Church," under a different connection. They secured a lot on Marshall Street, near Clay, and built a very small church edifice, where they worshiped a few years. The Rev. Mr. Pilling preached for them until 1860, when Abraham Butterworth, a local preacher, who had previously acted as sexton, occupied the pulpit for about a year. The congregation were not able to pay for their property, and it passed out of their possession. They soon after disbanded, about 1862.

About 1868 a movement was made towards organizing a new Methodist Church in the southern part of the city. In the spring of 1869 a site was bought on Main Street, east side, a short distance south of Slater, and the foundation was begun for a large building. The congregation called the Rev. William Lord, a young preacher, with whom they were much pleased, but who turned out badly, and was compelled to quit the city ignominiously. This checked their growth for a time, but they subsequently pushed ahead, and finally erected the present building, with stores in front, where they have since worshiped. Previously their meetings were held in the court-house. They were unable to meet the interest on the indebtedness incurred by Mr. Lord in the erection of their house, and the property was sold at sheriff's sale, and bought in by the Rev. J. H. Robinson, who still holds the title, but allows the congregation to occupy it until they shall be able to reimburse him for his outlay. The pastors following Mr. Lord have been John Dwyer, James R. Laughlin, James M. Berrian, G. K. Woodward, R. M. Offard, Alfred Millington, Daniel H. Leith, and W. S. Hanks, appointed in November, 1881.

CONGREGATIONAL.—In 1837 a number of members of the First Presbyterian Church formed a new society, intending to erect a building in which the seats should be free. They applied to Presbytery to be recognized as a society in connection with that body, but their request was refused, the then

pastor of the First Church opposing it. They were bitterly disappointed, and proceeded to form the "First Free Independent Presbyterian Church," in February, 1837. They met for two years in the upper part of the Centre Market, in Cross Street, between Ellison and Passaic Streets. Having bought a site in Market Street, opposite Prospect, they proceeded to erect thereon a fine frame building, with a spire in front. The corner-stone was laid on the Fourth of July, 1839, and the edifice dedicated in January, 1841. The Rev. R. J. Jute was installed pastor in the ensuing November. The new church had a precarious existence for some time, and after a few years joined the Congregational Association. The society was small and not always harmonious, so that frequently it was without a settled pastor. In 1859 Newell A. Prince occupied the pulpit; then followed the Rev. Charles Bulkley, the Rev. Frank Butler (afterwards chaplain of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Regiment, and killed May 8, 1863, at the battle of Suffolk, Va.), the Rev. George B. Day (previously of the Prospect Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and who soon afterward withdrew from all connection with any religious body), the Rev. George Pierce, Jr. The last named was an energetic, pushing man, and speedily pressed forward a movement to change the location of the church. Under him the project was carried into execution, a very large building of brick being erected at the southeast corner of Auburn and Van Houten Streets, at a cost of something like \$40,000. The load was too heavy for the small congregation to carry, and Mr. Pierce withdrew from Paterson. For some time the pulpit was supplied; then the Rev. S. Miller Hageman, a young man of great promise, was called, remaining, however, but a short time. He was followed in 1872-73 by the Rev. Thomas Heywood, formerly a Parliamentary reporter in London. In 1875-76 the Rev. S. Bourne succeeded him. By the kindness of the mortgagees the congregation continued to occupy the property until 1878, when the church was sold at sheriff's sale and bought in by the insurance company which had advanced most of the money to build it. Since then the members have worshiped in a large room under the Washington Market on Broadway, wherefore they call the place the "Broadway Tabernacle." Mr. Bourne remains with them. There is still a possibility that they may regain possession of their old church on Auburn Street.

HEBREW SYNAGOGUE.—It was probably about 1845 that the Hebrews in Paterson began to feel the want of regular provision in this neighborhood for holding services according to the practice of their fathers. Meetings were held for some time in private houses, and in 1847 a formal organization was made of "the Congregation of B'Nai Jeshurun." About 1860 they bought a private residence in Mulberry Street, east side, and fitted it up as a synagogue, wherein thereafter they had readings and prayers for seventeen

or eighteen years. The movement did not at first have the sympathy of the wealthier Hebrews, who had formed and preferred to retain their connection with New York synagogues, and the attendance was seldom large, and often the synagogue was allowed to remain without a rabbi. Among the rabbis of late years were Hermann Bleichrode, Jacob S. Jacobson, Solomon Bergman, A. Brasch, Max Molle. In 1877-78 they bought a commodious and more pleasantly located house at No. 124 Van Houten Street, which had been built for, and occupied for some years by, the "Society of Independents," led by Mr. George B. Day. The services have been better attended since the removal to this place, and the congregation is on an excellent financial footing. A school is conducted in connection with the synagogue by the rabbi for instruction in German and Hebrew.

About ten years ago an effort was made to organize a Reformed Jewish congregation or synagogue, but it was not successful, one of the prime movers dying ere it was carried into execution.

SWEDENBORGIAN.—In 1864 some of the believers in the teachings and revelations of Emanuel Swedenborg formed a "New Jerusalem Church," and in September of that year bought a lot on the north side of Division Street, about one hundred feet east of Washington, and thereon erected a very neat little chapel. They have never attempted to secure the whole time of any pastor or teacher, but occasionally have a series of lectures given by some eminent member of the denomination. In 1872, '73, '74, Samuel Beswick preached or lectured for them with some regularity, and by his discourses on secular subjects of a recondite character attracted much attention in the community. He appeared to be a man of remarkable attainments on scientific topics, and on theology as well, and some of his discourses of a controversial nature were greatly enjoyed by those who heard them. During the winter of 1881-82, Albert Schaack delivered several lectures on the tenets of Swedenborg.

CHAPTER LXVII.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

History of Schools in Paterson.—It is probable that a school-house was built at Wesel, near the northern approach to the present Market Street bridge across the river, nearly a century ago. This was the first school within the present limits of the city of Paterson, and for that reason the following somewhat extended notice may not be without interest:

"The building was about forty feet long, running from east to west, and twenty or twenty-five feet wide; the walls perhaps eight feet high, of stone laid up in clay mortar, supporting a shingle roof. The house was thus large, because designed for a double purpose,—for a school, and for the dwelling of the teacher and his family. Do you wonder where were his dining-room, sitting-room, parlor, and bedroom? They were

all comprised in a space of twenty feet square. Perhaps he divided that into two rooms, for three-quarters of a century ago the Jersey Dutch in the rural districts were scarcely as fastidious as we are now, and the almost universal practice of 'bundling' a whole family into one room, if not into one bed, was a wonderful economy of space, whatever may be said of it in other respects. Under the teacher's quarters was a cellar; under the other half of the building none. A vast fireplace at each end of the house was all the heating and ventilating 'apparatus' provided for many years. They answered the purpose of ventilation admirably, but for heating were not particularly successful, although consuming vast quantities of cordwood provided from time to time by the parents. By the year 1820 the clay mortar had fallen out from between the stones, and the walls were so full of air-holes that the old school-house was familiarly termed 'the Bellows.' When the wind was from the northwest you might pile cords of wood on the fire, and the tremendous draught would almost carry the entire building out through the chimney. About 1825 the trustees put in a box-stove, which was more comfortable, and afforded the boys intense amusement in expectorating on the cast-iron and hearing the curious 'sizz,' and enjoying the consequent annoyance of the master. As for furniture, a plank ten or twelve feet long, with frequent legs, answered for half a dozen children, and a like plank, with a slight slope, supported by longer uprights, formed a desk that was substantial if not ornamental. Comfortable chairs, fitted to support every part of the body, and handsome desks, with lids or drawers, book-racks, ink-wells, etc., were all undreamed of for the school-room, and would have been regarded as the designs of a fit candidate for the insane asylum,—had there been such an institution in those days. The boys and girls sat on opposite sides of the room, on the north and south respectively, and were about equal in numbers. Each pupil brought his or her own books, slates, pencils, pens, and ink-bottles, provided by their parents. The school held two sessions daily,—three hours in the morning and three in the afternoon,—there being a half-holiday every Saturday afternoon, subsequently changed to a whole holiday every other Saturday. Stated vacations were unknown, but the frequent changes of teachers, who were about as uncertain as are church choirs, afforded the children plenty of play-days through the year. The rates for 'schooling' ranged from six to twelve shillings per quarter, while a few of the very oldest pupils, who studied unusual branches, occasionally paid two dollars per quarter; but that was an extravagance in which few parents thought of indulging their children. About 1820 the teacher was paid twelve shillings per pupil per quarter if he 'found' himself, or ten shillings if he 'boarded round.'"¹

The school-house had fallen into such decay by 1835 that it was torn down, and replaced by a frame building that stood until about 1875, when the school was given up.

The first teacher there of whom the writer has heard was William Jenner, who had charge of the school in 1798. Joseph Henderson taught the children in 1802, and about 1806-7, Bernard Sheridan, on whose tombstone, in the First Reformed churchyard, at Passaic, is this flattering tribute to his undoubted worth:

"Here lies an honest man at rest
As ever God in his image blest,—
A friend of man, a friend of truth,
A friend of age, a guide of youth.
If there's another world he lives in bliss,
If there's none, he made the best of this."

Among other teachers were Thomas Gould, about 1820, Jacob Goetschius, and Bryant Sheys. "Sheys was an Irishman, who retained a rich brogue to the last. He was a political exile, it is said, and came to America about a century ago, settling at Taunton, Mass., where he taught school during the Revolution. Of the incidents of 'the times that tried men's souls'

¹ Historical Sketch of Schools in Paterson, by William Nelson, 1877, pp. 9, 10.

he was very fond of talking, especially when his tongue was loosened (and it was ever quite limber) by a glass or two. He used to say he 'always liked the Baptists, because he never knew a Baptist who was a Tory during the Revolution.' He came to Paterson previous to 1800, and kept tavern in Oliver Street, adjoining St. John's Roman Catholic Church, and being somewhat of an antiquarian, accumulated a valuable collection of local curiosities. He sold his tavern in 1802 to Judge Charles Kinsey (who occupied it as a dwelling), and took charge of the Wesel School for a short time. He was a Protestant, and married a farmer's daughter near Clifton, it is said, and when he resumed his sway at the old school-house in 1822, his wife, his son James B. (afterwards a New York lawyer who achieved quite a reputation), and his daughter Harriet lived with him. Sheys was short and stout in build, was a man of fine parts, an excellent scholar, frank and generous, and his only fault was an overfondness for a 'social glass,' which unfortunately grew upon him in his later years. He taught at Wesel till 1828, and died soon after."¹

FIRST SCHOOLS IN THE TOWN OF PATERSON.—When Peter Colt came to Paterson he was immediately impressed with the importance of providing for the education of the children, and at his request the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures authorized him "to employ a school Master to teach the children of the Factory on Sundays, and that the compensation of the Master shall not exceed ten shillings per week."

Meantime, Mr. Colt's daughter, the late Miss Sarah Colt, began in April, 1794, to teach some of the factory hands on Sunday in the basement of her father's residence. This Sunday-school was preceded by but one or two in America. The youthful teacher was but twelve years of age. It is probable that, acting under the above authority, Mr. Colt built a small school-house at the southeast corner of Broadway and Prospect Street, where one John Wright taught at the expense of the society. One Smith followed him, and, in 1802, Joseph Sherburne. Bryant Sheys and Thomas Wills also taught there, the latter about 1820. He was one of the best-known of the early teachers, having swayed the rod in and about Paterson for nearly thirty years. He died in 1823.

The house occupied as a residence by Peter Colt in 1794, in Market Street (where Masonic Hall now is), was used as a school-house for many years. In 1805, Joseph Henderson lived there; David Stevenson had a school in the house in 1806; Thomas Wills and Abraham Willis also had schools in the same building, and from 1810 to 1812, Joseph Sherburne.

About 1809 a frame school-house was built back of the old Totowa Church. Among the teachers were Richard Todd, one Thompson, John W. House, and Charles Upson.

In the upper room of a long building on Broadway, opposite the Washington Market, a school was carried on for many years by Otis Wilmarth, Mrs. Phoebe Fairchild, John W. Woodward, and Bradford W. Lyon, all prior to 1828.

In 1831, Isaac Sewen opened a school in the basement of the First Reformed Church on Main Street.

In 1825-30 the Rev. John Croes, Jr., had a classical school of a high grade on Market Street.

There were several schools for girls at a very early day. Even in 1799 the Rev. John Phillips and wife started a public boarding-school for young ladies and gentlemen; the girls' school was kept in the "Old Hotel," on Market Street, between Hotel and Union. The institution was discontinued in the spring of 1803.

In 1826, Mrs. Wilde taught a young ladies' school in the old Peter Colt house; a Miss Bennett and a Miss Collis also had schools, where young ladies were taught the ordinary branches and various accomplishments, particularly drawing and painting, painting on velvet, lace- and embroidery-work. In 1828, Mrs. Conover opened a young ladies' school on Broadway, between Washington and Bridge Streets. One of the most select schools for young ladies was conducted for some time by the Misses Imlay, from Trenton, on Ellison Street near Church.

THE PATERSON AND OTHER ACADEMIES.—It was doubtless in furtherance of the early project of the society to promote the cause of popular education in the town that in 1811 a site was given for the erection of a larger school-house at the southeast corner of Market and Union Streets, and "Paterson Academy" was incorporated with the following trustees: Abraham Van Houten, Charles Kinsey, John Parke, Samuel Colt, William Ellison. The building was frame, two stories high, about forty feet front, and twenty-five feet deep. Bradford W. Lyon taught there, probably about 1820. James W. King and a Mr. Ware also taught in the academy. In 1823, William S. Davis was in charge. Dr. Lambert Sythoff had the building in 1825-26, and filled the school with pupils. Moses E. De Witt followed, and in 1829 the Rev. William J. Gibson opened a school in the lower room, and Bradford W. Lyon up-stairs. Henry White and a Mr. Collins had the building in 1830. Mr. White subsequently erected a small school-house in the rear of his residence on Broadway, near Church Street, where he taught until 1864-65. About 1836 the academy was removed to the northwest corner of Smith and Union Streets, when it was remodeled and continued in use until 1846.

"Though it scarcely realized all the hopes indulged in by its founders, the academy in its day exerted a moral influence not easily estimated. While it stood, science had a home peculiarly her own. New church societies met there till they were strong enough to build for themselves; the first permanent Sunday-school in Paterson (the First Presbyterian) was or-

¹ History of Paterson Schools, *ut supra*, p. 13.

ganized there; it was the popular lyceum; and indeed for fifteen or twenty years 'the academy' was the headquarters of nearly every movement for the spiritual, moral, intellectual, social, or physical improvement of the town,—so naturally do men turn to the school-house as the proper starting-point for any good work they may have in hand."

During the winter of 1824-25 the Methodists erected a small frame building on the south side of their church, in Prospect Street, fitting up the front for a dwelling, and the rest for school purposes. In January, 1825, Uzal W. Freeman opened the "Methodist Academy." He had seventy pupils that summer. He left in July, 1826, when Zetus Searle took charge, remaining for two or three years. His successor was one Briggs, about 1830-31.

The "Manchester Academy" was opened in 1829 by the Rev. Jacob T. Field, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, in a large building erected by him for the purpose. He taught the classical branches, and had assistants in the English department. Mr. Field sold out in 1831.

In the spring of 1829 the "Jefferson Institute" was formed by some of the Paterson admirers of Fanny Wright, an atheistic lecturer of the day, for the avowed object of establishing a public school "free from sectarian bias." They carried on a school for several months in St. John's Hall on Broadway.

THE ELM STREET INFANT SCHOOL.—During the winter of 1826-27 a number of benevolent ladies of the town took steps towards providing a free school for poor children between three and eight years. At the town-meeting in 1827 a tax was levied for the purpose of supporting free public schools. These ladies having first agitated the subject, and so having been instrumental, as they believed, in securing the levying of the tax, thought they ought to have received a part of the public moneys for the support of their projected school, but being disappointed nevertheless went ahead with their enterprise. They met on May 11, 1827, in the lecture-room of the Baptist Church, and organized the "Infant School Society," with the following officers: Mrs. Fisher, first directress; Mrs. E. Berry, second directress; Miss C. Colt, secretary; Miss E. Colt, treasurer; Mrs. P. Sythoff, Mrs. E. Catlin, Miss M. Godwin, Miss Sarah Colt, Mrs. Elizabeth Speer, Mrs. Eveline Godwin, Miss Jane Van Houten, managers. Mrs. Catharine Inalee (daughter of Abraham Willis) was employed as teacher at \$85 for the first year. The school was opened August 1st, and during the year ninety-two children were enrolled. In 1828 a school-house was built, the site being now occupied by the Elm Street German Presbyterian Church. The school was kept up for twenty or thirty years, doing a noble work.

FIRST FREE SCHOOLS.—A public meeting was held at the academy on Saturday, April 7, 1827, at which Mark W. Collet, Dr. James Warren, and Abraham Godwin, Jr., were appointed a committee to draw up

a memorial to be presented for the consideration of the voters at the town-meeting the next Monday, recommending the raising by tax of \$400 for school purposes in Acquackanonk township, "to be expended by the town committee, agreeable to the act of 1820, in the education of poor children of the township." This recommendation was almost unanimously adopted by the voters at the town-meeting. In June the town committee met and allotted \$275 to Paterson and \$125 to the rest of the township, a committee of prominent citizens being appointed "to take charge and select such children whose parents were not able to pay for their education, and employ teachers and apportion the amount of money equally amongst them for their education." The Paterson committee were the Rev. Samuel Fisher (Presbyterian), the Rev. John Croes, Jr. (Episcopalian), the Rev. Francis O'Donoghue (Roman Catholic), the Rev. John Kennaday (Methodist Episcopal), the Rev. Daniel D. Lewis (Baptist), the Rev. Wm. J. Gibson (Covenanter), and Mr. Caleb Munson Godwin. The Paterson committee engaged the Rev. Mr. Gibson, a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania, at \$75 per quarter, he to find his own fuel. They also hired the lower room of the Academy, at \$7.50 per quarter, and *the first free school in Passaic County* was opened there July 2, 1827. During the year one hundred and thirty-four scholars were enrolled, seventy or eighty of whom began with the alphabet. The average attendance was about eighty. The school was visited at least once a week by some member of the committee.

The experiment was so successful that at the next town-meeting, in April, 1828, the sum of \$500 was voted for school purposes, of which the town committee thus apportioned to Paterson \$340. Committee, the Rev. Messrs. Fisher, O'Donoghue, Gibson, Wiggins (Reformed Dutch), Croes, Lewis, and Adrian Van Houten. The Paterson committee held their school in the room under the Baptist (now Second German Presbyterian) Church edifice on Broadway, near Mulberry Street. The Rev. Mr. Gibson declined a re-engagement at the old rates, and started a school of his own in Mr. Goetschius' building, so the committee employed a Mr. Childs, a graduate of Union College, New York, at a salary of \$300, he to find his own fuel. He remained but two quarters, when Mr. Gibson took charge once more. The number of scholars this year was one hundred and fifty-seven, with an average attendance of eighty.

In 1829 \$500 was voted, and appropriated as in 1828, the committee for Paterson being John W. Berry, David Reid, and John Strong.

The township of Paterson having been incorporated in 1831, in that year the inhabitants voted a tax of \$300, "to be appropriated for a free school of all denominations," and elected the Rev. James Richards, John Brown, and Henry Whitely a school committee. The sum of \$203.50 was also received from the State. In 1832, '33, '34, \$300 was voted. In 1835 it was

"Resolved, That nothing be raised this year for support of free schools, inasmuch as the law will not allow the school money to be appropriated for the exclusive benefit of poor children; and the town-meeting recommend the school committee, in behalf of the inhabitants of Paterson, to petition the Legislature of the State of New Jersey to alter or amend the law, that each township can have it in their power to appropriate their school money for one or more schools."

Accordingly, Jan. 26, 1836, the Legislature passed an act which made it the duty of the school trustees "to establish one or more public schools within the township of Paterson, and provide, as far as the means may extend, for the education of *all* children in the said township not otherwise provided for, whether such children be or be not the proper objects of gratuitous education." The trustees were also "authorized to require of the pupils received into the schools under their charge a moderate compensation adapted to the ability of the parents of such children." No child was to be "denied the benefit of said public school on the ground of inability to pay for the same," but should "at all times be freely received and educated by the said trustees." The trustees were authorized, with the approval of the town committee, to acquire and dispose of real school property.

The township school tax in 1836 was only \$200; in 1837, '38, \$500; in 1839, *nothing*; in 1840, '41, \$500; in 1842, '43, \$300; in 1844, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, \$500; in 1850, *no tax*.

In 1847 a superintendent of public schools was elected for the first time (the office having been created under the general school law of 1846), Silas D. Canfield being chosen. In 1848 there was none appointed. In 1849, John K. Flood was elected.

The designation "free schools for the poor" was dropped after 1836, and they were known as "free schools" or "public schools," open to all classes and creeds.

The school accommodations in the days of the township educational system were rude and temporary. In 1835-36 the school was held in the Mechanics' Institute. In 1837-38 the committee hired the basement of the Cross Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the school was carried on there for two years. The first term of the Passaic County courts was held in the same premises in the spring of 1837, the school taking a brief vacation meanwhile, or occupying a building in the rear of the church. The school was next held for several years in the basement of the Baptist Church (then on Broadway, near Mulberry Street); then in the old academy until the partial destruction of that building by fire in 1846; again, temporarily, in the Cross Street Methodist Episcopal Church, when two hundred children were crowded into two small rooms. It was next held in a private school-room in the rear of No. 90 Ellison Street.

SOME TOWNSHIP SCHOOL-TEACHERS.—The teacher of the public school in 1835-37 was John D. Keily. He was an Irishman who had been educated in France for a priest, but he joined the Methodist Church in Paterson. He had about one hundred

children in his charge, and is remembered as an excellent instructor and disciplinarian. He removed a few years later to Virginia, and for many years past has been one of the leading citizens of Petersburg, where he has been president of the Relief Association for a long time. One of his sons, born in Paterson, Col. A. M. Keily, is one of the most prominent lawyers of the State. Miss Mary Wylie had charge of the infant class while the public school was held at the Cross Street Church. Joseph Perry was the teacher of the "free school" in 1839. He was followed by Sampson W. Buffum, from New Hampshire, who was brutally severe in his discipline. Isaac Hamilton and then L. D. Williams taught the school, and in 1846, Samuel B. Brands, who still remains in the public service. His father, David I. Brands had charge in the winter of 1847-48, and was succeeded by the present Dr. Sherburne R. Merrill formerly from Deerfield, Mass. He and James Stiles bought a small house and lot on the north side of Ellison Street, about one hundred and twenty feet west of Main, and built a two-story frame school-house, thirty by forty feet, in the rear of the dwelling; and in September, 1848, the public school was opened on the upper floor, while Mr. Stiles had a private school on the floor below. Mr. Merrill introduced many valuable improvements in the organization and regulation of the school.

PATERSON CITY SCHOOLS.—The city having been incorporated in 1851, a larger school appropriation was made, and Merrill & Stiles' entire building was hired, Mr. S. R. Merrill teaching on the upper floor and his brother, Samuel C., on the lower floor. The first public evening school was held in that building in the winter of 1851-52. Another public school was opened in Division Street, near Washington, where the Swedenborgian Church now stands, and another in the infant school building on Elm Street. In 1854 three school committeemen were elected from each of the four wards of the city,—East, West, South and North,—who were empowered by law to buy land and build school-houses, with the approval of the City Council. The latter body appointed Andrew Perrom to be school superintendent, and he, with the energy which always characterized him, immediately called a meeting of all the school committeemen to take steps towards the formation of a system of city schools. They met April 15, 1854, organized as a joint committee, and delegated to Dr. Charles Ingalls, Jr., Cornelius T. Vandervoort, Robert Miller, and Isaac D. Blauvelt the work of drafting a series of school regulations, which were prepared by Dr. Ingalls and adopted May 22d, forming the basis of the regulations still in force. They had the merit of being very brief and simple. The same month the West Ward committee bought of Messrs. Merrill & Stiles their Ellison Street school, which with modifications from time to time continued in use until 1872. In August, 1854, the East Ward committee



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bought a plot on Van Houten Street, and erected the brick school-house now known as School No. 1. It was formally dedicated on Monday, Sept. 3, 1855, the occasion being one of great rejoicing in the town. In September, 1854, the South Ward committee bought a site on Main Street, on which the present School No. 3 was built, being dedicated June 15, 1857. In June, 1856, the site of School No. 4, on the northeast corner of Temple and Matlock Streets, was bought, and the present structure erected thereon, being dedicated Feb. 9, 1857. In 1856 all the school property was transferred to the mayor and aldermen of the city.

In 1855 the several schools were consolidated under one management, and it was decided that the East Ward school should be the grammar school for the whole city, all the others to be primary. Mr. Hosford was appointed principal, at a salary of \$900; Miss Tanner, vice-principal of the female department, at \$350; and Miss Eliza Stitt, of the primary department, at \$300. Miss Mary Stitt was principal of No. 2, in Ellison Street, at \$300; Miss Elizabeth Cox, of No. 3, in Elm Street, at \$275; Miss Mary Wiley, of No. 4, in Marshall Street, at \$250; Miss Charlotte Donkersley, of Intermediate, No. 1, in Elm Street, at \$285; Miss C. G. Tuttle, of No. 5, in Clinton Street, at \$300; Miss Ford, of No. 6, probably in the same building, \$250; Miss E. R. Geroe, of No. 7, in Northwest Street, at \$200; Miss Eliza M. Halsted, of the colored school, at \$350. In all there were twenty-six teachers, their salaries ranging as low as \$75. Male teachers were dispensed with. Among them was Charles O. Hurlbut, from the spring of 1854, principal of the South Ward school in Elm Street.

At this time, and for some years after, there were male and female departments in the larger schools, but for a long while past there has been "no distinction on account of sex" in making up the schools and classes, and the present plan works so satisfactorily that it is likely to be permanent.

When the Main Street school-house was occupied a grammar department was established there, Miss Cox being principal, with brief interregna, until 1865, when Alfred H. Decker was appointed, who was followed by Samuel B. Brands. The Temple Street school was first in charge of Miss Osborn, with Miss Ford as assistant; Peter A. Youngblood (1861) and Orestes M. Brands were the successive male principals.

Male assistants were soon employed in the male department of the East Ward grammar school. C. M. Harrison was the first; then Robert De Hart, who being transferred to the charge of the South Ward school, was succeeded by C. M. Myers, and later by Edward S. Ellis, now superintendent of the Trenton public schools.

In January, 1855, a school for colored children was established. It met for a few months in the Godwin Street Colored Church, then in the Division Street

school, and in September, 1857, it was removed to a small building on Clinton Street, at the foot of the hill, erected in 1848 by the Manchester Literary Association for school purposes. In December, 1872, all the colored children of the city were allowed to attend any of the public schools, and as most of them attended those in their immediate neighborhood, the Clinton Street school was ordered disbanded on May 30, 1873. Miss Eliza M. Halsted was the teacher throughout its existence.

A normal school had been authorized by the regulations of 1854, but it was not opened until the fall of 1855. It met on Wednesday evenings, then on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and then on Saturday mornings. It has had a varied and somewhat irregular existence since.

In 1862 a model training-school was opened by the board in the basement of the Second Presbyterian Church, and the system of object-teaching was explained by accomplished experts. The school was kept up for a year.

Thus it will be seen that twenty and thirty years ago the school authorities of Paterson were alive to the desirability of testing the latest experiments in pedagogy, and were decidedly progressive and intelligent in their action.

In 1856 the board of education was given the power of electing the superintendent, and he was to preside over that body. A member was elected secretary, and another acted as financial secretary. Andrew Derrom was elected superintendent in 1856-57; in 1858-60, Cornelius S. Van Wagoner was chosen; in 1861, William Swinburne. In 1862, for the first time, a member of the board was elected to the position,—Dr. Ezra S. McClellan. The Legislature of 1863 provided that the board should elect one of its members to be president, and another person to be secretary and superintendent. Dr. McClellan was a candidate for the latter office, and for six months the board was unable to agree on the subject, and then elected Mr. Hosford for the rest of the year. In 1864-70, Wm. Swinburne filled the office. In May, 1871, Samuel C. Hosford was appointed; he resigned in September, 1873, to give way to John Laird, who held the office one year. William J. Rogers was then superintendent until June, 1880, when the present incumbent, Esmond V. De Graff, was appointed.

On Monday, June 3, 1861, the "Sandy Hill" school was opened in the Baptist chapel, a long, low frame building, then standing on Straight Street, between Market and Willis. There were forty children in attendance when it opened, and within three days the number swelled to two hundred and fifteen. Miss Susan H. Rathburn was the first principal, succeeded in June, 1862, by Miss Jennie Andrews. In March, 1869, the building changed hands, and the school was removed (pending the completion of No. 6) to an old building in Dickerson Street, previously used as an orphan asylum.

During the winter of 1866-67 a frame school-house was erected on Sherman Avenue, Totowa, which was opened in May, 1867, with Orestes M. Brands as principal. He was transferred shortly after to School No. 4, and was succeeded by his brother, Samuel B. Brands, on the change of the latter to School No. 3. (Alfred H. Decker, for many years the principal of No. 3, which he had brought up to a high grade of excellence, having been assigned to School No. 1.) Miles J. Corse was appointed to School No. 5, who being given the charge of School No. 2 subsequently, was succeeded in 1875 in the Totowa school by William H. Barry.

In the summer of 1868 the board adopted a new set of school regulations, framed by William Nelson, Charles Inglis, and James M. Baldwin, by which the system was adapted to the growing wants of the city. The schools were classified into three grades,—high, grammar, and primary,—and a definite course of study prescribed. In the following winter that portion of the city charter relating to the board of education was revised by a special committee of the board,—William Nelson, James M. Baldwin, Elias A. Vreeland (the president), Henry L. Butler,—and the work of the committee was incorporated into the new city charter of 1869. By the new law the powers of the board were greatly increased, and among other things they were empowered to provide new school-houses as necessity might require, the board of aldermen being required to issue bonds to meet the demands of the board of education. The school authorities set about exercising their new powers without delay. The most pressing need existed for a new school in the eastern part of the city, and under the supervision of Messrs. James M. Baldwin, Charles Keeler, Henry L. Butler, Charles Inglis, and William Nelson, the special committee appointed for the purpose, a site was selected and the plans procured for the high school and grammar and primary schools No. 6, on Summer and Ellison Streets, which was opened in February, 1871, having cost about \$60,000. At the time it was the handsomest and finest school-house in New Jersey. Samuel W. Rice, A. McIntyre, William B. Ridenour, Henry C. Johnson, and J. Moore have been the successive principals of the new school. In 1870 the board took steps for the erection of the present School No. 2, on Mill and Passaic Streets, which was completed in the spring of 1871. The old school property in Ellison Street was sold soon after. Miss Sarah J. Perry was principal of No. 2 for many years; the present principal is Miles J. Corse. In 1870 the school-house in Temple Street was enlarged by the addition of a third story, and the Totowa school was greatly extended.

By the addition to the city of a portion of Acquackanonk township in 1869, a small brick school-house on southern Marshall Street was placed within the city limits, and passed under the control of the board of education.

In 1872 the board bought a site for a school on Stony road, which was subsequently built at a cost of \$15,000, and opened in the spring of 1874. Isaac B. Condit was the first principal, followed by William J. Rogers.

In the fall of 1875 the Lake View school-house was opened for occupancy. It had cost about \$10,000.

In February, 1876, School No. 10, on Warren and Mercer Streets, was occupied. It is a large brick building, and cost about \$20,000.

In 1878 a handsome new brick school-house was opened at the corner of Totowa and Sherman Avenue; the cost of the structure was about \$16,000. It was opened in the fall of 1879, and the old property was abandoned.

During the winter of 1881-82 a new school-house was begun in the Fifth Ward.

The erection of new school-houses was not the only step forward taken by the board in 1869-70. Up to that time the public school teachers of Paterson had been paid very low salaries, in many instances but \$150, while barely a dozen received as much as \$300. In 1869 the board adopted a schedule of salaries, in which the minimum was placed at \$300, and graded the pay according to a system. The development of the schools of Paterson can be best shown by a simple table:

	1866.	1870.	1875.	1880.
No. of schools.....	6	10	10	11
Value of school property.....	\$33,000	\$182,500	\$245,313	\$257,100
Seating capacity of schools.....	3,000	4,849	5,509	5,639
Scholars enrolled.....	5,455	6,212	7,540	10,313
Average attendance...	2,511 ¹	2,612	3,666	4,816
No. of teachers.....	46	78	108	113
Average yearly salary	\$308	\$423	\$502	\$475
Total current expenses.....	\$22,855	\$60,199	\$72,841	\$75,011
Expended for permanent improvements.....		\$68,334	\$19,781	\$7,790
Population of the city.....	24,893	33,518	38,824	50,887
Valuation of the city.....	\$6,432,660	\$17,961,339	\$22,292,000	\$19,893,126

In the schools connected with the several Roman Catholic Churches in the city are enrolled upwards of one thousand more children, and in private seminaries and schools perhaps five hundred more, making a large total attending some school regularly.

Since the induction of the present city superintendent, Mr. De Graff, most of the latest improvements and systems of instruction have been introduced into the public schools, and his efforts to increase their efficiency have been warmly approved by all good citizens who have the cause of popular education at heart. The position has never been filled by a more indefatigable, zealous worker.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

Banking Institutions.—The history of the early banks of Paterson is far from pleasant to dwell upon, and may be briefly summarized.

¹ Grossly exaggerated.

The Paterson Bank was incorporated in 1815, with a capital of \$200,000. The first president was Daniel Holsman, and Andrew Parsons was the first cashier. In 1816 a fine banking-house was erected, which for many years was the only building in the town with the slightest claims to architectural symmetry or design. It was some years ago turned into the stores Nos. 217, 219, and 221 Main Street. After Holsman, Judge G. Van Houten was president until 1829, when the bank failed. It was revived in 1834, only to be swamped by the colossal operations of Rathbun, the famous Buffalo forger, who died a few years ago.

In 1824 the People's Bank was incorporated. It moved around for several years, finally locating in the "Old Bank" building. Alexander Carrick was the first president, and David Burnet was the last. James Nazro was the first cashier, and in the later years Henry C. Stimson held that position. In the fall of 1851 the bank failed with heavy losses. There was great excitement in the city, and threats were indulged in against the officers of the bank, especially the cashier. In behalf of Mr. Stimson, it has been said that he was generous and accommodating to a fault, and that those to whom he had extended the most favors were the loudest in denunciation of him when the bank closed.

The Mechanics' Bank was incorporated in 1832, and was run by a New York speculator, who managed to absorb a considerable amount of Paterson money in the course of a year and a half before the institution was closed. In 1834 the charter was repealed.

In 1848 the Paterson Savings-Bank was incorporated. It never had much of a deposit account. About 1867 the funds in the cashier's hands were found to be \$8000 short, and the directors closed up the institution as soon as possible.

In 1852, George M. Stimson and some friends organized the Passaic County Bank, under the State laws, with \$50,000 capital, increased in 1863 to \$100,000. Two or three years later it passed into the hands of James Jackson, formerly of the firm of Jackson & Magennis, calico-printers, and of the firm of Swinburne, Smith & Co., locomotive-builders. He was president of the bank; David Burnet was cashier for many years until his death. Mr. Jackson held substantially all the stock. The bank was reorganized under the National Banking Act, when it became the Passaic County National Bank. Upon the death of Mr. Jackson, in 1870, Benjamin Buckley was elected president, and the institution became for the first time really a bank of deposit and discount. Previously it had been virtually a private bank. Soon after Mr. Buckley's accession to the presidency the capital stock was increased to \$150,000, and a number of active merchants of the city were taken into the direction. The bank steadily increased in popular favor until instead of a deposit line of \$50,000 the deposits reached six or seven times that figure. In 1873-74 the name was changed to the Second National

Bank of Paterson. Mr. Buckley retired from the management at the beginning of the year 1881, having seen the bank grow under his presidency to be one of the established financial institutions of the city. He was succeeded by James Jackson, the son of the former owner, and who had been cashier for ten years.

Soon after the collapse of the People's Bank, several New York sharpers came to Paterson and organized the Cataract City Bank, under a general banking law recently passed by the Legislature. By various plausible misrepresentations they induced several prominent and trusted citizens to become nominal stockholders, and then elected their own officers, Charles Sandford being president, and Joshua M. Beach and William P. Summers being associated with him in the conspiracy. The institution failed in the fall of 1860 with heavy loss to the depositors. It was so clearly a fraud from the beginning that the three men named were indicted for conspiracy and sent to State prison, where Sandford subsequently died; there were many who believed, however, that he was the least guilty of the three.

A very small bank was opened in Paterson in 1862-63, called "The National Bank of Paterson," but it never flourished, and was wound up in three or four years.

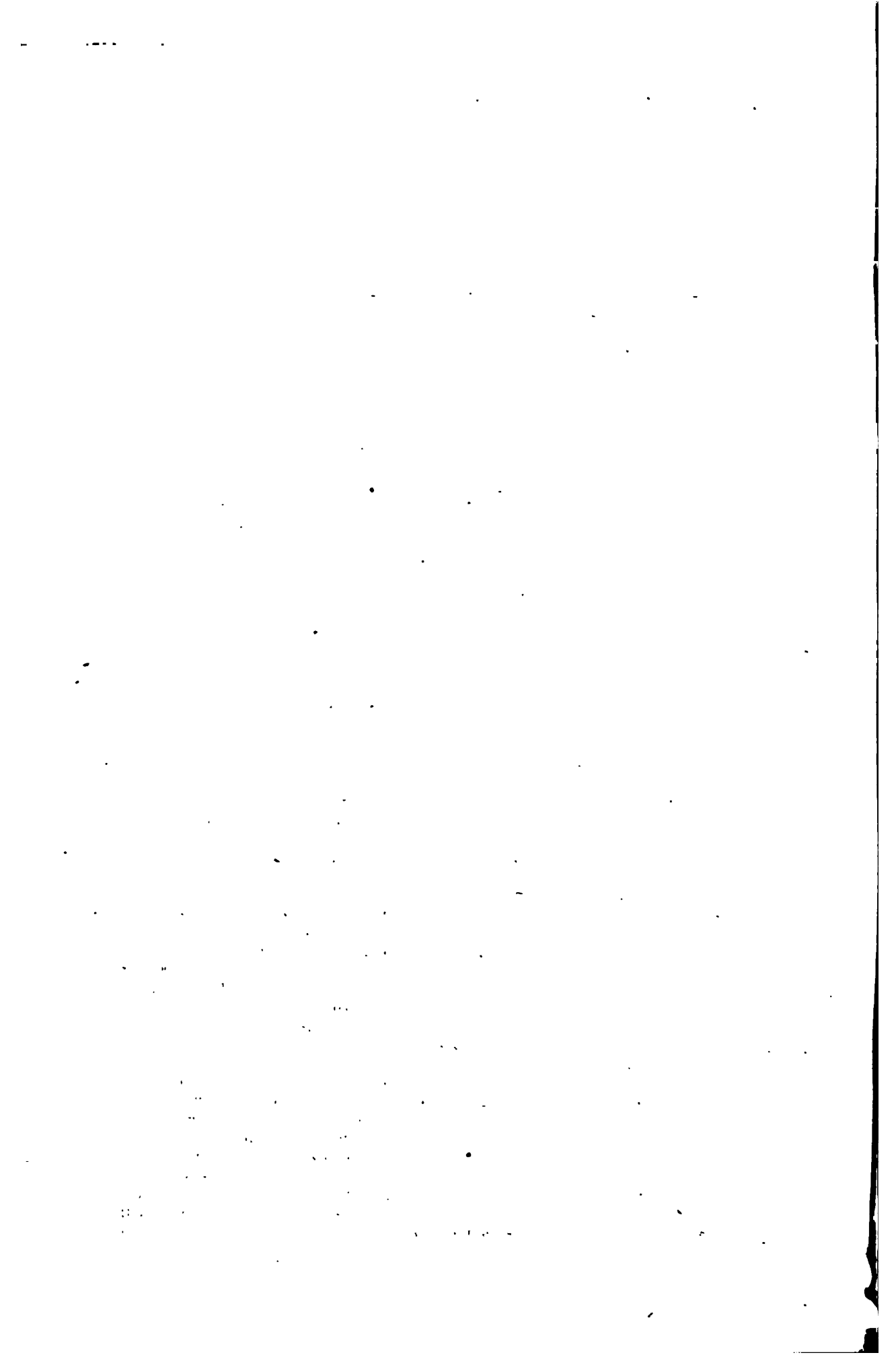
On Jan. 29, 1864, George M. Stimson, F. A. Canfield, William A. Butler, Samuel Smith, Richard B. Chiswell, and William Gledhill organized "The First National Bank of Paterson," under the National Banking Act, with a capital of \$100,000, of which Mr. Stimson subscribed nine-tenths. William Gledhill was elected president, and Mr. Stimson cashier. The latter was expected to manage the bank, but falling ill was obliged to relinquish that idea, and the other gentlemen declined to proceed with the enterprise. Accordingly, on July 8th, they voted to wind up the bank. Mr. John J. Brown, then a leading merchant of the city, felt that the opportunity to establish in Paterson a sound banking institution was too good to be lost. He went about urging this view, and by the middle of September he had secured sufficient subscriptions to the capital stock to assure the success of the project. The old directors willingly agreed to turn over the embryo bank to the new subscribers, and on Sept. 15, 1864, a new board was elected as follows: John Cooke, John Reynolds, Henry B. Crosby, John N. Terhune, Henry M. Low, John J. Brown, Jonathan S. Christie, Josiah P. Huntoon, John Swinburne, Patrick Curran, Edward C. May, William Gledhill, and George M. Stimson. Mr. Stimson resigned two months later on account of ill health, and John C. Westervelt was elected to the vacancy. The following officers were chosen by the board: President, John J. Brown; Vice-President, Jonathan S. Christie; Cashier, Edward Theodore Bell. Six days after the reorganization the bank opened its doors, and deposits to the amount of \$47,000 were received, which were

increased by the end of the year to \$256,000. The stockholders voted on December 27th, to increase the capital to \$250,000. In 1867 the capital was increased to \$350,000, and in 1870 \$50,000 more was added, bringing the total up to \$400,000, the present amount. Until Feb. 1, 1866, the bank occupied the parlors of a fine brick house, No. 240 Main Street, since raised one story. The bank was next located on the opposite side of the street, in the premises now used by the Paterson Savings Institution. In January, 1869, steps were taken for the erection of a suitable banking-house, which should be commodious and creditable to the city. It was not until Feb. 21, 1870, that ground was broken at the northeast corner of Ellison and Washington Streets. The corner-stone was laid August 27th, following. The building was occupied April 9th, 1871, having cost, including site, furniture, and all appurtenances, \$126,000.

It was one of the most striking-looking structures in the city; is of iron, three stories high, all the ceilings being very high, and there is a lofty Mansard roof above all. In the attic story several Masonic lodges held their meetings for ten years. The banking-rooms are on the first floor, which is reached by easy steps from the sidewalk. The main room is elegantly fitted up. The clerks' desks rest upon a support of variegated marble, surmounted by plate-glass. The corridor is paved with tiles, and the whole interior is bright, airy, and beautiful. The president and cashier have desks in an adjoining room, commanding a view of the employes. The directors' room is fitted up with quiet elegance. In the basement, fronting on Ellison and Washington Streets, is the post-office, and next to it, on the east, is the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Thus three institutions of indispensable public utility are grouped in the one building, tending to make it a centre of public interest. On the floor above the banking-rooms are offices for lawyers. Owing to the subsequent depreciation in real estate, the property is rated on the books of the bank to-day at only \$50,000, which is considerably below its actual cash value. With the increase of the stock from time to time a corresponding increase was made in the circulation, which at last stood at \$360,000, the full amount allowed on a capital of \$400,000. In 1877, in view of the approach of specie payments, the circulation was reduced to \$270,000, at which figure it still stands, though it is not unlikely that it will be still further curtailed as the six per cent. bonds are called in. All during the trying days of the financial depression following the dark days of 1873 the officers of the bank stood firm, and having taken every precaution against danger, never wavered. Their confidence and the evident care they had taken impressed the community with a sense of safety and confidence, so that there was scarcely the first symptom of a "scare" in Paterson. Through that ordeal the bank came out with the smallest possible loss, that did not even interfere with the declaration of the

usual five per cent. semi-annual dividend. The reduction of the legal rate of interest in 1878 to six per cent., and the natural shrinkage in business and profits since the panic, has of course lessened the earnings of banks, as well as of other persons, and the later dividends have been at the rate of four per cent. for the six months; but on the 1st of January, 1882, the First National returned to its old figure of five per cent. for the actual net income of the previous half year. The statement for that day showed a line of individual deposits footing up \$1,021,168, loans and discounts of \$1,209,909, a surplus fund of \$100,000, and other undivided profits of \$18,655. The bank has loaned about \$50,000,000 since it began business, and in all that time has lost only about \$50,000, an average of less than one per cent. per annum on the capital employed in the last seventeen years. In that time about 40,000 notes have been discounted. No more significant comment could be made upon the rare good management of the institution by the officers and directors who have been in charge of its affairs. Mr. Brown has been president from the beginning, and the wisdom of that choice has never been doubted. Mr. Bell remained cashier until the close of 1874, when he retired to engage in other business. He was an invaluable coadjutor of the president in the active management. John Swinburne was his successor, and still retains the position, although during the winter of 1881-82 his health compelled him to absent himself from the city. Mr. Christie was vice-president until 1870, when he resigned; John Cooke has since held the office. Mr. Gledhill was counsel until his death, in December, 1869; Henry A. Williams has been counsel from that period.

In 1869 the Paterson Savings Institution was incorporated by the Legislature with a capital of \$100,000. It began business promptly, with an excellent board of managers, who had the confidence of the people. Robert Hamil was president, Andrew Derrom vice-president, and E. Theodore Bell the secretary and treasurer. Its business was conducted at No. 122 Market Street. For several years the management was closely connected with that of the First National Bank, but latterly this relation has not been quite so intimate, though several directors of the latter bank are managers of the savings institution. Mr. Hamil resigned several years ago, and was succeeded by John Reynolds, the incumbent. Mr. Bell gave way to Edo I. Merselis, the present treasurer. The bank has been wonderfully successful. Its deposits have steadily increased in a progressive ratio, until they now amount to about \$2,000,000, having nearly doubled in two years. Two or three times there have been slight "runs," but each time the bank made money by the loss of interest to the withdrawing depositors, and the security of the institution was each time made more apparent. There are but four or five stock savings-banks in New Jersey, but there is no savings institution in the State which can make a



First National Bank



better showing. The stockholders have paid in only \$10,000 on their subscriptions, but the earnings placed to the credit of the stock account have increased the amount of paid-up capital to \$55,000, which is so much additional security for the depositors. Six per cent. interest was formerly paid; the rate has been reduced, first to five and then to four per cent., and a further reduction is anticipated.

Encouraged by the marvelous success of the above enterprise, some other Patersonians secured a charter for the Passaic County Savings-Bank, which was opened in May, 1872, with a nominally paid-up capital of \$15,000. The deposits ran up to nearly \$200,000, when the bank was closed, in December, 1877, it being found that the president and the principal member of the finance committee had borrowed nearly twice the amount of the paid-up capital and were not able to reimburse the bank in cash. The stockholders have never got their money back yet.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company was chartered in 1872. It was a bank authorized to lend money, not only upon the usual collaterals, but upon merchandise and manufactured goods. Some silk-manufacturers were of the opinion that it would be a help to that industry, enabling a man to borrow money upon his finished product, which had a fixed value. The bank was opened in the fall, in a building handsomely fitted up for the purpose at the southeast corner of Market and Hotel Streets. William Ryle was president, and J. F. Preston, of Hartford, Conn., was treasurer. Mr. Preston and his friends took a majority of the stock. A savings-bank department was opened, seven per cent. interest being allowed on deposits. For a time the enterprise seemed to prosper, and handsome dividends were paid to the stockholders. But when the panic of 1873 came the institution had not taken sufficient root to weather the storm, and thenceforth it seemed to fall away gradually in the popular esteem. Then some men got into the management who were not trusted; bad practices were adopted, and in the spring of 1876 it transpired that the city had been defrauded out of the taxes due from the bank. Mr. Ryle resigned when he learned of the loose way the business was conducted. Efforts were made to bolster up the institution by changes in the official board, but all would not do, and in July, 1877, it was closed. Then followed disclosures concerning the internal affairs that resulted in the consignment of the cashier to the State prison.

The banking capital of Paterson to-day is less than \$700,000, exclusive of the money in the savings institution. It seems remarkable that a city with such immense and varied business interests should have so small an amount of available banking capital. The unfortunate experience of so many banking concerns, briefly outlined above, is doubtless one explanation. Another is the fact that all the large mills have their principal offices in New York City, and are obliged, for

the convenient transaction of their business, to keep accounts in metropolitan banks.

Passaic Water Company.—This company was incorporated by the Legislature in 1849, with a capital of \$100,000, since increased materially. A small reservoir was constructed on the Falls grounds, and supply pipes were laid through such portions of the city as seemed to promise best for returns. The pipes were of sheet-iron, coated thickly with cement, and were for the most part four inches in diameter. It might not seem reasonable that pipes of such a character would stand the pressure to which they were necessarily subjected of more than one hundred feet head, but there has never been the slightest difficulty on that score when they were properly laid. The engineering work was done by the late Gen. Thomas D. Hoxsey, who for many years was the president of the company; William Ryle was treasurer, Thomas Thorp secretary, and George Vandenhoof superintendent, a position he held for nearly thirty years. John Ryle, Peter Ryle, and John J. Brown, with Messrs. Hoxsey, Thorp, and William Ryle constituted the board of directors. The company did not make much progress with their scheme for a time, as the project was mooted of establishing a city water-works. This was voted upon by the citizens in 1852, when they decided, by a vote of 710 to 233, against the city's owning water-works. The company was thus encouraged to extend its system, which it did quite rapidly. John Ryle was really the most interested in the company, and was continually experimenting to get a better and more efficient source of supply. A wheel-house was erected at the east end of the Falls precipice, and a wheel put in, turned by the falling cataract, which pumped water up a short distance into the reservoir. In 1868 new arrangements were made with the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, and with Gen. Hoxsey, by which additional water privileges were secured. Soon after a large reservoir was constructed, forty feet higher than the old one, and holding five times as much water, or about 15,000,000 gallons. Some years later, owing to the rapid growth of the Totowa neighborhood, a still higher reservoir was constructed of masonry.

Within the last two or three years great improvements have been made in the pumping facilities, powerful steam-engines having been put in, to be used when there is not sufficient water to run the turbine-wheels. Very many other improvements have been made to render the system of supply as effective as possible. The water is unusually pure, there being no city in the State better off in this respect than Paterson. In 1871 the company offered to sell its works and the Falls property to the city for \$750,000. The matter was submitted to a popular vote, and the offer was rejected by more than 2000 majority. The company subsequently bought the Franklin Lake, with the idea of utilizing that as a source of supply, with little or no pumping, but it has not proved avail-

able. Again, in the fall of 1877, the question was voted on by the citizens of Paterson whether they would authorize the board of aldermen to buy or build water-works, and again it was decided in the negative by an emphatic majority. At that time it was understood that the Passaic Water Company's property would cost about \$1,000,000, that being about the sum of its indebtedness. In 1880 the city renewed its contract with the company for supplying the hydrants and the sewers with water, and it was with that certainty as to its future that the later improvements and extensions have been carried out by the company. John Ryle is president, and William Ryle is superintendent.

Gaslight Companies.—The Paterson Gaslight Company was incorporated in 1825, but there was no encouragement to start it until 1847, when some Philadelphia capitalists subscribed the needed funds and proceeded to establish works. On account of the conveniences for the transportation of coal by canal, the gas-house was located at the head of Jersey Street, just under the canal-bank; subsequently a gasometer was built on Mulberry Street. For twenty years the gas had to be forced down hill to supply the city. The township authorities did not patronize the company, and when the city government came into existence in 1851 it had at first too many other matters to attend to. So it was not until the spring of 1852 that Main Street was lighted up with gas for the first time. The consumption was small for many years, and the company was unable to declare any dividends. Indeed, it was only within the past ten or fifteen years that its income began to exceed the outgo to any material extent. Almost as soon as this became the fact the company set about improving its facilities. Extensive works of the completest character were erected at Riverside, at one of the lowest points in the city limits, so that the gas could follow its natural inclination to rise in flowing from the holder to the houses of consumers. The mains were extended in all directions, and every provision made for giving all parts of the city ample light. The outlay for all these extensions was very large, upwards of \$150,000. The company was also placed more directly in the control of the Paterson stockholders. The capital was increased from time to time from 1847, from \$50,000 up to \$275,000, the present figure. For some years ten per cent. dividends were declared upon this capital, and the stock commanded ten per cent. premium. The price of the gas has varied greatly. During the war, when cannon coal brought exorbitant prices, the rate for gas rose to a high point, then it gradually fell to \$4.20, to \$3.80, to \$3, and at last, under the stimulus of competition, to \$2.20, with 20 cents per 1000 feet off for cash, which really reduces the cost to \$2 per 1000 feet. For a year or two prior to Jan. 1, 1882, the company declared no dividends; on that date it paid one of three per cent.

Cornelius I. Westervelt was president for twenty years or more, and when he resigned the company made him a present of a handsome carriage. John Reynolds succeeded him. John Drew was superintendent until about 1870. William L. Williams was then appointed, and has remained with the company since. All the extensions mentioned have been carried out under his supervision.

In 1880 the People's Gaslight Company was organized, and speedily set about the erection of gas-works, near Straight and Governor Streets, for the manufacture of gas from petroleum. D. H. Bunkley of Asbury, advanced most of the money for the new enterprise, which was pushed forward with much energy. The company secured the contract for lighting the street-lamps for a period of five years, and during the winter of 1880-81 hurried forward the laying of mains to enable it to carry out the contract and the lamps were connected early in the next year. By vigorous canvassing large numbers of consumers were secured, many of whom had never used gas before. The company has had some difficulty in manufacturing gas of proper purity and quality, as large quantities as needed, but no pains nor expense have been spared in the erection of buildings and the providing of necessary appliances for the improvement of the gas in quality and quantity. The officers profess their confidence that they will be able to satisfy all consumers on both points.

Horse-Railroads.—In 1863 the "Paterson Horse-Railroad Company" was incorporated. Under the charter a track was laid in Market Street from the locomotive-shops to the Erie Railway, for the transportation of locomotives on trucks, instead, as formerly, on skids through the streets. Once or twice when the legality of the road was questioned, the company have made some show of putting a horse-car on the track, but it was always removed after a few days.

The "Paterson and Little Falls Horse- and Steam-Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1866. It was designed to run cars through the streets of Paterson by horse-power, and beyond the city limits to propel them by steam. There was some idea that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad or some other railroad might avail itself of the broad provisions of this charter to build an extensive through or around the city, but this hope was never realized. A horse-railroad was laid through Broadway from Mulberry Street to East Twenty-fourth thence to Fifteenth Avenue, and through Fifteenth Avenue to East Thirty-third Street. It was expected that some day the track would be extended to Riverside, through East Thirty-third or some other street in that vicinity, and form a belt-line back by way of River Street. The track was extended from Broadway through Bridge and River Streets to Riverside. Subsequently another track was laid through West Street, Hamburg and Union Avenues to Totowa.

In 1868 the "Paterson and Passaic Horse-Railroad Company" was chartered, and proceeded to build a track from Main and Van Houten Streets to Cedar Lawn, the primary object of the road being to make the cemetery accessible to the city. Tracks were laid through Main, Market, and Willis Streets and Vreeland Avenue, and so to the cemetery. Another route was through Market Street direct from the Erie Railway. The road was also extended through Trenton Avenue and Crooks Avenue, to bring Lake View into easy communication with Paterson. Another spur ran through Main Street southerly to Barclay Street.

Both of the foregoing horse-railroad companies succumbed to the panic of 1873, and were reorganized. They were originated chiefly with the object of bringing large tracts of real estate into market which otherwise would have been unsalable. As intimated, the owners of Cedar Lawn Cemetery were interested in the building of one of the lines.

In 1868 the "Paterson and Haledon Horse-Railroad Company" was chartered, but it was some years later ere the road was built. It merely runs through Rip Van Winkle Avenue to Haledon, starting at Hamburg Avenue, on the line of the Paterson and Little Falls road.

None of the passenger horse-railroads ever paid any dividends on their stock.

CHAPTER LXIX.

CITY OF PATERSON—(Continued).

Secret Societies.—In the first year after the founding of Paterson a lodge of Freemasons was formed in the new settlement, which the organizers desired should be called "Paterson Orange Lodge." Officers were: W. M., Joseph Wallis; S. W., Joseph Scott; J. W., William Matthews. On Jan. 12, 1796, a warrant was ordered issued by the Grand Lodge. The lodge had existed under dispensation most of the intervening period. It kept up an intermittent sort of existence until 1826, when there were eighty-two names on the roll. Then it seems to have given up its meetings, owing to the anti-Masonic excitement prevalent at the time. In 1835 the lodge was revived under the name "Passaic Lodge, No. 13," and resumed its meetings until 1839, when it apparently died.

On Dec. 24, 1853, a dispensation was granted for the formation of "Joppa Lodge" (now No. 29); the first meeting was held Jan. 4, 1854, when the following officers were installed: W. M., Isaac Van Wagoner; S. W., Frederick S. Weller; J. W., Richard B. Chiswell; Treas., David H. Christie; Sec., Cornelius H. Garrison; S. D., Daniel H. Ashton; J. D., Gustavus A. Mills. All these officers had been made Masons for the purpose of forming the new lodge, not a suffi-

cient number of old Masons having been found in Paterson willing to attempt the task. Mr. Van Wagoner was rewarded for his enthusiastic devotion to Masonry by being elected Grand Master of New Jersey seven years later. It is doubtful if so young a Mason was ever chosen to that elevated station. Among the subsequent Masters of Joppa have been Robert O. Smith, John Hopper (afterwards Deputy Grand Master, and offered the higher position, which he declined), John C. G. Robertson, John Berdan, Robert Hays, John E. Dunning, John P. Doremus, Tunis Van Iderstine, Abram A. Fonda, John B. Van Blarcom, George L. Catlin (now United States consul at Stuttgart), Sidney Farrar, Robert I. Hopper.

In January, 1856, a warrant was issued for "Paterson Orange Lodge, No. 48," some of whose Masters have been Darius Wells, Robert S. Taylor, Socrates Tuttle, Alexander Fyfe, Harmon B. Goodridge, George Crowther, Henry G. Van Houten.

"Benevolent, No. 45," was warranted in January, 1857, and has had for Masters David Neer, Allen Knowles, John E. Bolton, Thomas Williams, Orin Van Derhoven, William Dobson, James Peacock, William H. Levi, John S. Hartley, Arthur B. Pearce, J. Grimshaw, and others.

In March, 1867, a dispensation was issued to form the lodge afterwards warranted as "Falls City, No. 82," which has had in the East, Alvin Webb, Robert Hayes, James V. E. Fredericks, Samuel Murray, Joseph Greaves, Will Hague, Joseph Nussey, and others.

"Ivanhoe, No. 88," was authorized in January, 1868, and very soon attained a high rank among the Paterson lodges. It has had few Masters, changing them less frequently than is customary among the other lodges: Heber Wells was the first; Charles N. Sterrett, next; and Joseph W. Congdon, third.

"Humboldt Lodge, No. 114," was formed under dispensation in March, 1870, and has had among its Masters Edward M. Weiss, Emil Priester, John P. Mayer, August Lehman.¹

Twelve or fifteen years ago a number of leading Masons bought the brick building in Market Street, south side, just east of Main, for a Masonic hall. "Joppa" and other lodges have met there since. Most of the other Masonic bodies meet in the third story of the Washington Market building. The number of lodges, councils, chapters, etc., of the fraternity in Paterson is almost countless, and it would take pages to give the merest mention of them. It is truly a wonderful growth from the little band of seven brethren who met with fear and trembling twenty-eight years ago. The survivor of the seven now has the satisfaction of seeing the number of Masons in Paterson increased to upwards of eight hundred.

The Paterson Odd-Fellows were the first in the

¹ The foregoing particulars concerning the forming of the several lodges are taken from an address by R. W. P. G. M. Isaac Wagoner, on the twentieth anniversary of Joppa Lodge, in 1874.

State to form a lodge of that order, but by some misunderstanding they were numbered 2 instead of No. 1. Benevolent Lodge, No. 2, is really the oldest lodge in the State. At an early stage in its career it succeeded in getting a house of its own, Odd-Fellows' Hall being erected in 1848, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars, by the Odd-Fellows' Hall Association, a considerable portion of the stock in which is held by the lodge. Many of the leading citizens of the town have been enrolled among its members, and it has always ranked high in the estimation of the public. Industry Encampment, No. 1, was organized many years ago. Passaic Lodge, No. 33, was formed about ten years since by the younger members of the order. It has enjoyed an excellent degree of prosperity.

Palo Alto Lodge, No. 6, of the Order of Druids, was formed in Paterson in 1846. It disbanded after some years. Germania Grove, No. 7, is now in existence; it is made up of Germans almost exclusively.

The Knights of Pythias have been remarkably successful since the organization of their first lodge, Fabiola, No. 57, ten years ago. They now have a second lodge,—Zeno,—and number about five hundred members.

There are four or five "tribes" or "camps" of "Red Men," one of Germans.

The Order of United Americans had a flourishing existence twenty-five years ago, and about ten years since the order of United American Mechanics enrolled nearly a thousand members and had some fine lodges. It has not been quite so popular of late.

There is scarcely a secret society of any kind or description in the country that has not a "lodge," "council," "chapter," "tribe," "grove," "forest," "tent," "conclave," "commandery," "encampment," "division," "court," or "post" in Paterson, where such associations appear to flourish to an unusual degree.

Cemeteries.—As the grave is the end of all things here below, so it seems not out of place to conclude this sketch of Paterson with some notice of its burying-places. Unlike most towns, it has never been the custom in Paterson since the town was founded to have the graveyard next to the church. That was the case with the old Totowa Church, long before Paterson was dreamed of, but no church erected within the present limits of Paterson in the last hundred years has followed that precedent. It was usual with some of the old families to have burying-plots on their farms, or sometimes a vault. One of the latter receptacles of the dead is preserved in good order on East Eighteenth Street near Seventh Avenue. The first cemetery was provided in 1814 by the First Presbyterian Church, who obtained from the Society for the Promotion of Useful Manufactures a triangular plot of half an acre on Market Street just east of Vine. People of all denominations were buried there, Protestant and Catholic. In 1824 the Methodists bought a plot of two acres on Willis Street,

and in the same year St. John's Chapel bought, through John Kear, a small plot on the opposite side of Willis Street. Meantime the State of New Jersey had come into possession of large tracts of sandy waste land on the south side of Market Street, and it being considered good for nothing else, sold it off for burying-grounds at the rate of fifty dollars per acre. The Presbyterians bought of the State three acres in 1826, adjoining their old cemetery; in 1835 the society sold to the First Reformed Church two acres on Willis Street, next to the Methodists; in the same year the State sold to St. Paul's Church five acres on the south side of Market Street; and in 1839, three acres to St. John's Roman Catholic Church, next to the former; and in 1844 three acres to the Baptist Church, next to the last two. In 1851 the Methodists extended their cemetery by purchase from the society, and in 1854 the Presbyterians bought from the society a new plot on the north side of Market Street, adjoining those on the Willis Street side of the block. Altogether, the cemeteries above enumerated contain twenty-two acres, divided into 4500 lots, in which there have been made about 15,000 interments. The growth of the city in the neighborhood has convinced most people that in time these graveyards must be removed. In 1876 a bill was proposed in the Legislature providing that the reversionary interest of the State should be vested in the city; that any church might convey to the city its interest in the lots unsold, and that six months thereafter all interments in such cemetery should be unlawful; that the city might improve and beautify the grounds, without removing any bodies, unless with the consent of the lot-owners. The belief of the framer of the bill was that in this way the city might in time secure a beautiful public park in the very heart of the city, and at little cost. It was also his belief that unless some such action should be taken in time the grounds would be converted to other uses and built up. Apparently in confirmation of this view, an act was passed by the Legislature in 1882 providing for vesting in the Ladies' Hospital Association of Paterson the fee of the Baptist cemetery, the ultimate object being to erect thereon a permanent hospital building. Their "Sandy Hill" cemetery being all filled, in 1866 the authorities of St. John the Baptist's Church bought a tract of twenty-five acres on Haledon Avenue for a cemetery, but its use was prohibited by the Legislature, and in 1867 the church bought seventy-three acres on Totowa, near the Lincoln Bridge, part of which they laid out as the "Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre." It contains a great many graves, and some fine monuments and tombs.

In 1865, Messrs. Thomas D. Hoxsey and David B. Beam secured a charter for the "Cedar Cliff Cemetery Company," intending to establish a cemetery on the side of the Preakness Mountain, between Paterson and Haledon. They sold out in 1866 to other gentlemen, who had concluded that the best location would be on the hillside above Dundee Lake, along



James Booth

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$$C(\mathbf{V}_i) = \mathbf{V}_i + \mathbf{V}_i^T \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m.$$

" PIONEER AND THE ALASKA STATE POLICE

James Bush, the son of a pioneer settler, the late
 James Bush, of Hamlet, Me., was
 a student of the academy, and, on Jan. 1, 1881,

Mr. Br. was elected to the position of the secretary of the committee on the subject of the J. B. 1000, vice president, and A. H. 1000.

and Director of the Atlanta World Council of Churches.

the fact that we have been so long in the
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the fact that we have been so long in the

the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement. The *in vitro* results are in good agreement with those of other authors (1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

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The first of these is the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy. The second is the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy. The third is the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy.

Cotton-Mill," on the corner of Mill and Market Streets, which was named the "Hamil Mill," and which is still operated by Mr. Booth and the legal successors of Mr. Hamil. The latter died on Sept. 11, 1880, and the extensive business of the concern is now carried on by Mr. Booth and Peter M. Bannigan, who represents the Hamil interest, and has proven an efficient and valuable coadjutor in the management of the interests of the establishment. Mr. Booth has succeeded to the management of the financial and commercial affairs of the concern since Mr. Hamil's death, having his office at the New York salesrooms, No. 96 and 98 Grand Street. Mr. Bannigan has charge of matters at the factories, a duty which Mr. Booth formerly performed. The enterprise which they represent is one of the largest and most successful of its kind in the country, and is treated of in detail elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Booth has resided in Paterson since his first coming in 1855, and occupies a handsome residence on the corner of Broadway and Auburn Streets, in that city, which he erected in 1869. He belongs to a class of self-made and successful men of Paterson who have raised themselves by their own exertions from humble positions to places of honor and influence in the community, and who, while illustrating the true nobility of labor, have acquired handsome competencies. He has never participated in political affairs, but confined himself closely to his business of silk manufacture. He has nevertheless been identified with the local institutions of the city, and held a number of positions of importance. In connection with James Jackson, John Dunlop, John Shaw, Peter Doremus, A. B. Woodruff, Francis C. Van Dyk, and William Watson, he was one of the organizers of the Passaic County Savings Institution in 1870, and was elected vice-president of that institution. Upon the withdrawal of the president, Mr. Watson, Mr. Booth became acting president, and administered that office with ability until the institution went into voluntary liquidation. The affairs of the concern were closed up in an honorable and legitimate manner, and the claims of the depositors were paid in full out of the private funds of the directors, some of the securities held by the institution not yet being realized on. The honorable closing of the affairs of the bank injured greatly to the benefit of the other financial institutions of the city, and probably prevented a monetary panic.

Mr. Booth is a member of the Paterson Board of Trade, of the Silk Industrial Association of that city, and is a director of the Silk Industrial Association of New York City. He is a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson, and a member of the board of trustees. He has been an active contributor to the support of the Old Ladies' Home of that city, and is now one of the directors of the institution.

Mr. Booth was married on May 15, 1860, to Addie,

daughter of John D. and Mary Shorrock, of Paterson, and has had six children, five sons and a daughter, of whom the former are living, viz.: Charles Elsworth, who has been thoroughly educated in the silk business and is a designer in the mill of his father; Frederick Mortimer, who is a book-keeper in the New York store; William Turner, who while securing a good education is also learning the silk business; Harry Shorrock, and John Morgan Booth.

Abraham H. Godwin.—The Godwin family is one of the oldest of Passaic County. Long prior to the Revolutionary war Abraham Godwin was born upon the ocean, while his parents were *en route* from England to America. The family settlement was made at Totowa, and here the Abraham above referred to lived throughout his life. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was succeeded by his son Abraham, who also lived and died in that locality. The latter had a large family of children, among whom were Henry, Abraham, and David, each of whom performed active service in the Revolutionary war. Henry established an early newspaper at Newburgh, N. Y., small in dimensions but patriotic in spirit, and edited it with ability during the greater portion of the war in behalf of our national independence. He was a captain in the patriot army, and was taken prisoner at West Point and died in the hands of the enemy. David settled at Peekskill, N. Y., after the war, and subsequently resided at Hoboken, N. J. Abraham was the grandfather of our subject. He married a Miss Monson, of Morris County, N. J., and had children,—Phebe, who married Peter G. Van Winkle, a native of Paterson, and leading merchant in New York; Henry; Susan, who married John Davis, of Philadelphia; Caleb Monson; Abraham, father of Parke Godwin, of the New York *Evening Post*; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Ira Munn, of Orange, N. J.; Margaret, who married Robert R. Taylor, of Paterson; and Maria, who married Halmegh Van Houten, of Totowa. Abraham Godwin died Oct. 6, 1835, in his seventy-fourth year. His son Henry was born at Morristown, N. J., and was one of the early merchants of Paterson. During the years 1813, 1814, and 1815 he also engaged in the manufacture of cotton in that city. He died in 1814 or 1815. His wife was Mary, daughter of Edo and Eleanor Marselis, of Little Falls township, and the children five in number, of whom four attained mature years, viz.: Abraham H., Eleanor, widow of Abraham Prall, of Paterson; Jane M., who married John Campbell, of Mobile, Ala.; and Phebe. Abraham H. Godwin was born on the Little Falls turnpike, near Paterson, on May 2, 1807. He received only a common-school education, and when about eighteen years of age started a store near the old Totowa bridge, in Paterson, opposite the Passaic Hotel, where his father had traded as early as 1812. After one year he worked as a clerk in the employ successively of Aaron A. Van Houten and Peter



A. H. Goehlin



P. B. Adams

[illegible]

$\Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{kJ mol}^{-1})$
 $\Delta G_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{kJ mol}^{-1})$
 $S^{\circ}(\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1})$
 $\Delta H_{\text{f}}^{\circ}(\text{kJ mol}^{-1})$
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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

When I met him, he was about 70 or north of it, wearing a black blazer, the emblem of a British sportsman. He said that he had been sent by Lord Adams to this country in

[illegible]

the β phase of the polymer. The β phase is the more ordered phase and is characterized by a higher density and a higher melting point than the α phase. The β phase is also the more stable phase and is the one that is most commonly observed in nature. The α phase is the less ordered phase and is characterized by a lower density and a lower melting point than the β phase. The α phase is also the less stable phase and is the one that is most commonly observed in nature.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

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Handwritten signature

Jackson, merchants of Acquackanonk township, and after a few months returned to Paterson and assisted his grandfather, Abraham Godwin, in keeping the old Passaic Hotel. Two years later he engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarn on the lower raceway in Paterson as a member of the firm of Post & Godwin, and then formed a copartnership with his cousin, Peter G. Van Winkle, and engaged in the grocery trade for several years.

About the year 1834, Mr. Godwin went to Mobile, Ala., and shortly after entered into the cotton-brokerage business at that place. By close attention to his affairs he became recognized as one of the leading brokers of the South, and did business for some of the heaviest European purchasing houses. His business attained such large proportions that he was finally compelled to take in a partner in the person of John G. Davis, of Philadelphia, the firm of Godwin & Davis doing a successful business down to near the opening of the late war, when the enterprise was given up. While in active business in Mobile, Mr. Godwin was prominently identified with the growing interests of the locality. He was one of the first stockholders and an early director of the steamship line between New Orleans and New York. In 1843 he returned to Paterson, and while still maintaining his interests at Mobile, entered upon the manufacture of cotton yarns in connection with Abraham Prall, Henry M. Low, and Maj. John Edwards, and subsequently pursued that business with his sister, Mrs. Prall, as partner for several years. The enterprise was successfully prosecuted during the war, the mill occupied at present by Hamil & Booth having been erected for the purpose by Mr. Godwin and his sister. Soon after the war the mill was sold to the latter firm and the machinery to other parties, and Mr. Godwin withdrew from active business. He has lived in retirement at Paterson since, being recognized as one of the substantial residents of the city, and enjoying that freedom from business annoyances which his successful commercial career entitles him to. He has never taken special interest in politics, nor aspired to public position. He was at one time a member of the board of directors of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, and is now a director in the Faragut Fire Insurance Company of New York. He has enjoyed an extended acquaintance with the leading business men of the United States, and been favorably known as a man of enterprise, integrity, and moral principle. His wife was Miss Ann E. Park, of Philadelphia, and has had no children.

Peter Adams was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, on Feb. 2, 1807. His parents were George and Louisa (Sutherland) Adam, the former a native of Aberdeenshire, and the latter of Caithness-shire. The family-seat of the Adam family was about fifteen miles north of Aberdeen, where Peter Adam, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided. It was not until the emigration of Peter Adams to this country, in

1827, that the final "s" was added to the family patronymic by himself. George Adam was a gardener by occupation, a calling which in the mother-country signifies something, and after a busy and industrious life died in 1812. After his death his widow married Henry Travis. By the first marriage were born six children, of whom only three reached mature age, viz.: Jeannette, who married Robert Kerr; Peter, our subject; and Ann, who married John Thomson, of Whippany, N. J. The only issue of the second marriage was Sarah, who came to this country with her mother and half-sister, Ann, in 1840, and who is the widow of Lewis Schaeffer, of Jersey City, and resides there. She and Peter Adams are the only children living, Mrs. Travis having died on Oct. 24, 1856.

At the age of eight years Peter Adams began a life of labor by entering the paper-mill of Robert Tullis & Co., in Fifeshire, Scotland, of which his uncle, John Craig, was superintendent, and where he remained two years, working during the day in the mill, and receiving the only book education he ever enjoyed by attending the night-school of the locality. He then returned to Aberdeen, and until he was seventeen years of age worked in a flax-mill and a cotton-mill at that place. At that time he became an apprentice to the trade of paper-making with his uncle, John Craig, the paper at that time being made by hand. He remained in Fifeshire for three years, and when nearly twenty-one years of age became a journeyman at the trade. Soon after he determined to emigrate to the United States, where the opportunities for work and development in his business were greater, and on Aug. 26, 1827, he set sail from Greenock, Scotland, on the vessel "Samuel Robinson," Capt. Shotwell, and landed in New York on October 4th of the same year. He went at once to Saugerties, Ulster Co., N. Y., and began work on October 24th, in the paper-mill that was started by Henry Barclay at that time, and whose modern successor is now operated by J. B. Sheffield & Son. Upon beginning work in this pioneer paper-mill, Mr. Adams was one of four Scotchmen—the others being Thomas Lindsay, Alexander White, and David Grieve—to start the first Fourdrinier paper-machine in this country. He remained in Saugerties, working steadily at his trade, until September, 1835, when he removed to Morristown, N. J., and assumed the management of the paper-mill of William Knight. In October, 1837, he removed to Paterson, N. J., and on November 22d of that year became foreman of H. V. Butler & Co.'s Passaic Paper-Mill, of that city. He remained in that position until May 11, 1859, and then retired from paper manufacture for a time. In 1854 he established Adams' New York and Paterson Express, and placing it in charge of his sons, did a successful business until Nov. 23, 1869, when he disposed of it to James Fisk, Jr., of New York. It is now known as Fuller's Paterson and New York Express.

In 1863, Mr. Adams determined to engage in the making of paper on his own account, and taking with him John Ramage, who had succeeded him as foreman for H. V. Butler & Co., he went to the village of Buckland, Conn., and purchasing the mill formerly operated by Godwin & Sheldon at that place, began manufacturing on Jan. 1, 1864.

The firm of Adams & Ramage continued to do a successful business until Jan. 1, 1865, when the latter withdrew, and Mr. Adams has continued to operate the mill to this day. During a portion of this time the deceased son of Mr. Adams, Peter C. Adams, was in partnership with his father, the business being carried on under the firm-name of Peter Adams & Son. The capacity of the mill is six tons of chrome and plate paper a day. In 1866, finding that his business was expanding very rapidly, Mr. Adams, in connection with Dr. Garvis Prince, purchased the Isaac Oakley paper-mill, at Newburgh, N. Y., and since that time has continued to manufacture fine book-paper there. Dr. Prince withdrew from the firm after one year. William Bishop, a nephew of Mr. Adams, was admitted as a partner in this enterprise in 1872, the firm of Adams & Bishop turning out about three and a half tons of fine paper daily at the present time.

Mr. Adams is now at the head of a large enterprise, and is recognized as one of the oldest and most successful paper-manufacturers in the United States. The product of his mills goes all over the world, and stands at the head of the market for excellence in quality and finish. He made the paper on which was printed the catalogue of the World's Fair at Paris in 1879, and received a bronze medal in recognition of the superiority of his productions. He has also received, within a few days, a beautiful silver medal, awarded by the Melbourne International Exhibition of Australia for paper that had been made and sold in the regular course of trade, and which he did not know was to be placed on exhibition. The extensive salesrooms of the concern are at No. 57 Murray Street, New York.

Mr. Adams was connected with Mr. Butler, of Paterson, in the making of paper for twenty-two years, during which time the Ivanhoe Mill was erected under his supervision. He has since devoted himself closely to his own personal business, and has led an active, industrious, and sober life, which has been crowned by the acquisition of a handsome competency, and by the building up of a good name. He has resided in Paterson since 1837, and in the house which he now occupies since 1842, when it was erected by himself, but has since been remodeled. He has not sought political prominence nor personal popularity, but devoted himself strictly to the management of his own private affairs. He is a member of the New York Board of Trade, and a liberal supporter of the progressive enterprises of his day. He is a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian Church

of Paterson, and is a man of unblemished reputation. He was married on July 16, 1831, to Hannah Schaeffer, widow of Calvin Floyd. Mrs. Adams died on July 7, 1868. An only daughter is all that is left of the six children born of the union. In 1860, Mr. Adams visited the place of his birth and childhood, and while in Scotland assisted in laying to rest the remains of his uncle, John Craig, from whom he had derived his first lessons in paper-making. The Craig family is still engaged in the manufacture of paper in Scotland.

Louis Franke was born on Sept. 7, 1827, in Schkeuditz, Prussia. His father, Karl Friedrich Franke, was a manufacturer of leather gloves and similar articles at that place during his life. Both he and his wife died on successive days of the cholera in 1848. They had a family of seven children, of whom only two came to this country, viz., Louis and Ernst, the latter of whom is employed in his brother's silk-mill in Paterson.

The earlier career of Louis Franke was a rather checkered one, and he engaged in many occupations and encountered many obstacles before he finally achieved success. Until he was fifteen years of age he remained at home and attended the city school, and then went to Leipsic, where he became an apprentice in the wholesale and retail dry-goods store of J. H. Meyer for five years, without pay, in order to learn the business. Remaining a year longer as clerk, he then went to Berlin, where he entered the employ of Herman Gerson, a large wholesale and retail dry-goods dealer, who engaged largely in the manufacture of cloaks and mantillas, in which department Mr. Franke served for two years, during which time he cultivated his taste and skill in designing and making the above articles, and in consequence receiving from A. Selchow, of the same city, an offer to manage his cloak- and mantilla-factory at a liberal salary, which he accepted. While there he made frequent trips to Paris to get the newest fashions, and afterwards alter the same to suit the taste of the different German countries.

In 1852 he was persuaded by a friend to go to America, landing at Galveston, Texas, from where he went to the interior of the State, in the fall of the same year going to New Orleans, La., where he clerked in the dry-goods store of Moses Loeb for a few months. Here he made up his mind to return to Germany, as the chances of success in life seemed very slim to him, and after visiting all the cities in the Mississippi Valley and San Juan, Nicaragua, Havana, and Charleston, finally landed at New York, where he attended the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace in 1853.

He then sailed on board the "City of Manchester" from Philadelphia to Liverpool. A few days before reaching Liverpool they had one of the most exciting and perilous passages through innumerable and large icebergs, lasting from daybreak till about three o'clock



Portrait



Louis Franke.



C. GREPPO.

in the afternoon, and about an hour later saw the ill-fated steamer "City of Glasgow," which was never seen again.

Upon returning to Berlin he took his old position again with Mr. Selchow, and working with renewed vigor, gained great success for the above house. The American panic of 1857 having a disheartening effect on Germany, Mr. Franke, in the spring of 1858, came back to the United States, going to Cincinnati, where he became connected with the silk-importing house of Walter & Kahn. A year later he went to New Orleans, where he made a contract with Moses Loeb to buy dry-goods for him at auction in New York and ship them to New Orleans. This connection was stopped by the breaking out of the war, which put an end to all commercial transactions between the North and South. It was about this time that the turn in the tide of Mr. Franke's affairs occurred. In 1862 he began the manufacture on a small scale of dress and cloak trimmings on the corner of Broome Street and Broadway, in New York City, and soon gained a reputation for the manufacture of a superior quality of goods, and deserves credit for breaking the existing prejudice in favor of foreign goods by making the workmanship and designs as good as the French, but using better material than they and taking more care in the finish, a fact that became generally acknowledged by the trade. He was the first one to manufacture the celebrated Angora goat-hair fringes in the United States, and afterwards to introduce the equally well-known braid fringes, which he manufactured on a large scale and in large varieties. His business expanded so rapidly that he was compelled to enlarge his facilities continually, until he occupied eight large lofts at Broome Street and Broadway.

About this time, January, 1873, Mr. Henry W. Struss, who had been in his employ in various positions, from office-boy to book-keeper, was taken into partnership, the business being carried on under the sole name of Louis Franke, which has become widely known in the trade.

They had obtained their silk for the purposes of manufacture from the best throwsters, but having, by buying large quantities and selling again to smaller manufacturers, established quite a trade in thrown silks, they conceived the idea of throwing their own silk, and in December, 1875, hired the newly-built mill belonging to Mr. Samuel Pope, at Paterson, removed to it their braiding machinery from the factory in Greene Street, New York, that had been established a number of years, and putting in new and suitable machinery, commenced throwing silk on their own account. The business increased so rapidly that they disposed of their dress and cloak trimming manufacturing business in New York to Schmadike & Underhill, on Jan. 1, 1880, and have since devoted their whole energies to the importing and sale of raw silk, and the manufacture of thrown silks to supply manufacturers of trimmings, ribbons, piece-goods, etc.

Finding their quarters at the Pope Mill too small, they purchased a piece of property at the corner of Bridge and River Streets, Paterson, and erected thereon the commodious and handsome mill which was finished in January, 1881, and is a model of its kind. It is three stories in height, the main floors being each fifty by two hundred feet, with a wing at each end of about thirty by thirty feet, besides the engine- and boiler-houses, which are separate from the main building.

The mill is filled with the best machinery, employs over three hundred hands, and has a productive capacity of from three thousand five hundred to four thousand pounds per week. It is almost fire-proof, having solid floors of six and a quarter inches thickness, in three layers of plank crossing each other diagonally and resting on heavy girders.

It is warmed and ventilated by mechanical means, thus insuring pure air and perfect health to the employes, who no doubt appreciate the interest taken in their welfare. During the summer fresh air, and during the winter air that has been heated in a large chamber over the engine-room, is forced by means of a powerful blower through a system of flumes and tubes to every part of the large establishment; at the same time every bit of foul air and offensive smells are drawn out by another system of flues, and thus the air completely changed in the rooms in the course of about every forty-four minutes. The building is lighted by gas, all the jets on a floor being lit instantaneously by means of electricity, thus avoiding all risk by the use of matches and other means of lighting. The motive-power is transmitted by a one hundred and fifty horse-power Corliss engine, made by Watts, Campbell & Co., of Newark, N. J., driven by steam generated by two Babcock & Willson patent safety boilers.

The firm is carrying on a large business, and is now one of the largest manufacturers in their line in the United States.

Mr. Franke resides on Lexington Avenue, in New York City, but is a firm believer in Paterson and its institutions. He is a member of the Paterson Board of Trade, and of the Silk Association of America. He married, about 1863, Miss Auguste Wollenhaupt, a sister of the celebrated composer, Hermann Wollenhaupt, and has one daughter, Anna Emilie, who resides at home.

Claude Greppo was born at Charnay, about fifteen miles from Lyons, France, on Dec. 29, 1834. His parents are Antoine and Louise (Burnand) Greppo, the former of whom is a wine-grower by occupation, and owns a tract of land devoted to that purpose. In this pursuit the subject of this sketch was reared. His first education was derived at a boarding-school at Alix, and at the age of fifteen he entered the Normal School of the department, and at seventeen took the first prize in the school, consisting of a "Dictionary of Universal History and Geography," which is still

in his possession. He did not receive a diploma from the institution, because he had not reached the requisite age of eighteen.

After leaving school he went to Lyons, France, where his uncle, Burnand, was a prominent dyer of silks, and became an apprentice to the trade of silk manufacture. In 1854 and 1855 he engaged in the silk commission business in Paris as a clerk, and subsequently went to London for the purpose of learning the English language. On Sept. 7, 1857, with a view of establishing business for himself, and on the special instigation of a friend, he sailed from Liverpool for the United States, and landing in New York, started the silk-importing business at No. 57 Murray Street, where he remained until 1867. In the mean time he began the manufacture of silk braids at Cranford, N. J., where he purchased and enlarged a factory for the purpose. In 1867 the conditions of the importing business having changed, he determined to devote all his attention to the manufacture of silk, and removed his business from Cranford to the city of Paterson, where he built a mill fifty by two hundred feet in size and three stories high, on the corner of Slater and Prince Streets. A portion of the mill he rented to William Strange & Co., who occupied it for the purposes of silk manufacture until 1877. The other portion Mr. Greppo used himself, and besides manufacturing silk, was accustomed to do his own dyeing. By degrees he did the dyeing for Strange & Co., and gradually found himself running naturally into the business of dyeing altogether as successive demands were made upon him for that purpose by other manufacturers. He is now one of the leading dyers of silk in this country, and has a wide reputation for the quality and superior finish of his work. All the light shades of colors and the most difficult tints are produced by him with perfect success, and in the art of making a uniform, brilliant, and permanent black—acknowledged to be the most difficult of all—no one is more successful. Mr. Greppo has largely outgrown his own mill, and is finishing his goods in the "Old Gun Mill," and doing his dyeing at the old site. Meantime he has in process of erection several large mills on the corner of Railroad Avenue and Passaic River, which will cover several acres of ground when completed, and bring together all the details of his extensive business. He dyes his skein-silk under his own name, but piece-goods of every description, silk and mixed goods and cotton velvets, in the name of the Paterson Dyeing and Finishing Company, which was organized June 15, 1877, and of which he is the president and sole owner. He has a large line of patronage outside of the city of Paterson, and is known as a successful dyer throughout the United States. His New York office is at No. 27 Mercer Street. He is a member of the Paterson Board of Trade, has resided in that city since 1867, and is held in high esteem by a large circle of acquaintances. He was married in 1860, to Ellen Douglas Bateman, a native of Balti-

more, and has five children, viz.: Claudia, Theodore, Robert, Ellen B., and Francis.

James Jackson was born at Caton, England, on April 8, 1826. His father, Wm. Jackson, spent his life as a silk-dresser in Caton, and died in 1876, aged seventy-five years. His mother was Hannah, daughter of James Stubbs, a master-carder at Caton. She died in 1854, aged fifty-one. The children were John, who is an engineer at Oldham, England; James; William, who is foreman of the gas-works at Lancaster, England; Rachel; and Joseph, deceased.

James Jackson enjoyed limited educational opportunities at the private schools of his locality, and at thirteen years of age began to learn the trade of a machinist and the manufacture of spun silk. When twenty-one years of age he worked as a master-mechanic in the Forge cotton-mill at Caton for three years, and then became its superintendent, a position he held for seven years longer. He then removed to Oldham, where he acted as superintendent of the cotton-mill of Moore & Simmons for twelve years. In the spring of 1869, desiring to better his condition in life, he emigrated to the United States, and after spending seven months in the city of Philadelphia removed to Paterson, N. J., where he worked as a machinist in the works of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Company for four years. In 1873 he established himself at No. 41 Sherman Avenue, Paterson, and began the making of Jacquard machines for silk manufacture. After one year he erected his present factory, ninety-eight by twenty-two feet, three and a half stories high in front, and two and a half in the rear, on Albion Avenue. By close application to business and the judicious management of his affairs he succeeded in securing a wide reputation for the manufacture of Jacquard and other machinery, and the products of his skill are in large demand throughout the United States. He includes among his patrons the leading silk-manufacturers of Paterson, and many of his machines are shipped to Canada. Starting in life without capital, he has by industry, perseverance, and economy succeeded in acquiring a fair competency, and ranks among the most intelligent and trustworthy mechanics of Paterson. He was elected alderman of the Second Ward, Paterson, in 1880. He was married in 1846 to Jane, daughter of Edward and Mary Dixon, of Caton, England, who was born in 1825. His children are William, who is connected in business with his father, and is a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church; Edward, who resides at Oldham, England; John, who is loom-overlooker in the mills of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Paterson; Hannah, wife of James Cocker, of Paterson; Mary A., wife of Robert Swinley, of the same city; Rachel, wife of Thomas Clark, of Paterson; and James Stubbs, who is also associated with his father in business.

Samuel A. Van Saun was born Aug. 22, 1802, at Totowa, then in the county of Bergen, now Passaic,



Wm. H. L. L.



Samuel May Jr.



James McKoon



Joseph G. Smith



Handwritten signature or text, possibly "J. H. H."



Joseph Gleadhill

N. J. His ancestors, both on the paternal and maternal side, came to this country from Holland at a very early period.

His great-grandfather, Isaac Van Saun, then known as Van Zandt, settled in the neighborhood of Hackensack, Bergen Co., and was probably the first representative of the Van Saun family who came from Amsterdam.

His grandfather, Samuel Van Saun, was born in this country, and resided for many years in the same place, and died at Totowa. He married in the Zabriskie family.

His father, Albert Van Saun, the second son of Samuel Van Saun, resided at Totowa during the greater part of his life, and died in Paterson in 1837 in his sixty-ninth year. His mother was the daughter of Adrian and Elizabeth Van Houten, of Paterson, and died in 1856 in her eighty-first year. They had five children, only two of whom are now living,—John, who resides in the city of New York, and Samuel A., the subject of this sketch.

The boyhood of Samuel A. Van Saun was passed upon his father's farm at Totowa. His early education was such as the schools at that time afforded. When only nine years old he was accustomed to walk daily to and from the district school, three miles distant; afterwards he attended the academy at Paterson, and received a good business education.

In 1826 he married Anna, daughter of Casparus and Natia Wessels, of Paterson. The issue of this marriage was five children,—Sophia D., who died in infancy; Elizabeth V. H., wife of Henry Muzzy, of Paterson, who died a few years since; Mary Louisa, wife of ex-Senator Henry A. Williams, of Paterson; Jane A., wife of William Williams, of Hackensack; and Albert Van Saun, of Paterson. His wife, a woman of strong will and devoted piety, died in 1844.

In 1857 he married an estimable lady, Abigail Oakley, widow of John S. Fayerweather.

For nearly half a century, from 1826 to 1874, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Paterson. In 1847 he erected the brick building on the corner of Main and Ellison Streets, and there established the business of agricultural implements, seeds, painters' supplies, etc., which has been so successfully carried on there since. In 1874 he retired from active business, and was succeeded by his son, Albert Van Saun, and grandson, S. V. S. Muzzy.

In politics he is conservative, and was a Whig of the Henry Clay school as long as that party existed. In 1844 he was chosen on a Union ticket to represent Passaic County in the Legislature. He served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Passaic County for the term of five years. In 1860 he was a delegate from this State to the National Convention at Baltimore which nominated Bell and Everett.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he became identified politically with the Republican party, and was a firm supporter of the Federal government.

Judge Van Saun has now attained the age of seventy-nine years. He is the oldest living merchant of Paterson, and nearly the last representative of a class which is fast passing away. His life has been closely connected with the history of Paterson from the time it was a hamlet of a few hundreds to its present more than fifty thousand inhabitants. He is a man of plain habits and retiring disposition, genial and kind-hearted. His life-work has been confined chiefly to private business, in which he has ever been active and energetic, though always performing cheerfully such public duties as were required of him as a citizen. He has accumulated an ample fortune, the result of an active and industrious business life. He and his ancestors have always been identified with the Reformed Dutch Church, and for many years he has been officially connected with the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Totowa at Paterson, both as deacon and elder.

Joseph Gledhill was born at Greetland, Yorkshire, England, on Nov. 16, 1796, and was one of the ten children of John and Sarah Thwait Gledhill. His father was a manufacturer of woolen textures.

Joseph received an ordinary English education at the common school of his parish, and at fifteen years of age commenced to learn the trade of shoemaking at Greetland. He worked at this business in Liverpool until April, 1819, when he set sail in the ship "Amity," Capt. Maxwell, to seek his fortune in the New World. After a voyage of twenty-one days he landed in New York City, and came directly to Paterson, where he soon after established a shoe-store on Park Street, now the lower portion of Main Street. After spending a little over a year in that locality he removed to near the corner of Van Houten and Main Streets, and continued business there for several years. He then moved to the west end of Van Houten Street, near the race, where he leased a tract of land for thirty years and erected a house and shop of his own. At this point he continued for eighteen years, laboring industriously and faithfully at his trade, and gradually extending the scope of his business. At the end of that time, owing to failing health, he sold his property to Jonathan Taylor, and after a few years purchased the Andrew Parsons farm, consisting of about forty acres, in Acquackanonk township, near the canal, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for about eighteen years longer, when, owing to the loss of his wife, he disposed of his farm and moved into Paterson to reside. Since that time he has not engaged in active business, although he has operated to some extent in real estate. He is now one of the oldest residents of the city, has led a retired, modest, and industrious life, and by judicious management has accumulated considerable property. He has never been a seeker after public position, although he filled the office of county collector of Passaic County for two years, and served as a member of the board of chosen freeholders of the same county.

Mr. Gledhill is the only living representative of a large family of children. Besides himself, a brother James and sister Sarah came to this county, the latter of whom married John Collins, of Croton Falls, N. Y., and the former engaged in woolen manufacture at New London, Conn., and at Garrettsville, Otsego Co., N. Y., where some of his descendants still reside. Our subject has been twice married,—first on Sept. 15, 1821, to Eliza Davis, of Paterson, who was born April 20, 1804, and who died about the opening of the late war; and secondly to his present wife (*née* Ann Stafford), widow of John Carsley. Of the first marriage were born four children, viz.: William, a prominent lawyer of Paterson in his day; Sarah, who married Robert T. Creamer; Robert Adams; and John, who died in infancy. Robert A. Gledhill, of Paterson, is the only one of the children living.

Charles O'Neill.—Among the old citizens of Paterson, whose portrait will be recognized by many, is that of Charles O'Neill, who was born in County Derry, township of Cranney, and parish of Dessartmartin, Ireland, in May, 1803. The ancestor of the family was one of the County Antrim O'Neills. His grandfather was Peter O'Neill, who lived near Dessartmartin Village, and engaged in hackling flax. He had four children,—Charles, John, Martha, and Henry. Of these, John was the father of our subject, and came to this country about 1834, engaging in shoemaking at Paterson. He married Susan McGeoghan, who came with him to this country. The children were Mary, who married David Russell; Martha, who became the wife of Edward Mellen; Charles; Susan, who married Michael McBride; Henry; Ellen, who married Paul Martin; John, and Bernard.

The early life of Charles O'Neill was passed in Ireland, where he received a plain English education in the private schools. He subsequently learned the trade of a shoemaker, and worked at that business, and on the farm, in connection with his father. On Oct. 27, 1824, he married Margaret Carrigan, and in 1826, with his wife and an infant son, embarked in the brig "Rosebank," under Capt. Bain, for the shores of the New World. After a voyage of eight weeks and two days they landed at Quebec, Canada, where Mr. O'Neill remained three months, plying his trade of shoemaking. He subsequently located at Charlotte, Vt., where he worked at his trade in the winter season, and on the neighboring farms in the summer. In the month of April, 1828, he removed to New York City, and for six months ran a boot and shoe store on Chapel Street (now East Broadway) for his brother-in-law, David Russell. Having a great many friends in Paterson, he removed to that city on Oct. 27, 1828, where he has since resided.

Upon his first locating in Paterson, Mr. O'Neill started a shoe-store on Prospect Street, near Ellison, where he labored faithfully at his trade until the following spring, when he built a shop on the present

site of No. 3 engine-house, where he remained until 1837 or 1838. His health now failing him, he was compelled, under medical advice, to seek a less sedentary occupation, and in 1836 he established the coal business on the corner of Prospect and Van Houten Streets, on a tract of land that he still owns. About the same time he established his present yard, at 238 Mill Street, where he has engaged in almost continuous trade for the past forty-five years. During that long period he has sold over two hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal from his yard, and filled out, mostly with his own hand, a million and a half delivery tickets. He still stands at the head of the enterprise, and at the ripe age of seventy-eight has a clear head and retentive memory, and writes a clear, bold hand. Besides engaging in the sale of coal, he also deals extensively in building materials.

Mr. O'Neill is regarded as one of the successful, self-made citizens of Paterson, who by a long life of industry and judicious business management has accumulated a handsome competency, and proven himself worthy of the confidence and respect of all. He has never been a seeker after public position, but has voted for every Democratic candidate for the Presidency from Jackson to Hancock. He was a member of the town school committee of Paterson in 1849 and 1850, and in 1852 represented the South Ward in the board of education. He has been a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Paterson since his first coming to the city, and a member of the board of trustees of that body for many years, participating actively in the building of the present imposing church edifice, and making many sacrifices in behalf of the institutions of the church.

Mrs. O'Neill is still living, in the enjoyment of good health, and still performs her regular functions as the head of her household. Children to the number of seventeen have been born to this venerable couple, nearly all of whom have received excellent educations, and a number of whom have become prominent in church and society. The celebration of the golden wedding of their aged parents in 1874 was an occasion of gladsome reunion in so large a family, and many useful and valuable gifts were bestowed upon the bride and groom of fifty years before.

The names of the children are Patrick, born in Ireland, Oct. 15, 1825, died in Georgia, May, 1880; Mary, born in Charlotte, Vt., Dec. 7, 1826, married John Donovan, of Paterson; John, born in Charlotte, March 9, 1828, died Aug. 4, 1865, represented the old South Ward of Paterson in the board of aldermen for several terms; Charles Henry, born Sept. 15, 1829, in Paterson, a prominent resident of Jersey City, and mayor for a number of terms; Susan, born April 5, 1832, wife of John Agnew, of Paterson; Catharine J., born Jan. 2, 1834, widow of Patrick Sharkey, of Mauch Chunk; Margaret Ann, born August, 1837, died Nov. 9, 1877, a leading teacher and Sister of Charity at St. Elizabeth's Academy, Madi-





Charles O'Neill



John C. Rice



John O'Neill



Samuel Pope



James H. H. H.

son, N. J., known as Sister Mary Agnes; Ellen, born June 2, 1838; Martha and Theresa, born Aug. 6, 1840, the former the wife of Dr. John I. Kane, of Paterson, and the latter the Lady Superioress of a branch of St. Elizabeth's Academy, at New Brunswick, N. J.; Esther, born Oct. 3, 1843; Agnes, born Aug. 1, 1844, died March 2, 1857; Thomas Edward, born Aug. 25, 1846, died June, 1847; three died young; and Thomas Edward, born July 27, 1853, educated at Seton Hall, in business with his father. All the girls, except Mary and Susan, were educated at Mount St. Vincent Seminary.

John O'Neill, who for many years stood at the head of the shoe trade of Paterson, and who at the time of his death was the oldest of its active business men, was born in the County Derry, township of Cranney, and parish of Dessartmartin, Ireland, on Sept. 26, 1815. His grandfather was Peter O'Neill, who engaged in hackling flax near the village of Dessartmartin, and his father John O'Neill, a shoemaker by trade, and also a small farmer, who emigrated to this country about 1834, and located in Paterson, where he worked at his trade.

John O'Neill, our subject, was the seventh of the eight children of John and Susan (McGeoghan) O'Neill. Previous to coming to this country he worked at shoemaking in connection with his father in Ireland, and enjoyed only limited educational advantages. In 1834 he arrived in Paterson with other members of the family, and immediately began to labor at his trade. He commenced on a very small capital, but by close application to business and frugal and industrious habits gradually enlarged the scope of his business, and acquired a reputation for the manufacture of goods of a superior character. This reputation he maintained throughout the remainder of a long business life in Paterson. He first located on Market Street near Cross, in a building which he subsequently owned, and after leaving there occupied different locations in the city. For a portion of the time he was in partnership with his brother Charles, on Prospect Street, and finally established himself on Main Street near Van Houten, where he remained a good many years. He then removed to the Van Houten building, within a few doors of the present location of the store of his widow, and finally purchased the latter store of the James King estate, where he traded until his death on Jan. 19, 1881, having been continuously engaged in the manufacture and sale of shoes since November, 1834. He died suddenly of pneumonia, after only a few days' illness, and while still in the enjoyment of good health, and in the performance of the active duties of life. He was thoroughly devoted to family and business, and one of the most extensive manufacturers of custom-shoes in Paterson. The other shoe-stores of the city closed on the day of his funeral as a mark of the high esteem in which he was held, not only by members of the trade but by the community in gen-

eral. For many years he made it a custom to do business strictly for cash, a valuable rule that is still followed by his widow and sons. He led a plain, modest life, attending strictly to business, and neither aspired to nor accepted political place. He was a devoted member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, and contributed liberally to the support of its institutions. On March 26, 1837, he married Isabella Bradley, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and left seven children living, viz.: Susan B., wife of William Ryan, of Brooklyn; Claude, who with his youngest brother, John, carries on the shoe-store in behalf of their mother; Mary Ann, wife of Timothy Hogan, a grocer of Paterson; Charles B., who is in a wholesale shoe-store in New York City; Joseph B., who also assists in the store at Paterson; and Isabella.

Samuel Pope.—The Pope family in this country is descended from four members of the family who came from Scotland about the opening of the eighteenth century and located on a tract of land seven miles square near Elizabethtown, N. J. Their representatives subsequently spread throughout the United States.

Jeremiah Pope, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the son of one of these emigrants. He resided at Hackensack, N. J., at the time of the Revolutionary war, and while serving in the patriot army was wounded by the British with seven buckshot and a ball while on a foray. He was nursed by Polly Van Emburgh, daughter of old Dr. Van Emburgh, of Hackensack, and subsequently made her his wife. After the close of the Revolutionary war he removed to Western New York, between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, where he engaged in farming. As a member of the famous "Silver Grays" he served under Gen. Scott in the war of 1812, and fought at Lundy's Lane. His children were Samuel; Betsey, who married John Van Iderstine, of Paterson; Peggy, who married Henry Phillips, of the same place; Mary, who became the wife of John Beya; and Sally, who married Benjamin March. His son Samuel was born at Hackensack, and when about fifteen years of age removed to Western New York with his father, whom he assisted in his farming operations. He also fought at Lundy's Lane, having been drafted for service in the army; his father, however, insisting upon going in his place. Unknown to the father, the son stood near him in the thickest of the fight. Both escaped injury, but were seized with the dreaded camp-fever soon after and died. Jeremiah Pope's widow subsequently drew a pension of three thousand six hundred dollars.

Samuel married Elizabeth Edwards, a native of New England, and had two children,—John and Samuel. The first died about thirty years ago. He married a Miss Onderdonk, and had two children, both of whom have since died.

Samuel Pope, our subject, was born in Western New York, on Oct. 9, 1811. After the death of his father and grandfather his grandmother removed the

family to the city of Paterson, Samuel being then an infant of two years. At the age of ten he entered the factory of John Colt, engaged in the manufacture of flax and cotton-duck, with whom he remained several years. He then entered the employ of John Trav-erse, who was engaged in the same line of manufac-ture, and while working in his factory had the fingers of his left hand cut almost entirely off. During the time that he was convalescing from this accident he received the only book education he ever enjoyed, consisting of two quarters' schooling. He next joined William Jacobs, an old Methodist minister, to learn the trade of wood-turning; but this connection proved unsatisfactory, and Jacobs not paying him for his services, the lad sued him, employing Judge Ogden as his counsel, and paying him by his personal labor. Thus early in life did Mr. Pope manifest a disposition that has clung to him through the long years of his busy life, namely, to maintain his rights even at the expense of force and litigation.

After leaving Jacobs, young Pope engaged in driving stage from Paterson to New York for about eight years. He also helped to build the turnpike to New York, the Morris Canal, and the Paterson and New York Railroad, working daily on these structures with his horses and carts. After the completion of the railroad, the cars on which were drawn by horses, Mr. Pope drove on the road, and attended to the bag-gage for a time, and then entered the employ of John, Robert, and Edward Stevens, of Hoboken, and ran their opposition line of stages to New York. About 1834 or 1835 three locomotive-engines were brought from England and placed on the Paterson and New York road, of which Judge Ogden was then presi-dent. Mr. Pope was called upon and assisted in setting up the first locomotive that was run on the road, and ran on it as fireman for about eight months. A new president having been elected for the road, Mr. Pope then left, and started an opposition stage-line of four stages, the fare to New York being two shillings and sixpence. He ran his line successfully, so far as the time made was concerned, for one season, and about the year 1837 turned his attention to the wood business. He cut off about three thousand acres of wood and sold it to the New York and Erie Railroad, which had then leased the old Paterson road, and to others. He engaged in this undertaking with success for a number of years, and gradually extending it, made it the principal business of his life. One secret of his success has been that he has never felt above any kind of labor that was honest and remunerative, and so, besides his wood specula-tion, he built mills, opened and developed quarries, and did mason- and carpenter-work, having as many as seventeen journeymen carpenters working for him at one time. His business gradually assumed large proportions, and he became recognized as one of the most successful and clear-headed men of enterprise in Paterson. In connection with Abram S. Hewitt

and Edward Cooper, he owned the half of Wynockie a few years ago, and now owns three mills in Pater-son, a number of houses and public places, a mile of quarries, and has recently purchased the fine quarry at Haledon. Without an education, starting in life without either a father's or a mother's support, and under the most adverse circumstances, his hardy Scotch nature and honest toil have brought him through, and marked him as one of the most success-ful of the self-made citizens of Paterson. He is now seventy-one years of age, stands six feet six and a half inches high, and attends daily to his extensive business matters. Possessed of a good heart and kindly nature, he is at once the truest of friends and the most bitter of enemies, and he who once does him an injury must beware of his revenge. At the same time his enemy once punished, he is the first to extend him a friendly hand.

Mr. Pope has been an adherent of the Democratic party through life, and has filled a number of posi-tions of prominence and influence. He was first elected to the office of constable without his consent, and paid a fine of fifteen dollars because of his re-fusal to qualify. He served as superintendent of streets for a number of years, and in 1851 and 1852 represented the Fifth and South Wards in the board of aldermen. While an incumbent of the latter office he was elected city treasurer, and served in that posi-tion for one year, giving security bonds to the amount of sixty thousand dollars, receiving a salary of only two hundred dollars a year, and paying his own office rent and his book-keeper a salary of three hundred dollars besides. In 1857 he was elected to represent the South and Fifth Wards and Acquackanonk town-ship in the State Legislature, and was successively re-elected for five terms. As a member of the Legis-lature he enjoyed a commanding influence, repre-sented the Stevens road from Hoboken to Newark with ability, fought the old New Jersey road with success, being elected in spite of the latter sending three thousand dollars to his district to defeat him, and amid all this clashing of interests maintained a reputation for honesty and fair dealing. He would accept no office after his retirement from the Legis-lature. He has assisted the various churches of the city by generous contributions, and recognizes the right of each person to select his own route to heaven. He married, in 1836, Eliza Rose, of Haverstraw, N. Y., who is still living, but has had no children. In 1872 he and his wife were bound while in bed by eight masked burglars, who entered their handsome residence on Broadway, and succeeded in obtaining about thirteen thousand dollars in bonds and money. He loaned the New York and Lake Erie Railroad the money with which were constructed their depots and freight-houses at Paterson, and has been a character in that city for many years.

Patrick Magennis was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 4, 1802, and died at his residence in Paterson,



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[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, containing various sentences and phrases. Some words are difficult to discern, but the structure suggests a formal or semi-formal communication.]

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 350 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.



Edward Clark

The Clark family has been identified with the growth, history, and development of the city of Paterson from its first settlement to the present time. John Clark, the progenitor of the family, was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, on May 21, 1763, and being a machinist by trade, and a personal friend of Hon. Alexander Hamilton, emigrated, with a wife and two children, to America in 1794, and located at Paterson, where he was employed by the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, of which Mr. Hamilton was an earnest patron. A certificate, written and signed by Peter Colt, superintendent of the first cotton-mill established at Paterson by the society, and dated Aug. 22, 1817, testifies that "he (Mr. Clark) made, in company with a partner who worked in iron and brass, all the valuable machinery worked in the first cotton-mill that was ever erected in this part of the country, and the first (as I believe) that was worked in America." Further, that "Mr. Clark has been a resident in this town ever since the period first mentioned (1794), and has always carried on the business of making machines for spinning both cotton and the wool of sheep, and is a very able mechanic and an industrious citizen." A long itemized account against the society, furnished by "Mellivham & Clarke," on March 18, 1794, shows that the services first rendered amounted to £2101 4s. 2d. Mr. Clark continued his residence in Paterson until his death, on Oct. 12, 1830. Besides manufacturing machinery for cotton and woolen-mills, he engaged prominently in the manufacture of woolen fabrics for a long time, and may be classed among the founders of the industrial interests of the city. He was not a public man, and attained to no prominent political position. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Slater, was born in Sterlingshire, Scotland, on May 1, 1768, and died in Paterson, May 30, 1838. The children were Jane, born Oct. 5, 1791, in Renfrewshire, married Robert Cunningham, a machinist of Paterson, died Aug. 6, 1853; John, Jr., born March 4, 1793, in Renfrewshire, died at Paterson, April 3, 1841; William L., born in Paterson, Oct. 5, 1795, died Nov. 9, 1859; Robert, born Sept. 22, 1798, died March 9, 1869; Elisha B., born May 30, 1801, died March 1, 1842; Alexander, born Oct. 17, 1803, died at Paterson; Henry, born Feb. 14, 1807, died Aug. 11, 1875; and Edward, twin brother of Henry, died May 15, 1875.

All of these children attained to years of maturity and passed their lives in the city of Paterson. John was for many years a prominent manufacturer of the city, and a member of the firm of Clark & Rogers (Thomas), who in 1819 began the

manufacture of cotton-loom in the "Beaver Mill," which John Clark, the elder, had erected many years before. He continued in active business throughout the greater part of his life. William L. Clark managed the store connected with Peter Colt's cotton-factory for some time, and subsequently kept the books of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, locomotive builders. Elisha B. Clark was a member of the firm of Clark & Robinson, cotton-spinners, who occupied the present site of the Ivanhoe Paper-Mill. He was a man of influence and prominence, held several local offices of importance, and represented his district in the State Legislature.

Edward Clark, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was for many years a substantial business man of Paterson, and was identified throughout a long life with the growth and development of the city. He received only a common-school education, and was thoroughly trained in the trade of a machinist in the shops of his brother John. He subsequently assisted his brother, William L. Clark, in the Colt store for a short time, and in 1826 established an iron foundry on the corner of Mulberry and River Streets. In 1829, in company with his brother Henry, he started the hardware business on the corner of Main and Ellison Streets, and subsequently moved next door, where he continued in active trade until his death, on May 15, 1875. Mr. Clark was a gentleman of refined tastes and modest instincts, and mingled little in the turmoil of public affairs. Upon the incorporation of the city he was elected a member of the first council from the East Ward, and was chairman of the finance committee. He was thoroughly devoted to his business, bore himself with dignity and reserve in the management of his affairs, and sustained the reputation in the community of an upright and honorable man. He was a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson, and contributed freely to the support of the institutions of the city. He married, on Nov. 8, 1828, Ann, daughter of John and Mary McIntyre, of New York City. She was born May 26, 1812, and died Dec. 7, 1868. The issue of the union were Morton Clark, who succeeded his uncle Henry in the hardware business, June 1, 1875, and is now trading at the old stand, and Livingston, born April 22, 1841, died Oct. 14, 1857.

Henry Clark was the close friend and business partner of his brother Edward for forty-six years. He was a man of exemplary character, an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson, and died only a few months after the demise of him with whose life, from birth to old age, he had been so closely identified.



Gen. Nightingale

N. J., Jan. 15, 1882. Arthur Magennis, father of Patrick, was a wealthy manufacturer in Dublin, was a leading patriot during the rebellion there, and therefore was obliged to leave Ireland. He accordingly placed his family in England, and set sail for America, landing at Baltimore in 1810, where he engaged in manufacturing cotton and velveteen. He went to Hudson, N. Y., in 1812, where he again engaged in manufacturing cotton goods and velveteen; thence to Matteawan, N. Y., where he manufactured all kinds of fancy cotton goods. He finally gave up business to his son, and died in Paterson, N. J., at the age of eighty. By his second marriage to Catharine Magonniss he had one daughter, Eleanor, Mrs. James Brett, now living at Matteawan, and Patrick, subject of this sketch.

Patrick Magennis received an academical education at Hudson, N. Y., as his father, who was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, took great interest in the early education of his children.

Patrick came to Paterson about 1835, and began manufacturing cotton goods, in partnership with Samuel G. Wheeler, at the Beaver Mills, which they owned. Mr. Magennis owned also the Beaver Mill House, where he resided. After the dissolution of the partnership with Mr. Wheeler, he added to his business dyeing and printing, and subsequently built the Grant Locomotive-Works, and continued building locomotives for several years.

From that time until nearly the time of his decease he was among the foremost in building up the interests of Paterson and contributing to its material growth. He possessed an ingenious mind, and obtained a patent, himself as patentee, dated April 21, 1838, entitled "Improvement in the art of dyeing cloth by machinery by one process." Mr. Magennis was comptroller of Paterson for two years, was one of the first aldermen, and president of the board for a number of years, and one of its principal citizens in incorporating Paterson as a city. He retired from manufacturing—bleaching and dyeing—before he became comptroller, and never resumed the business again. For two years he was a member of the State Legislature, where he discharged the duties incumbent upon him with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. He was a man of remarkable energy, keen perception, strict integrity, and correct habits, and esteemed by his fellow-citizens for his uprightness of character in all his dealings and business relations.

In early manhood Mr. Magennis took an active part in military matters. He became a member of the Light Infantry, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment New York State Militia, Oct. 8, 1824; was commissioned ensign of it by Governor De Witt Clinton on May 26, 1826; was appointed lieutenant by Governor E. T. Throop, with commission dated Jan. 11, 1832, John A. Dix being then adjutant-general; and he was appointed captain of the same regiment April 30, 1834, by Governor W. L. Marcy.

He was once the actuary of St. Paul's Church, Paterson, and warden, and during his active business life was a liberal supporter of church and kindred interests. For a long time prior to his death he was afflicted with rheumatism, and much of the time a constant sufferer and confined to his bed.

His wife, Ann, a daughter of James and Mary Cunningham, and a native of New York City, survives him. Their children are George, was city clerk of Paterson for several years, and died while the incumbent of that office. He was formerly an editor of one of the leading journals of Paterson. He left a widow and four children. The only daughter is Catherine, widow of the late Sanford C. Brown, son of Judge Nehemiah Brown, who now resides on Broadway, in Paterson, where her father died, and is a lady of culture and Christian excellence.

James Nightingale.—His father, John Nightingale, was born near Chorley, England, Nov. 25, 1783, and with his wife, Mary Fallis, and three children emigrated to this country in 1818. They landed in New York City after a tedious passage of nine weeks, and being a weaver by trade, Mr. Nightingale located at Paterson, then a small manufacturing city. About the year 1820 he removed to Lake View, where he kept a public-house, attended the toll-gate on the New York turnpike, and carried on the business of weaving on the premises. In 1825 he located at Wesel, near Paterson Landing (Passaic), where he purchased twelve and a half acres of land, on which stood a saw- and grist-mill. These latter he converted into a bleachery, which he placed in charge of a friend from England. After a few years, the latter not proving successful, Mr. Nightingale assumed control of the business, and successfully carried it on until 1828, when, in connection with Judge Philemon Dickerson, he purchased a cotton-mill on Boudinot Street (now Van Houten). This they leased out for a few years, but Mr. Nightingale finally succeeded to the business, and carried on the spinning and weaving of cotton on his own account until 1849, when he leased the property to William and J. Watson and retired from active life. He died March 17, 1859. He was ever of a genial and social nature, courteous towards all, a good entertainer, and being possessed of a fine voice and superior musical talent, made himself a welcome guest in many homes. He composed a number of the most popular political songs of his day. His first wife died Jan. 2, 1822, aged thirty-four years. The children who grew up were Ann, born in England, Nov. 20, 1807, widow of Thomas Slater, a weaver of Paterson; Joseph, born in England in 1814, died in Paterson, Jan. 1, 1825; Ellen, born in England, July 13, 1817, married, first, Alexander Lacklison, and secondly, Richard Booth, and who now resides in San Francisco, Cal., and James, our subject. Mr. Nightingale married for a second wife Eliza Sullivan, who bore him several children, of whom only two grew to maturity, viz.: John, who has resided in San Fran-

cisco since 1849, and Joseph, who died Dec. 19, 1855.

James Nightingale was born Aug. 11, 1821. He received only a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. E. J. Marsh, of Paterson. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and was graduated in 1841. Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of New York, was one of his classmates. After graduating as a physician, Mr. Nightingale felt compelled by the exigencies of his father's business to abandon the practice of medicine and enter into business life. He accepted an interest in the business with his brother John at Paterson, and opened an office at 156 Pearl Street, New York, where he sold the yarns, warps, and fillings manufactured at the factory in Paterson for a few years. In 1849 his brother removed to San Francisco, and James settled up the business of the concern. In 1858 he and his father placed new machinery in the Nightingale Mills and began cotton-spinning again. The latter died in 1859, and the son continued the business until 1864, when he sold the machinery, rented the property, and retired. For a number of years thereafter he did business as a fire insurance agent, but has now withdrawn from active business life. During his long residence in Paterson he has always been interested in all matters pertaining to its growth and development, and been favorably known as one of the live, enterprising residents of the city. He filled the office of city clerk for one year in 1873, though a Republican, was appointed assessor at large by a Democratic mayor, and held the position of deputy collector of internal revenue under Boyd Headley, for the Fourth District of New Jersey, for several years. He represented the old West Ward in the Common Council for several years.

Mr. Nightingale was married, in 1844, to Mary L., daughter of William A. Cobb, president of the Fulton Insurance Company of New York. The children are Emily, wife of Grant Boyd, a merchant at San Francisco; Mary, wife of A. E. Shepherd, of New York; and James C., a clerk in the Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn.

John Agnew.—His father, Patrick Agnew, was a native of the city and county of Armagh, Ireland, and came to this country about the year 1820, when he was about twenty-one years of age. He was a weaver by trade, and located at Paterson, N. J., where the weaving of duck was then a leading industry. He subsequently started a liquor-store on Cross Street, corner of John (now Ellison) Street, and later established the grocery and liquor business at No. 53 Cross Street, where he engaged in trade for a number of years. He retired from business about 1852, and died in April, 1865, while filling the position of associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Paterson. His wife was

Jane Fielton, and four of his children attained adult age, viz.: John, our subject; Margaret, wife of Hon. Charles H. O'Neill, ex-mayor of Jersey City; Luke, deceased; and Thomas, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in San Francisco.

John Agnew was born at Paterson on Nov. 1, 1831. His earlier education was obtained at different private schools in the city, supplemented by a three years' course at Montreal, Canada. After leaving school he entered the employ of his father, and served him as clerk for eight years, and then established a store of his own on the corner of Grand and Marshall Streets, where he engaged in trade until 1865. In that year he entered the coal trade on Mill Street, where he remained three years, and then changed his location to the corner of Slater and Prince Streets, where he has since remained. He has enlarged the scope of his business, and is not only one of the leading coal merchants of the city, but deals extensively in lime and bluestone, and in the sale of masons' materials generally.

Mr. Agnew is one of the oldest and best known of the native business men of Paterson. He has attended strictly to his private business affairs, and, while an active supporter of Democratic principles, has not been an aspirant after political position. He served as school commissioner for some time from the South Ward, and represented the same ward in the Common Council in 1858 and 1859. He is a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, and a man of integrity and moral principle. He was married on April 31, 1855, to Susan, daughter of Charles and Margaret O'Neill, of Paterson, and has had fourteen children, of whom seven survive, viz.: Charles, Mary Agnes, John, Margaret, Francis, Susan, and Jennie.

Josiah P. Huntoon.—Among the old residents of Paterson, whose venerable face and form have been familiar to its citizens for nearly half a century, and who has during that time become intimately identified with the growth and development of the city, is Josiah P. Huntoon.

His ancestry can be traced back to a remote date, when Philip Huntoon was abducted from the island of Guernsey, on the western coast of France, and brought to Exeter, N. H., where he was sold to pay his passage. This was about the year 1640, when Philip Huntoon was a mere lad. His descendants are known to have participated in the taking of Quebec under Gen. Wolfe, in 1759, and in all the subsequent wars with the French and English down to the close of the Revolution. One of these, Charles Huntoon, the great-grandfather of our subject, settled on a wilderness farm on one of the bleak hills of Unity, Sullivan Co., N. H., where he closed his life, engaged in the arduous agricultural operations of those pioneer days. Here were born Josiah, grandfather of our subject, and Bemsley, his father. The latter in early manhood left his native county and located at Berlin, Washington Co., Vt., where he



John Agnew



A. P. Huntington

married Florinda Nye, who bore him a family of ten children, of whom Josiah P. Huntoon was the oldest. The family subsequently resided at Montpelier, Vt., and at Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

Josiah P. Huntoon was born at Montpelier, Vt., on July 16, 1813. His early educational advantages were very limited, and in 1828, at the tender age of fifteen, he left the paternal roof at Ogdensburgh, without other capital than the supporting strength of a mother's prayers and a strong and resolute will, to enter alone into the battle of life. He landed in New York City, friendless and penniless, in June of that year, and soon secured a position as clerk in a book-store. For several years thereafter he filled the same position with success in various branches of trade in New York. In 1835 he commenced the roasting and grinding of coffee for the grocery trade on his own account, and successfully followed that business until compelled to suspend during the terrible financial crash of 1836. About this time Mr. Huntoon married his first wife, Miss Bowlesby, of Morris County, N. J., and removed to that locality soon after, where he undertook the management of her homestead farm. He continued in that pursuit for several years, during which time he taught the neighboring district school with great acceptance, and in the spring of 1841 went on a prospecting tour to the West with a view of settling in that section. Not finding a desirable opening he returned to New Jersey, and in the fall of 1841 removed to Paterson, where he established the coffee and spice business in a small way, and without either capital or friends. For years Mr. Huntoon struggled on, devoting all of his time and energies to the development of a branch of business of which he was the pioneer in Paterson, meeting many discouragements, but finally achieving marked success. From a small beginning the business which he had established attained an annual production of \$300,000 or \$400,000, and the commodities which he manufactured were in constant and increasing demand. Until 1872, Mr. Huntoon conducted his business affairs in a profitable and prosperous manner, but subsequent years of disaster and shrinkage told heavily upon his resources, and on Jan. 1, 1879, he withdrew from the management of the business, and separated himself from the cares and annoyances of an active business life. His successors, Messrs. Huntoon, Paige & Co., occupy the substantial brick factory on Broadway he erected in 1855, and are doing a large and successful business.

Mr. Huntoon is a man of great individuality of character, original both in the conception of his plans and in the method of carrying them out, and possessed of great energy and force. In the transactions of daily life he ever manifests a jocund good humor, and is courteous, kind, and forbearing towards all. In all of his affairs he has always exercised the strictest integrity, and his personal honor has never been questioned.

In politics Mr. Huntoon was first a Whig and then a Republican, holding extreme anti-slavery views, and voting for James G. Birney in 1844, and for Horace Greeley in 1872. In early life he took an active part in local politics, and was elected to various offices of trust and responsibility. He was president of the board of chosen freeholders of Passaic County for several years, and also president of the board of education. He has been identified with various local organizations of Paterson throughout his long residence in that city, and was a member of the board of trustees of the Paterson Savings' Institution from the time of its organization until a recent date. He has been a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Paterson since its organization in 1843. Mr. Huntoon's first wife died in 1864, and he subsequently married Miss Sarah M. Doremus, of Morris Co., N. J., who is his present wife. Of his eleven children seven are living,—viz., Ada, wife of Henry I. Clark, a banker and broker of New York City; James and Walter, members of the firm of Huntoon, Paige & Co., of Paterson; Bertha and Jennie, residing at home; and Masters Edward and Louis Huntoon.

Henry Barrett Crosby.—The Crosby family in this county are of English descent, the name being traceable as far back as the year 1204, the sixth in the reign of King John. The etymology of the word is "town of the cross," the termination "by" in English towns being a Danish form of "burgh," "burg," or "borough." The towns so called are found in great numbers where the Danes formed their settlements, principally along the sea-coasts of the north of England. It was common with the Northmen to erect a cross where the settlement was made.

The original ancestor of the family in the United States was Simon Crosby, who emigrated to this country in 1635 and settled in Massachusetts.

Watson Crosby, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Cape Cod, Nov. 7, 1776. His mother was left a widow with seven small children, of whom he was the eldest. Having lost a brother at sea, she dreaded the effect of its fascination upon her boys, as it offered the only means of support on those barren shores. She therefore removed with her family to Brattleboro', Vt., where she bought a few acres of land and made her home, and where Watson grew up and lived until some years after his marriage. On Nov. 4, 1804, he married Desire Bangs, daughter of Deacon Joseph Bangs, of Hawley, Mass., a representative of an old New England family, whose ancestors can be traced back to the historic "Mayflower." Their children were Olive, Ruth, Abigail, Miranda, Joseph B., Henry B., Jeremiah M., Charles H., and Frances Crosby. Mr. Crosby was engaged in farming and manufacturing shoes. He was a plain, hard-working man, performing his duties faithfully, and achieved the reputation of an upright, honorable citizen. He accumulated only a moderate competency, but lived

to see all his children grow to manhood and womanhood and enter into useful and honorable positions in the world. He died Sept. 24, 1859, at the advanced age of eighty-three.

Henry Barrett Crosby, the subject of this sketch, was born in Brattleboro', Vt., April 13, 1815, where he spent his earliest years and attended the district school. The family being large and their circumstances moderate, his advantages for education were limited. He was early impressed with the necessity of earning his own living, and at ten years of age worked on the adjoining farm of Deacon Russell Hayes, an uncle of ex-President Hayes, attending school only in winter. About 1827 the family moved to Springfield, where young Crosby worked in a cotton-factory at Chicopee Falls, near that city, for about two years. He then entered the employ of Ames Brothers, of Springfield, with the view of learning the business of paper-making, which at that time was carried on extensively by hand; but the introduction of machinery for that purpose put a stop to his continuing at that trade.

The family returning to Brattleboro', he was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and went to work upon a farm in the outskirts of Springfield, receiving fifteen dollars a month for his services. A farm-life was unsuited to his mechanical taste, and in the autumn he went to Woonsocket Falls, R. I., where he worked in Cook & Grant's machine-shop. It was common at that time for apprentices to spend three years learning a trade, but young Crosby was unwilling to take so much time before being entitled to wages, and as especial favor made arrangements to work six months for his board. Hosea Ballou, manufacturer of looms in the same village, employed him the following eight months at one dollar per day. At the expiration of this time he returned to Chicopee Falls, and worked in a machine-shop at making flyers for spinning-frames for one year. In June, 1834, he returned to his old home at Brattleboro', where he attended the academy for six months and completed his limited education. Before leaving home again he purchased his minority of his father for two hundred and twenty dollars, gave his note for the amount, and in due time paid it with interest. He next went to Ware, Mass., where he worked in the machine-shop of the Hampshire Manufacturing Company, which was under the superintendence of Pliny Lowton, Mr. Crosby and George Hitchcock taking a contract to build flyers for the company's new cotton-mill. Here he remained three years. In May, 1836, Mr. Crosby felt a desire to visit the "West." He crossed over to Albany, N. Y., by stage, and reached Utica by way of the Erie Canal, remaining only long enough, however, to pay current expenses. Returning, he was taken very ill with fever at West Troy, which detained him several weeks, reducing his strength and his resources to the lowest ebb. When sufficiently recovered he went

down the river to Poughkeepsie, where his first work was the building of two engines designed for driving spiles in constructing a Southern railroad. This was in the winter of 1836-37, when the business capacity of the country had been expanded to the utmost and the final collapse was wellnigh at hand. The business he was engaged in especially felt the reaction, and in the spring he determined to return to Springfield, among old acquaintances. On board the steamer, near Hartford, he met his old friend, Superintendent Lowton, who persuaded Mr. Crosby to accompany him to Paterson, N. J., to engage in the manufacture of revolving guns and pistols, first introduced by Colt's patent about that time.

This seeming accident proved to be the turning-point in his life, and Paterson became his permanent residence. He arrived there on April 23, 1837, and on the 26th began work under Mr. Samuel Colt in the old Gun Mill, and took a contract for making portions of the lock-work. He performed his work to the entire satisfaction of his employer, and even accompanied Mr. Colt to Washington and other places for the purpose of having his gun tested and accepted by the United States government, but owing to the failure of the enterprise, elsewhere described in this work, he was compelled to seek other employment. Being broken in health he spent one summer at Cape May, N. J., and in 1842 returned to Paterson with restored health. He determined to start a small grocery business temporarily. He reasoned that as there were no remnants of tea and sugar, or getting out of fashion to groceries, he could sell out at any time, and when the prosperity of business would admit of it he could return to his former occupation. Taking the few hundred dollars which he had saved, he purchased his stock, and opened a store on Main Street, near Broadway, on May 6, 1843. His knowledge of trade was limited, and he employed Mr. Lewis L. Conklin, father of the present postmaster of Paterson, to assist him. Notwithstanding the gloomy prophecies of his friends, who predicted failure unless he should add the sale of liquors to that of groceries, Mr. Crosby achieved success from the beginning in his new enterprise, and in two years was compelled to seek more commodious quarters, which he obtained in the old Van Blarcom property, corner of Broadway and Main Streets. He made extensive alterations at that place, and continued in active trade there for the period of ten years. At the expiration of that time he purchased of David Roe the Main Street portion of his present store, and subsequently bought the property directly in the rear, and facing on Washington Street, where he established his wholesale department. He has since continued to carry on one of the largest wholesale and retail grocery enterprises in the State, and is recognized by all as *facile princeps* among the dealers in groceries of the city of Paterson. In 1867 he took into partnership his son, J. Henry Crosby, the firm being now known as H. B.





Eng. Am. A. H. 1867

H. B. Crosby



William Crockett



Crosby & Son. Mr. Crosby has done the largest mercantile business in the city or county for more than a quarter of a century, and at no time in nearly forty years' business has he had a note protested, check dishonored, or failed to meet a payment the hour it was due, and during all the panics of those years he never paid less than one hundred cents on the dollar to meet all of his obligations.

We have thus traced in a plain way the upward career of one who, starting from an humble station in life, has raised himself, by great persistency of purpose, close application to business, and the intelligent and judicious management of his affairs, to a leading place among the business men of Paterson. It has been our intention to present only a truthful account of the early struggles and later successes of Mr. Crosby, as an incentive and example to the young in treading the devious pathway of life. It will be observed that the prominent qualities that have enabled him to succeed have been a willingness to work at any honest vocation, however humble, a steady persistency in life, and the manifestation of that fertility of invention and of resource which is inherent in people of New England birth and ancestry. Mr. Crosby has confined himself closely to his business, and with the exception of an extended tour in Europe in 1869 with his family and eight months in California, he has seldom absented himself from his store for any length of time. He is methodical and exact in business, at once exacting and forbearing towards his employes, and has a settled habit of buying only when the market is low and for cash. He has kept out of politics, and refused to be nominated for public office. He has acted in close accord with the Republican party, and was one of the delegates from New Jersey on the occasion of the first nomination at Chicago of Lincoln for the Presidency. He is in active sympathy with all worthy local enterprises, and has been closely identified with a number of the institutions of the city. He has been one of the largest stockholders and a director of the First National Bank of Paterson since the organization of that institution, is a member of the board of trustees of the Paterson Savings Institution, one of the board of government of the Paterson Board of Trade, and a member of the New York Produce Exchange and Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York. In church affiliations he adheres to the Baptist denomination, and is a member of the First Baptist Church of Paterson. He has been president of the building association connected with that body since its organization, and he is one of the trustees of the church, and was a member of the building committee at the time of the erection of the present church edifice. He was actively interested in the laying out of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery, and besides owning a handsome lot there, has been president of the association connected therewith for a number of years. He is also president of the East Side Land

Company, and for many years held the same relation to the Passaic Land Improvement Company at Lake View, and labored hard in laying out streets, building houses, and advancing the general interests of the enterprise. He was one of the first in the city to adopt the modern style of architecture, as distinguished from the old Dutch style, in the erection of dwelling-houses, and in 1853 built his present handsome residence on the corner of Broadway and Paterson Streets. He moved into it on Sept. 15, 1853. In all his undertakings he manifests a spirit of enterprise that is worthy the emulation of all, and brings to the discharge of the duties of life a degree of force that few are able to command.

Mr. Crosby was married on Feb. 27, 1840, to Paulina F., youngest daughter of Thomas W. Hathorn, of Paterson, who died in January, 1872. She was a woman of excellent judgment, and a good counselor for her husband. Her grandfather was Gen. Hathorn, a warm patriot during the struggle for national independence, and a member of the first American Congress.

The children were Josephine, widow of Samuel C. M. Allen, a former New York merchant and manufacturer and popular resident of Paterson; John Henry, in partnership with his father in the grocery business, married Mary, oldest daughter of Hon. Joseph T. Crowell, of Rahway, N. J.; Anne Louise, wife of Isaac Newton, Jr., of New York City; and Isabel Stewart. Mr. Crosby's present wife, Harriet E., daughter of Noah and Catharine (Clark) Rogers, of Cornwall, Conn., is of New England birth, and a descendant on the paternal side of old Puritan stock, and on the maternal of French Huguenot ancestry. The issue of the present marriage are Henry Barret Crosby, Jr., and Florence Lyon Crosby.

His married children are settled and living near him, and when the families are called together on joyous occasions he can look with pride and pleasure upon eleven promising grandchildren.

William Crossett was born in County Londonderry, parish of Dessartlin, Ireland, March 21, 1797, and was the only child of William Crossett, a farmer by occupation, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-nine years, and of his wife, Mary Cunningham. His grandfather was John Crossett, who resided in the same locality.

Mr. Crossett was educated at the private schools of Dessartlin Parish, and in 1819 came to this country to seek a place for himself in life. He landed at Eastport, Me., after a six-weeks' voyage, and soon after, in connection with ninety others, engaged Capt. Lovett to transport them to Philadelphia. The captain proved, however, to be the same one who piloted the British into Portland, Me., during the war of 1812, and upon reaching that port he was assaulted by the populace. The vessel then started for New York, but owing to some misunderstanding the passengers attempted to seize the vessel. They were ac-

cordingly carried into Townsend, Me., and delivered up as prisoners for trying to capture the vessel, but the charge was there dismissed by the justice before whom it was brought. Mr. Crossett and others were then carried by another vessel to Boston, from which place he walked to New York, where he tarried for a short time. He subsequently located near Bloomingburgh, N. Y., where he worked on a farm for two or three months. In the fall of 1819 he came to Paterson, and entered the employ of David Reed as an apprentice to the carpenter trade. Having become a journeyman to that business, he followed it for the greater part of thirty years, first by day's work, and afterwards as contractor and builder. During that time he worked as a millwright for Hogg & Paul for three years, and for eight years made a specialty of repairing the wood portion of the machinery of Collett & Smith. After leaving the employ of the latter firm, Mr. Crossett entered the Colt gun-factory, first as a pattern-maker, and finally at making stocks for the guns. He was very expert at this, and made the stock for the gun that received the gold medal at the American Institute Fair, New York. After several years he again engaged in the regular carpenter business, in which he continued until 1850. In that year his health failed him, and he revisited his native country of Ireland for a few months. Since his return his only business occupation has been the management and control of the real estate which he owns in Paterson. He has never sought political place, but filled only the minor offices of the city. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church for many years, and was for some time a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Crossett married on July 10, 1823, Ann, daughter of Robert and Ann (More) Johnson, of Paterson (natives of County Tyrone, Ireland). She is still living, but has no children. Mr. Crossett is now eighty-four years of age, and has led a useful, industrious, and faithful life, achieving a handsome competency, and maintaining the respect and confidence of his friends and neighbors.

John E. Van Winkle is the son of Edo and Jane Van Houten Van Winkle, and was born in Paterson, N. J., Feb. 25, 1814, his present home being located on the corner of Broadway and Carroll Streets, the exact site of the old homestead. He represents the seventh generation in the line of descent from Jacob Van Winkle, who emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1684, and settled in Bergen County.

Mr. Van Winkle has always resided in Paterson, his home being upon ground which has, with the exception of a brief interval, been in the family for a period of nearly two centuries. At the final settlement of the estate of Edo Van Winkle, his son purchased in 1854 several large tracts of his father's farm, which were held until the speculation of 1868, when he sold and erected his present home. John E.

Van Winkle was in 1838 married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of John G. Oldis, a representative of one of the oldest families of Bergen County. To this marriage were born six children,—Edward, a machine-manufacturer of Atlanta, Ga.; John A., a hardware merchant in Paterson; Henry, superintendent of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company; Franklin, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the State College of Texas; and two daughters.

Mr. Van Winkle may in an eminent degree be regarded as a self-made man, whose energy and mechanical skill have rendered his career a successful one. At an early age he was apprenticed as a machinist to Messrs. Plunkett & Thompson, of Paterson, N. J., who retired from business before his trade was acquired, and necessitated its completion in the Rogers Works. After becoming of age he served for some years as a journeyman, and in 1848 established himself as a machinist in a frame building adjoining the old Beaver Mill (now Wiley estate property). The demands upon his skill were so great as to render more space necessary, and two floors of the old Beaver Mill were leased and devoted to purposes of manufacture. In 1857 a mill-site was purchased on the present Van Houten Street, upon which were erected a foundry, machine-shops, and a blacksmith department. Business was successfully conducted here until 1868, when the buildings were entirely consumed by fire. With his accustomed energy Mr. Van Winkle at once rebuilt, and in 1875, just after he had executed an engagement with the Phoenix Manufacturing Company for the sale of the property, it was again destroyed by fire. By a subsequent transfer it became and is now a portion of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company's works.

The inventive genius of Mr. Van Winkle has found expression in many valuable improvements in machinery, which are protected by patents.

In 1863 he invented and patented a cotton-opener, or cotton-willow, which has since been further improved. This machine has proved eminently successful, and has found general favor in all the cotton-mills throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Mexico. During the war of the Rebellion the demand for them was so great as to render the filling of orders an impossibility, and premiums were offered in many cases for a speedy execution of the work. In 1880 a caveat was filed for improvement on this machine. Mr. Van Winkle has been able, notwithstanding the arduous demands upon his time, to devote some attention to public and official life. He was elected tax-collector in 1840-44 for one-half the then town of Paterson, and in 1860 was chosen school commissioner. He was in 1873 appointed by President Grant commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, but failing health necessitated his declining the honor. He was in early life an Old-Line Whig, but left the party to support Van Buren as the Free-Soil candidate for the Presidency. He was a member of



J. E. Haurinku



Francis Van Dyke

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the first Republican convention at the organization of the party, and has since endorsed its platform. Mr. Van Winkle has never been an aspirant for official honors, and on repeated occasions declined such distinctions.

In early life he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson, in the prosperity of which he was greatly interested. In 1839, together with many others, he withdrew from that church (then the Old School) and founded the Second Presbyterian Church (New School), of which he is still a member.

He has ever been active in the furtherance of its interests, and has served for many years as elder and Sabbath-school superintendent. He has also been a prominent delegate at meetings of the Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly.

Though time has to some extent impaired the vigor and activity of Mr. Van Winkle, he still manifests a lively interest in public affairs, and devotes a portion of his time to the subjects that have employed his energies during a long and to some extent eventful life.

Francis C. Van Dyk.—This gentleman traces his descent to Johannes Cornelius Van Dyk, who held the important office of commodore in the Holland navy during the Napoleonic wars, and who was killed by a French captain in an engagement with the enemy. He married Anna Catharina Peters, of the Cape of Good Hope, and had three children, viz.: Johannes Cornelius, George Augustus, and Harry Stowe Van Dyk.

The second of these was the father of the subject of this sketch, and was born in 1798. Early in life he entered upon the study of medicine and surgery under the celebrated Sir Astley Cooper, in London, and when twenty-one years of age was graduated with distinction. He gave special attention to the study of anatomy and practical surgery, and in his subsequent practice was recognized as one of the most skillful surgeons of his day. His father owned two plantations in British Guiana, South America, and here Dr. Van Dyk first located in the practice of his profession. He was very successful in the treatment of his cases, and three years later located at Porto Rico, where he enjoyed an extensive practice. His useful life was cut short in 1840 at Santiago de Cuba, where he had resided from July 21, 1837, as physician to those operating the copper-mines at that place under the direction of the British government. He received a large salary from government, and had charge of the hospital at Santiago also, performing a large number of important surgical operations, and adding to his reputation as a surgeon. His services were also highly valued in the treatment of disease among the slaves on the plantations. Dr. Van Dyk married in February, 1833, Maria E., daughter of Hermanus and Anna (De Groot) Funtman, her father being a native of London and her mother of Amsterdam, and each being descended from Huguenot families who fled

from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1682. The family resided for a time in British Guiana, where Mr. Funtman labored in a clerical capacity in the court-house. Mrs. Van Dyk was born in Holland, and had three children, viz.: George, who died at Porto Rico at the age of five; Harry, who resides in Paterson, and is employed by the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company; and Francis Cornelius Van Dyk.

The latter was born at San Juan, the capital of the island of Porto Rico, on Sept. 20, 1837. His early education was imparted by his mother and grandmother, both ladies of intelligence and culture. After the settlement of his father at Santiago de Cuba, the remaining members of the family resided at Porto Rico for a few months, and then sailed for America, where Dr. Van Dyk expected soon to follow them, arriving at Philadelphia on July 21, 1838. They first took up their residence at Elizabeth, N. J., with Mrs. Van Dyk's mother, who had married for a second husband Jean M. De Ciptet, a native of Brussels, and subsequently lived at Newark for a few years, during which time the sad intelligence of the death of Dr. Van Dyk, who was daily expected to join his family, was received. In 1842 they removed to New York City, where Mrs. Van Dyk established a young ladies' private seminary, and was assisted in teaching by her mother, Mrs. De Ciptet, a highly-educated and very talented lady.

From ten to thirteen years of age the subject of this sketch was under the instruction of Henry W. Dunshee, principal of the Collegiate School of the Reformed Dutch Church, which was established by Petrus Stuyvesant, director-general of New Netherlands (New York) from 1647 to 1664, nearly two hundred and fifty years ago. At the age of thirteen, although offered a scholarship in Rutgers College, N. J., by S. B. Schieffelin, of New York, Mr. Van Dyk, during a school vacation, went to New Brunswick, N. J., and entered the dry-goods store of his uncle, Henry Towle, as a clerk, where he remained nearly nine years. In March, 1860, he formed a partnership with Mr. Towle, and established a dry-goods store at No. 228 Main Street, Paterson, N. J., the firm-name being Towle & Van Dyk. The business was attended with success from the beginning, and five years later Mr. Van Dyk purchased his uncle's interest in the concern, and carried on the business alone from 1865 until 1872. In 1870 he purchased a desirable tract of land, and soon after began the erection of a new store, known as No. 298 Main Street, which he occupied in 1872. During the later years of his dry-goods business he had built up a large trade in carpets, oil-cloths, and mattings, and he gradually formed the idea of adding the sale of furniture to these lines and abandoning the general dry-goods trade. The new store was built expressly to accommodate this business, and was the first building in Paterson erected for a specific line of trade

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Phot. by L. J. Smith, New York

J. C. Gould



Philip Kappeler

steam-engines, and gradually ran into the making of hemp, flax, silk, jute, and bagging-machinery of different kinds. The products of the works have been sold all over the world, and the machinery for not less than a dozen factories in England and Scotland has been designed, built, and put up by the concern. Mr. Todd has been the mechanic of the enterprise throughout the entire term of its existence, and his skill and ability in that direction have contributed very largely to its success. He has visited Europe three times on business for the firm in 1859, 1860, 1862, and 1863. Besides engaging in the making of machinery, he has also been actively connected with other manufacturing enterprises, in which he has achieved great success. For ten years he has been engaged in the manufacture of jute-bagging for covering cotton on the corner of Taylor & Jackson Streets, in Paterson, the mill being now successfully operated by J. C. Todd & Co. The partner in the concern is Michael Ritchie. New mills were erected by the concern in 1873, and the capacity of the works is six thousand yards of bagging a day, about ninety men being employed. Mr. Todd is also half-owner of the Excelsior Rubber Company, Wheeler & Co., proprietors, of New Rochelle, N. Y., the concern turning out six hundred garments for men and women per day. He is also chief owner of a silver-mine in Colorado, and the largest stockholder in the Davenport Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Mineral City, in that State.

He has never been a public man, nor engaged in political matters, although he was city treasurer of Paterson for three or four years, and alderman for a number of years from the Sixth Ward of that city. He has been a large stockholder in the Mechanics' and Traders' (now the First National) Bank of Jersey City from the time of its organization. He was married in 1836 to Miss Emeline Bogardus, of Paterson, and has two daughters,—Harriet and Anna Todd.

Philip Rafferty.—His was a name associated with everything that was genial and generous. It is a name deeply rooted in the affections of the masses. Living, he was idolized by the political party of which he was the chief, and when he died his memory was cherished still, and the lapse of time has not obliterated the love which still lives for the gentle soul of one not to be forgotten whilst a cotemporaneous life remains. There are those whose gratitude and prayers go with him in the spirit, and there are many who remember his kind words and generous hand, his hospitality, his disinterested acts, and his boundless charity. Of him it can be said, "Here was A MAN."

In this brief introductory no better insight can we have of Philip Rafferty than the love children bore him, and from the incident that when he was a candidate for office, upon every Saturday afternoon these would gather and form processions, and with their little drums and banners would march out to his residence, and, entering the garden-gate, would go in

order around his home so as to halt in front and cheer for "PHILIP RAFFERTY." These were not organized and uniformed partisans, but impromptu processions of the little ones in the town in which he lived. He was a man whom children loved.

The subject of this sketch, whom we have thus introduced, was born in Danville, Montrose Co., Pa., where his father, John Rafferty, resided. When Philip was but six years old his father died, and at this early age the boy may be said to have been thrown upon his own resources. His mother, with her little family, came to Paterson, where Philip commenced work at six shillings a week. On this scanty allowance he thus early began to contribute to the support of his mother and sister. At the age of ten he obtained a situation in a store, earning the approbation of his employer and the esteem and good will of the customers. Even as a boy his genial and kindly nature encompassed him with friends.

A few years later we find Philip had apprenticed himself to a carriage manufacturer of Newark. He remained there until thrown out by the failure of his employer. With a capital of thirty dollars, the amount saved out of his hard-earned wages, he then formed the resolution of starting a store in Paterson, and going to New York to purchase his stock for that purpose, by his candor and frankness he excited the interest of Mr. Burkhalter, the proprietor of a well-known business house on the west side, who at once gave him a credit of fifteen hundred dollars without reference or security save his promise to pay. The notes given were promptly met, and the store thus started proved a success from the first, and of no personal matter was Mr. Rafferty ever heard to boast save of the fact that he had always paid a hundred cents to the dollar and owed no man anything, and that his name had never been dishonored.

After accumulating ten or fifteen thousand dollars, Mr. Rafferty retired from business; but soon realized that an active life was necessary to his nature, and within a year he joined his fortunes with those of Messrs. Todd & Mackey (machinists), and contributed to the concern capital, ability, and business experience. Thus was laid the foundation of a factory for the building of machinery which offered employment to many hundreds of expert mechanics and others, and established a business which gave to his town a reputation for building machinery which was of great and lasting public benefit. The concern was for many years the largest and most successful, and after Mr. Mackey withdrew it was incorporated under the name of the "Todd & Rafferty Machine Company," with Mr. Todd as president and Mr. Rafferty as treasurer, and so continued until the demise of Mr. Rafferty on the 21st of July, 1872.

In the fall of 1852, Mr. Rafferty was elected to the New Jersey House of Assembly, at a time when its membership was of a high order. His colleagues from this county were J. V. R. Van Blarcom and

Cornelius Van Winkle, with De Mott (then of Hudson) and Robbins, of Middlesex, and men of that standing in the Lower House. Nevertheless, we find that Mr. Rafferty became a leading member, and as chairman of the Committee on State Prison Accounts and the Joint Companies, he proved of great service. He was also chairman on claims and pensions, and during the session introduced fifteen bills that were passed by the House, and the record shows that he led in opposition to all the important bills that were defeated. He was a friend of the newspapers of his State, and earnestly advocated the law fixing the rates for legal advertising, and when this measure was being defeated, voted against it for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, and finally passed it by just the necessary number of votes,—thirty-one. He proposed the bill whereby the ballot was given to the upper townships of his county at the spring elections, a privilege they did not have theretofore; he further benefited those townships by advocating as a free way the Paterson and Hamburg toll-road. He was on the side of the people in their effort to destroy the mill-dams which had made Rahway so unhealthy, and he rendered service in giving a free flow to the Rahway River, thus making healthful a large section of the State. He helped to establish the width of draw-bridges over navigable waters, and passed other measures by his influence and votes, too numerous to mention. But he was chiefly noted for his opposition to the recharter of old or the chartering of new special banks, and for favoring the *general* banking law.

Until that time a monopoly possessed the sole right of passenger traffic across the State. This exclusive privilege of the Camden and Amboy Company had become an opprobrium upon the people of New Jersey. Philip Rafferty made the first motion for the appointment of the first committee to devise measures to extinguish those exclusive privileges in order that competitive roads might be constructed. The motion was carried, and Mr. Rafferty was appointed chairman, and his committee reported accordingly, and no effort was spared on his part to wipe out a blot which had so long rendered odious our little commonwealth.

At the next session he was re-elected by a largely increased vote, and so wise had been the policy pursued by the Legislature of the previous year and for which Mr. Rafferty was greatly responsible in the leadership of his party in the Assembly that his political friends carried 44 members into the House against 16 of the opposing party. His is the first and the last name printed in the minutes of that session. At the organization he was named to conduct the Speaker-elect to the chair, and he offered the resolutions whereby the rules governing the Assembly from that day to this, with slight amendments, have been adopted by successive Legislatures. Despite the large Democratic majority, party spirit ran high, and at the outset and for the first time in the history of the State the election of the Governor was contested on the

ground that he was ineligible, and charges and specifications were at once presented against him. The action of the Assembly was dignified, and this vexation was soon removed.

We find Mr. Rafferty, whose services had been acknowledged and appreciated the previous year, now appointed as chairman on corporations,—the most important of all the committees. He was also re-appointed on State Prison Accounts, a position wherein, as an expert accountant, he had rendered the State great service the previous year.

Mr. Rafferty was no truckler in his policy, and having been appointed chairman of a committee to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message which called for an increase of the salaries of State officers, he boldly presented a report flatly against any increase whatever, save in the case of the attorney-general, whose duties he proposed to increase, and the office of whom he proposed to change the character of very materially, and he asked leave to bring in a bill for that purpose. The report was adopted without dissent, and the House directed him to bring in such a bill. He did; it was passed, and to this day the attorney-general's office is regulated by its provisions.

Up to this period there was no encouragement in our State for the construction of any synagogue or place of Jewish worship. His love of religious liberty was made manifest in his advocacy of a bill to permit the erection of a place of worship by the Jews in the city of Newark. In this Mr. Rafferty only carried out his principles, as evinced in his donations at home to every sect and to any needy congregation.

For his city he did much, and he had the Paterson Firemen Association incorporated. He passed the bill to relieve the members of the Paterson military companies from jury duty, and to unite the village of Manchester (now the First and Second Wards) with Paterson. He introduced the bill to unite the Paterson and Hudson River and Paterson and Ramapo Railroads with the Erie, in order to insure to his town more frequent trains, and also introduced a measure calculated to protect the public from excessive rates of fare and freight charges on railroads. He also passed at this session a general law to enable gas companies to be organized, which law broke up the monopolies which till then hindered opposition gas companies from organizing in any place where a company already existed.

At this time the Know-Nothing craze was at its height, and a measure was introduced by a Newark member to prevent paupers and criminals from foreign countries from entering that city. Mr. Rafferty had been appointed upon the "Joint Committee on the Naturalization Laws," and this effort to class *paupers* with criminals and to interdict poor persons from entering a free city of our State, received his most bitter denunciation as un-American; and the bill fell dead.

On national matters Mr. Rafferty was a statesman. We find him chairman of the committee upon the Nebraska question, then a political matter agitating the country. We also find him presenting a series of resolutions against the sequestration of any more of the public domain for the benefit of corporations. The resolutions were passed unanimously, and foretold with a remarkable foresight all that has since occurred from the mistaken policy then and there denounced.

But in State matters he was an enemy of monopoly and all exclusive privileges. The determination which caused him to "stick to it" as his bill to permit free gas companies to organize was defeated (when he got the bill reconsidered and finally passed), nerved him in the fight against special and in favor of the free banking system. He fought off the special charters of a large number of banks to the end, and although, as chairman of the committee, he presented a report showing the great danger of special banks and the greater security of the free, yet he did not favor stifling bills in committee, and therefore reported all fairly to the House. But at the end of the session he had their further consideration postponed to the next session, virtually defeating them separately, one by one, on his motion in every case.

But his crowning work at this session was his introduction of measures to extinguish the exclusive privileges of the joint companies, an action on his part which finally resulted in the overthrow of the Camden and Amboy monopoly and the establishment of the principle of free railroads across the State of New Jersey.

In the fifty-two years of Philip Rafferty's life had been crowded a deal of toil and results. In establishing the first orphan asylum in this section of the State, whilst a trustee of St. John's Catholic Church, Mr. Rafferty was most generous and active. The Hospital of St. Joseph, for years our only place of refuge for the suffering, is greatly indebted to him for zealous support and liberal contributions, and the grounds, valuable and extensive, now fortunately belonging to it, in the heart of the city, were secured mainly through the advice, foresight, and courage of Mr. Rafferty, aided by a few of his friends. In all matters in which he was concerned he was an acknowledged leader and chief spirit, having a logical and practical mind, and never on any occasion neglecting his duty in any position to which he was called. Whoever might be absent, punctually at the time of every appointment Mr. Rafferty would be there.

As a prompt and clear-headed man of business, he was appreciated, and held for many years and till his death his position as director of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Jersey City. Upon the failure of the Cataract City Bank of Paterson he was appointed receiver, and settled up its affairs with his characteristic promptitude and so wisely that the bills at first

considered worthless were finally redeemed at par. He procured the charter of another banking institution, but on his death it fell into other hands.

When the Paterson Opera-House, having caused the failure of its owner, was about to be turned into a plumbing-shop, it was Rafferty who associated himself with others in the effort to save it for his fellow-citizens, and as president of the association, succeeded in perfecting it as a delightful place for the comfort and pleasure of the public. He was one of those who went to the expense of erecting the derricks and boring five hundred feet down in the island, through the red sandstone, as he expressed it, "to know what sort of foundation Paterson rested upon." In fact, whilst he lived nothing was ever done for the public satisfaction that Philip Rafferty neglected to aid.

He filled many local positions of trust, and when treasurer of the city of Paterson at once systematized its accounts. Personally Philip Rafferty had a splendid physique, and was a magnetic speaker, and had a natural and graceful gesticulation. His speeches were brief and pertinent, and he never spoke unless he had something to say. Mr. Rafferty was twice nominated by the Democratic party of his district to Congress, and to this day those who voted for him maintain that he was elected on the first occasion. But politics ran high, and the most desperate means were used, and whilst his majorities were at once announced and published, no returns were made public for several days in many of the country towns of Essex and Morris (then in his district), until at last it was announced that he had, by final counts, been defeated by a few votes. On the second occasion the opposing party, owing to the war question at the time, swept the country for the administration, and his party was fairly defeated here as generally elsewhere. We are sorry to add, however, that in both of what are still known as the Rafferty campaigns, a most reprehensible effort was made to defeat him because of his reverence for the faith of his father and his devotion to that religion in the blessed hope of which the mother he loved had died.

It was after the wearisome and thankless political campaigns that Mr. Rafferty began to suffer from a sciatic complaint which caused him great distress, and ended in a complication of diseases which baffled the skill of the best physicians, and finally closed his useful life.

Col. Rafferty was twice married. His first wife was Joanna, daughter of Joseph and Catharine Warren, of Paterson, of whom two children are living at the time of writing this sketch (1882). His second wife, who survived him, was Maria Teresa, daughter of Hugh and Mary (Griffith) Brady, of Paterson, of whom three sons are living. As a father and husband he was loving, kind, and indulgent, as a friend he was faithful to the end, and to assist those in sickness and distress was to him a comfort to his last hours; and when

his own poor frame was wracked with unceasing torture he had constant thought of others who were suffering, and whilst prostrated on his own bed of death was devising means to relieve them. Such was Philip Rafferty; and of such, we believe, is "the Kingdom."

In the weariness, perhaps loneliness, of old age, when life and its tasks and duties have crushed out the vitality of sterner years, and when one after another of the friends of earlier days have faded away into the twilight of eternity, death comes, and is met ungrudgingly, nay, sometimes even thankfully. But when, day after day, the tide of life ebbs slowly but surely away from a man striving in the pride of the years of his prime, when the ties that bind him to darlings, to loved ones, to hosts of friends,—nay, to life in its ripest, most useful, and cheeriest form,—are sundering and parting like the ligatures of his own heart, then the advent of the Angel of Death is doubly sad and mournful. Thus in the meridian of his days the lamp of life wasted, and Rafferty died in the acme of his usefulness and at the height of his worldly prosperity, forgiving his enemies and at peace with his God. Among his last acts was that of literally "forgiving his debtors,"—annulling all the little notes of indebtedness from individuals to whom he had loaned small amounts and who could not easily repay; and as he saw these obligations destroyed it seemed to do him a great deal of good. A few days more of suffering, and the news was spread through the city that "Rafferty was dead!"

The following editorial extracts from the local papers of the date of Mr. Rafferty's funeral conclude our reference to him, and will be of interest here:

"There was no ceremony. The body was placed in the centre of the large parlor and was soon covered with crowns, crosses, and wreaths of flowers contributed by friends. After all had viewed the remains the casket was closed, and eight carriers, accompanied by the eight pall-bearers, carried the genial Rafferty out of his earthly mansion to the hearse, and the large procession wended its way to the new cathedral, the people gathering silently in crowds along the entire route to look upon his coffin. At the church the people had already filled the building, as the body was carried in and placed in front of the altar at the foot of the cross, where it rested during the solemn high mass, celebrated by Fathers McNulty, Morris, and Senez, the latter in kindly remarks bearing evidence to the honesty and integrity of the deceased and of the blessed hope in which his last days were spent. On reaching the vault, it was found to have been trimmed with vines and flowers, which festooned and decorated the last earthly resting-place of the dead, and the body was deposited beside those of his daughter and her mother, whose coffins also had been covered with crosses and flowers. It was the most his friends could do, as it had been Col. Rafferty's oft-repeated request that his funeral should be devoid of all display, that the obsequies should be without

ostentation, and that the bearers should walk from the church to the cemetery."¹

"Perhaps no funeral in Paterson has so generally excited the sympathy of all classes. The high and low, the rich and poor, and men of every faith and party seemed grieved. Never has a public-spirited citizen died whose loss has been more sincerely deplored by all classes. With the creak of the hinges and the turn of the lock of the vault in the hillside the last act in the drama of Philip Rafferty's life closed forever, but the remembrance he has left among us will be like the green sward that crowns the summit of his last resting-place.

"In the quick, almost dashing, existence of this age the remembrance of any man fades fast and flits fitfully away. Monuments of marble and granite, towering high in our graveyards, tell in strong terms of the virtues of the dead who sleep beneath them, yet not many of these have left, like Philip Rafferty, their best monument in the hearts of their friends. Many a poor man and woman in Paterson to-day will remember for years to come the hand and heart that silently and unostentatiously saved them from the horrors of poverty and this cold world's misery; and this will be Philip Rafferty's best monument, this and the unfading remembrance of myriads of friends to-day stricken, mourning, yet not forgetful."

James Peel was born at Elland, Yorkshire, England, on Sept. 29, 1817. His parents were James and Ann (Akroyd) Peel. The former, whose father was William Peel, was by trade a manufacturer of woolen fabrics, and came to this country in 1830, remaining in New York City for two years, and locating in Paterson in 1832, finding employment with John Morrow. He died about 1876. The balance of his family, consisting of his wife and five children, came to this country in 1831. James is the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth is the wife of John Myers, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Samuel A. is a machinist of New York City; Orinda married Thomas Sykes, of Paterson; and Lemira is the wife of Dr. C. E. G. Robertson, of the same city. The mother died about 1874.

James Peel came to this country with his mother in 1831. About 1834 he became an apprentice to the machinist's trade with Benjamin Blundel, of Oldham, now Haledon, near Paterson, and remained with him nearly four years. In 1838 he entered the employ of the Matteawan Machine Company, Matteawan, N. Y., where he remained nine months. He subsequently worked at his trade at Newburgh, N. Y., Lowell and Fall River, Mass., and about 1847 went to work in the Rogers Machine-Works at Paterson, and afterwards worked for Charles Danforth in his works for eight years. In June, 1851, in connection with John H. Kiersted, William Senior, Elias Morehouse, James Gillespie, Jacob Wylie, and William Holden, he became a member of the firm of Holden, Wylie & Co.,

¹ From the *Paterson Daily Guardian* of July 24, 1872.



James Peel



John H. H.





John Bentley



James Atkinson

and began the manufacture of machinery. The promoters of this enterprise were all practical machinists, and the object of their association was so to combine their labor as to make it conduce directly to their own profit and advantage, rather than to those for whom they might work. After about two years Mr. Holden withdrew from the firm, and the other six members organized as the Machinist's Association, with James Gillespie as president and James Peel secretary and treasurer. A few years later Mr. Peel was chosen president, and has since held that position also. The concern is now owned by him and Elias Morehouse, and is doing a successful business, employing from seventy-five to eighty men in the manufacture of general machinery, principally silk and cotton machinery, and millwright-work. The large factory occupied by the association was built in 1853.

Mr. Peel's entire life has been passed in working closely at his trade, and he is a good type of the hard-working, industrious, and successful mechanics of the city. After long years of toil he has reached a position where he can enjoy some degree of respite from manual labor, and where he can appreciate the substantial advantages of a hard-earned competency. He has never participated in political affairs, but led a retired, modest, and faithful life. He is a member of the Market Street Methodist Church, and a member of the board of trustees. He was married twenty-five years ago to Elizabeth Mickens, a native of West Milford township, and has had two children,—Joseph William, who died at the age of fifteen, and John Thomas, a member of the silk-firm of Barnes & Peel, of Paterson.

James Atkinson.—His father, Thomas Atkinson, resided at Ripponden, Parish Halifax, county of York, England, where he spent his life, engaged in the manufacture of woollen fabrics, and there died about 1852, aged seventy-two years. His mother, Mary Crossley, died about 1850, aged sixty-six years. Their children who grew to manhood and womanhood were William, James, Peter, Samuel, Martha, Mary, and Jane. Of these James, subject of this sketch, was born July 13, 1818, and like most boys in that country, after a limited time spent at school, at the early age of eight years began work with his father, where he continued during most of his minority. Upon reaching his majority, with others, he engaged in the manufacture of cotton warps on his own account, which he continued for nine years. In 1848, thinking to have a better opportunity for the employment of limited capital, he embarked for America, and after a voyage of nine weeks landed in New York City. Mr. Atkinson at once settled at Paterson, where, as a mechanic, he was engaged for several years in the Rogers Locomotive Works, and in the machine-shops of Benjamin Buckley. In 1865, in partnership with John Reynolds and Samuel Brooks, he began the manufacture of bobbins and spools, used in silk, cotton, woollen, and flax-mills, on River Street, in Paterson. Mr. Brooks soon

withdrew from the concern, since which time the business firm has been known as James Atkinson & Co., with Mr. Atkinson as manager of the business. This firm supply largely the mills in Paterson, and their goods are in large demand in New York and Brooklyn, and reach the manufacturing places in various parts of the United States.

Since his residence in Paterson, Mr. Atkinson has been interested in local matters of the city, and was among the largest contributors in the erection of the Prospect Street Methodist Church edifice, with which he has been officially connected, and his integrity and judicious and successful management of business affairs has given him a place as one of the board of directors of the Paterson Savings Institution. His first wife, Susan Hamer, died in England in 1848, leaving two children,—Benjamin, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Anne, wife of Elias Thornley, of Lawrence, Mass., both of whom came to this country soon after their father. His present wife is Elizabeth H. Foss, of Maine, by whom he has had one child, Emma K., widow of the late Robert McCarthy, of Paterson.

John Bentley, who for many years has operated the Paterson Flour-Mills, and is one of the old and well-known residents of the city, was born at Manchester, England, on Nov. 15, 1810. His parents were Luke and Mary (Dunsford) Bentley, the former a cotton-spinner by trade. But four of the thirteen children attained mature age, namely, James, an architect and machinist, who died in the City of Mexico in 1873; John, our subject; Ann, wife of Thomas Candy, of Philadelphia; and Sarah, widow of D. D. Field, late of Detroit, Mich. Luke Bentley emigrated to this country in 1816, his wife following two years later with the four children. Being possessed of but slender means, he commenced life in America by retailing small wares from New York City, and subsequently removed to Chester, N. J., where he established a large wholesale and retail country store. After a number of years spent in trade he purchased a cotton-mill at Mendham, N. J., where he engaged in manufacturing for some time, but met with business reverses, and was compelled to relinquish the business. He subsequently acted as superintendent of cotton-mills at Paterson, N. J., and at different points in Pennsylvania. He died at Brandywine, Pa., in 1825, and his wife at Lancaster, in the same State, the year previous.

John Bentley came to this country with his mother in 1818. His educational advantages were very limited, and early in life he was set at work in his father's cotton-factory at Mendham to learn spinning. He worked at this trade for several years in connection with his father, not only in Mendham, but in Paterson and in Pennsylvania. Soon after the death of his father he located at Paterson, and at seventeen years of age began to learn the trade of a machinist with Plunket & Thompson, of that city. He remained in their employ until about 1835, and then became

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Thomas Burridge





John Bentley



James Atkinson

and began the manufacture of machinery. The promoters of this enterprise were all practical machinists, and the object of their association was so to combine their labor as to make it conduce directly to their own profit and advantage, rather than to those for whom they might work. After about two years Mr. Holden withdrew from the firm, and the other six members organized as the Machinist's Association, with James Gillespie as president and James Peel secretary and treasurer. A few years later Mr. Peel was chosen president, and has since held that position also. The concern is now owned by him and Elias Morehouse, and is doing a successful business, employing from seventy-five to eighty men in the manufacture of general machinery, principally silk and cotton machinery, and millwright-work. The large factory occupied by the association was built in 1853.

Mr. Peel's entire life has been passed in working closely at his trade, and he is a good type of the hard-working, industrious, and successful mechanics of the city. After long years of toil he has reached a position where he can enjoy some degree of respite from manual labor, and where he can appreciate the substantial advantages of a hard-earned competency. He has never participated in political affairs, but led a retired, modest, and faithful life. He is a member of the Market Street Methodist Church, and a member of the board of trustees. He was married twenty-five years ago to Elizabeth Mickens, a native of West Milford township, and has had two children,—Joseph William, who died at the age of fifteen, and John Thomas, a member of the silk-firm of Barnes & Peel, of Paterson.

James Atkinson.—His father, Thomas Atkinson, resided at Ripponden, Parish Halifax, county of York, England, where he spent his life, engaged in the manufacture of woolen fabrics, and there died about 1852, aged seventy-two years. His mother, Mary Crossley, died about 1850, aged sixty-six years. Their children who grew to manhood and womanhood were William, James, Peter, Samuel, Martha, Mary, and Jane. Of these James, subject of this sketch, was born July 13, 1818, and like most boys in that country, after a limited time spent at school, at the early age of eight years began work with his father, where he continued during most of his minority. Upon reaching his majority, with others, he engaged in the manufacture of cotton warps on his own account, which he continued for nine years. In 1848, thinking to have a better opportunity for the employment of limited capital, he embarked for America, and after a voyage of nine weeks landed in New York City. Mr. Atkinson at once settled at Paterson, where, as a mechanic, he was engaged for several years in the Rogers Locomotive-Works, and in the machine-shops of Benjamin Buckley. In 1865, in partnership with John Reynolds and Samuel Brooks, he began the manufacture of bobbins and spools, used in silk, cotton, woolen, and flax-mills, on River Street, in Paterson. Mr. Brooks soon

withdrew from the concern, since which time the business firm has been known as James Atkinson & Co., with Mr. Atkinson as manager of the business. This firm supply largely the mills in Paterson, and their goods are in large demand in New York and Brooklyn, and reach the manufacturing places in various parts of the United States.

Since his residence in Paterson, Mr. Atkinson has been interested in local matters of the city, and was among the largest contributors in the erection of the Prospect Street Methodist Church edifice, with which he has been officially connected, and his integrity and judicious and successful management of business affairs has given him a place as one of the board of directors of the Paterson Savings Institution. His first wife, Susan Hamer, died in England in 1848, leaving two children,—Benjamin, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Anne, wife of Elias Thornley, of Lawrence, Mass., both of whom came to this country soon after their father. His present wife is Elizabeth H. Foss, of Maine, by whom he has had one child, Emma K., widow of the late Robert McCarthy, of Paterson.

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Thomas Burridge



Thomas, Gould



he moved to Long Island, where he lived a few years, and then removed to Elizabethtown, N. J., where he spent the remainder of his life. He had six children, viz.: *John*, Thomas, Hannah, Sarah, Mary, and Abigail. *John* married a widow by the name of Martha Frazer, and had five children,—Robert, *John*, Thomas, Martha, and Sarah. Of these *John* was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was born Sept. 2, 1708. He married Abigail Woodruff, born Sept. 12, 1712, and resided at Caldwell, N. J. Their children were John, *Joseph*, Sarah, Stephen, and Samuel. *Joseph*, grandfather of our subject, was born July 16, 1737, and died in December, 1810, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He married Rebecca Paxton, born Dec. 16, 1738, died March 4, 1816, and had eleven children, namely, Daniel, born Feb. 12, 1762, died in his third year; Abigail, born Oct. 5, 1763, married Cornelius Jacobus, died Oct. 23, 1836; Sarah, born July 30, 1765, married Peter Jacobus; *John*, born Dec. 3, 1767, died Jan. 5, 1839; Thomas, born April 13, 1770, died Dec. 7, 1802; William, born June 12, 1772; Anthony, born Oct. 22, 1774; Stephen, born June 30, 1777, died May 20, 1839; a son who died unnamed; Joseph, born June 12, 1782; and Mary, born Sept. 28, 1785, died Sept. 22, 1836.

John Gould was born and reared upon the home-farm in Caldwell, receiving only a common-school education. He married Sophia Van Gieson, and in 1812 purchased about one hundred and twenty acres of land on the old New York turnpike, near Paterson, where he spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming. He was a representative man of his class, clear-headed, enterprising, and sagacious, and filled the office of justice of the peace for the greater part of his life. He was associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas for a number of years, and administered a great many estates. He was strictly honest in all of his transactions, and maintained a leading position in the society of his early day. His wife died in 1857, aged ninety-five years. The children, of whom Thomas is the only one living, were seven in number, viz.: Lydia, who married Jacob Post; Lemuel, who died in infancy; Jane, who married Caleb Harrison; Thomas, who died in infancy; Rebecca, who married Moses E. Gould; Thomas, and Anthony. The latter lived and died at Albany, where he engaged in the publication of law books, as did also his uncles, William and Stephen Gould, the family being widely known in this country in connection with that interest.

Thomas Gould was born at Fairfield, Caldwell township, on Jan. 8, 1800. He enjoyed only a common-school education, and when eleven years of age came to Paterson, where he commenced to learn the weavers' trade with James Boon. The invention of power-looms about this time, and their adoption for the purposes of manufacture, put a stop to his business, and he then learned the blacksmith's trade in

Bloomfield, N. J., with Caleb Harrison, where he remained four years. He then taught the Weasel District school, near Paterson, for eighteen months, and subsequently clerked for Gould & Banks in their law-book store in New York for about six months. Not liking the business, he in 1821 moved upon his father's farm on the New York turnpike, and worked it in connection with his father until the death of the latter in 1839, when it became his by inheritance. He continued at this point engaged in farming operations for many years. After the rapid growth of the city of Paterson had brought his farm within the municipal confines, he disposed of the greater part of it to the South Side Improvement Company, and reserving several acres for himself, built his present handsome residence thereon in 1871. It stands on the same site where his father erected his farm-house in 1812. The latter building, still in a good state of preservation, stands near its more modern successor.

Besides his farming pursuits, Mr. Gould has led a busy and energetic life, and through many years has maintained an influential place in society. Owing to the large public business done by his father, he fell, as it were, heir to a large portion of it, and was drawn unconsciously into public affairs. For nearly twenty years he filled the office of justice of the peace, and performed its varied functions with uniform courtesy and fidelity. It was not an uncommon thing in the earlier days of his justiceship for him to hear causes in the field where he was plowing. He has administered many estates, drawn a great many wills and papers, and acted as the adviser and counselor of large numbers of friends. For five years he filled the position of associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Passaic County. He has also filled the office of collector of Acquackanonk township, been a member of the school board of the same township, and served as overseer of the poor.

Having now attained the ripe old age of eighty-two years, Squire Gould lives in retirement, enjoying the fruits of a long life of industry and devotion to the performance of duty. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson, contributed both money and labor towards the erection of the church edifice in 1814, and although he did not make a profession of religion until he was seventy years of age, has always been a liberal supporter of church and kindred institutions. He was married on March 17, 1841, to Jane C., daughter of Nathaniel and Abby (Harrison) Bruen, of Bloomfield, N. J., and granddaughter of Timothy Bruen, one of the early settlers of Essex County. Mrs. Gould was born July 17, 1813, is also a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson, and a lady of refinement and true Christian worth. Nathaniel Bruen, her father, was born in 1769, and during the earlier portion of his life was a school-teacher in Belleville, Bloomfield, Orange, and Essex County. He was subsequently a merchant, and died at Bloomfield in 1829. While a

resident of Orange he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church of that place. His children were William, George W., Isaac S., and Jane C. Bruen. Mrs. Bruen was a daughter of Capt. George Harrison, who served during the Revolutionary war as a member of the home-guard. His father, Caleb Harrison, was also an early settler of Essex County, and portions of the family homestead can still be seen on the road between Bloomfield and Newark.

Although no children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gould, they have raised several children and started them in life. Two of these—Anthony G. Post, a grandson of Mr. Gould's sister, and Albert A. Bruen, a nephew of Mrs. Gould—were reared from a tender age. The former enlisted as a Union soldier during the late Rebellion, and died of fever at Fredericksburg, Va. The latter is farming in Iowa.

Cornelius H. Post, now residing on Water Street, Paterson, is said to be the oldest living native resident of the city, and was born June 24, 1800.

The Post homestead is owned in 1881 by John Terhune, and contained one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying on the Passaic River, reaching to the mountain beyond, now a part of the city of Paterson. His grandfather, Henry H. Post, was born on the homestead about 1760, and resided there his whole life, dying about 1820. His grandmother, Jane Vreeland, died in middle life, leaving children,—Margaret, wife of Adrian Post; Hartman, was a farmer near the city; Elizabeth, wife of John Spear; Isabella, wife of Harmanus Van Bussum; and Henry H., father of our subject. By a second marriage he had two sons,—John, a merchant, first in New York, and afterwards in New Orleans, where he died, and Benjamin, who was a farmer here for a time, but removed to Seneca County, N. Y., where he died.

Henry H. Post, father of Cornelius H., also resided on the homestead near Cedar Lawn, and died in October, 1808, aged about thirty-one years. His wife, Jane, daughter of Cornelius and Ellen Van Houten, of Bergen County, died in 1854, aged seventy-one, and by her first marriage to Mr. Post had children,—Jane, Cornelius H., Henry H., who died at Williamsburgh, N. Y., and Ellen, wife of William Ridgeway, of Paterson. By her second marriage to Edo Van Winkle she had four children.

Henry H. Post and his wife were attendants of the Reformed (Dutch) Church at Passaic, and she became a member of the Presbyterian Church in Paterson after her first husband's decease.

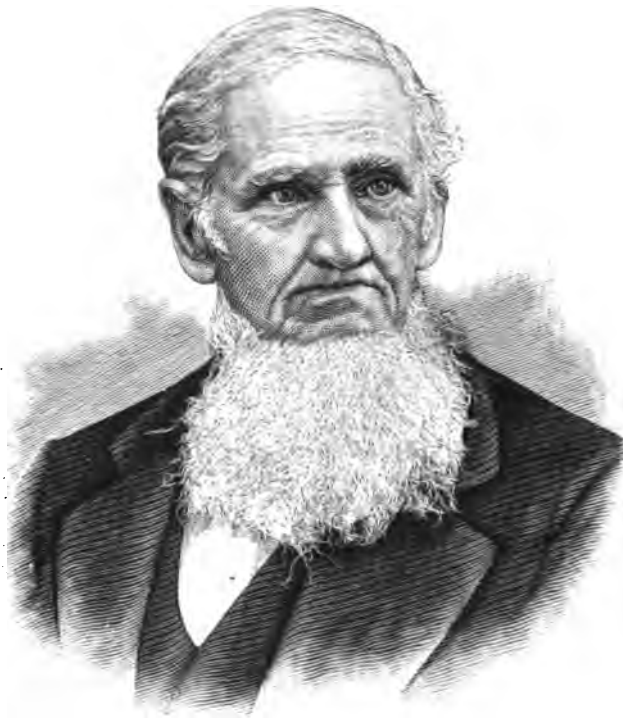
Cornelius H. Post attended the district school in the vicinity of his birthplace during his boyhood. At the age of fifteen he began work on the farm, and at the age of seventeen he commenced learning the trade of a wheelwright, at which he continued until the age of twenty-one. In 1822 he was employed in the Phoenix Mills, Paterson, as a millwright, and to keep the machinery in order, in which, after four years, he was chosen superintendent, and held that

responsible position, discharging his duties faithfully and satisfactorily, until 1856, when he retired from active business. During the thirty-four years he was connected with the Phoenix Mills he was known as a man of strict integrity, vigilant, and a judicious manager of its business, and his social and genial disposition won him friends in all the business circles of Paterson.

He married, Dec. 3, 1825, Rebecca, daughter of David Benson and Elizabeth Van Houten, who resided on Water Street, Paterson, in the brown stone farm-house now standing, which her father purchased with twenty-two acres of land in 1807. Her father died here in 1862, aged ninety-seven years, and her mother died in 1839. Her grandfather, John Benson, resided near Old Tappan, Bergen Co., during the Revolutionary war, and with his son John served in the struggle for the independence of the colonies.

Mrs. Post was born Sept. 4, 1804, and has resided in the vicinity of her birth her whole life. The fifty-sixth anniversary of the marriage of this esteemed and venerable couple was celebrated by their two surviving children, Henry and Ellen, wife of Leander Cox, eight grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren. One daughter, Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Stagg, died in 1854, leaving three children, two of whom still survive,—Cornelius Henry and Kitty.

Hon. John J. Brown, president of the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., was born in the year 1817 in the city of New York. When he was five years old his parents were compelled to leave New York owing to an epidemic of yellow fever, and they removed to New Jersey, settling in Paterson, which then was but a mere village. They at first intended to return to New York, but finally decided to remain, and his father engaged in the grocery business. John attended school until he was thirteen years old, when he withdrew, and became a clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained about four years. In 1834 he went to New York, where he effected an engagement as clerk with James La Tourette, at that time a noted manufacturer of furs and cloth caps, in whose employ he continued for some three years. In this employment he passed the winter of 1836-37 in the city of New Orleans. Returning to New York in May, 1837, he found his employer had failed, having gone down in the great financial storm of that year, which carried with it the United States and many other banks, together with many of the large and small establishments of that day. This failure prevented him from entering into business for himself, as he otherwise would have done, and he accordingly returned to Paterson. He then found employment as clerk in a dry goods store, and a few years later succeeded to his father's grocery business. He carried the latter on until 1844, when he changed his vocation and embarked in the dry-goods business. This venture proved a very successful one, and he continued it for



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John J. Brown

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John A. Smith

twenty-three years, retiring in 1867. At the close of his mercantile career he had a large establishment on Main Street, and had built up the most extensive business of the kind in the city. During this time he also became much interested in the purchase and improvement of real estate.

The First National Bank of Paterson was established in April, 1864, but from various causes it did not prosper, and during the summer of that year application had been made to the proper authorities to close the institution and surrender the franchises and circulating notes, which had been received but not issued. About this time, however, Mr. Brown's attention was called to the matter, when he stepped forward and saved the charter. With some effort the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of new capital was obtained, a first-class board of directors selected, and the bank was reorganized in September, 1864, by the choice of Mr. Brown as president. He has held that position up to the present time (1882), and since he withdrew from mercantile pursuits the most of his time and talents have been devoted to the interest of the bank. In three months from the time the bank commenced business its capital was increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and on Jan. 1, 1868, another sum of one hundred thousand dollars was added. It has a large surplus fund in addition to its present capital of four hundred thousand dollars, and pays with unfailing regularity a handsome dividend semi-annually to its stockholders.

For a long time prior to 1869 there had been felt a need for a savings-bank in the city of Paterson. No encouragement could be given for savings in small sums, for there was no place of deposit where interest was paid. While this want was acknowledged, there were many reasons for a reluctance to take measures for the establishment of such an institution, the principal ones being of course the care and responsibility growing out of the business, and the further fact that a lack of success had attended former efforts of this kind.

At this period, Mr. Brown conceived the plan of establishing a savings institution, based upon the primary element of security by a capital stock, carrying with it also the liability attaching to stockholders, as provided for under the act of Congress creating national banks. Being joined in this effort by Mr. E. T. Ball, then cashier of the First National Bank, a charter was obtained from the Legislature, embracing the usual safeguards and limitations of ordinary savings-banks, with also the added guarantee capital and liability as before named. The capital was obtained, trustees elected, being essentially the same as in the management of the First National Bank, and business was commenced May 1, 1869, just one month after the passage of the act authorizing the bank. This was the first institution with these provisions ever established. It has never ceased to have the confidence of the community, and has been one

of the most beneficent as well as successful institutions in the State.

With the Passaic Water-Works Company Mr. Brown has been identified from its organization. As a director always, and as its treasurer for most of the time, this corporation has been greatly indebted to him for the earnest thought, labor, and sacrifices which this great work demanded. In large part through his management the financial difficulties which ever attend improvements of this nature have been overcome, and the works have proved a complete success, not only financially but in all other respects.

Mr. Brown has also been largely interested in the Cedar Lawn Cemetery. In conjunction with a number of other gentlemen, about one hundred acres of land were purchased and laid out as a cemetery in 1866-67, and dedicated in September, 1867. It is situate on the bank of the Passaic River, within the city limits, but about two miles from the centre of the city. For a number of years he was its president, and is still one of its directors.

At almost the very organization of Paterson as a city, Mr. Brown was chosen one of the board of aldermen, and while absent in Europe was again elected to that office. While occupying this position, Col. Derrom, then the president of the Council, and Mr. Brown proposed to the Council to have taken a census of the city, embracing both the inhabitants and the manufacturing industries. They agreed to have it done in one day, after the mode of taking the census in England. By reason of neglect on the part of a few marshals, it was not completed till the second day, but essentially the work was done as promised in one day.

In 1854, Mr. Brown was elected as the first mayor (by that title) of the municipality, but after he had served his term he persistently declined any further nominations. During his mayoralty he projected and carried out the measure for paving the sidewalks, which before this time had been almost entirely neglected. It was also during his connection with the city government that the first sewer was built.

In 1856 he was induced to become a nominee for the Legislature of the then new Republican party, and was elected. He served in the Lower House for one year, but since that period has invariably declined all offices which have been tendered to him.

In carrying on the great contest (so far as the city of Paterson was concerned), first for the principles of human liberty, and then for the preservation of the Union, Mr. Brown united with several other gentlemen in erecting, for the use of the Republican party, the well-known "Wigwam." This popular place for meetings called together for years large audiences of both men and women to listen to the best speakers in the Union. It is conceded that its influence was the means of a political education among the people which was far beyond what was usual in most communities. The great occasion for such a

place of meeting has happily passed away, and with it the "Wigwam" itself.¹

In 1859 and 1860, Mr. Brown was much interested in the erection of the First Baptist Church, then and still the largest Protestant church building in the city. Besides contributing very liberally to the cost of erection, he was both chairman and treasurer of the building committee during its erection.

Mr. Brown is a gentleman of very active, energetic temperament, systematic and practical in everything that he does, courteous and polite in demeanor to all, and as a business man and bank director has no superior. His earnest spirit and good sense in executive management make him invaluable as a co-worker in all enterprises. He avoids ostentation in every particular, and is as discreet and practical in all his tastes as he is reliable in his character. Socially he is noted for his genial traits, kindness of heart, and steadfastness in the discharge of all moral and religious duties.

John H. Berdan.—The Berdan family traces its descent to an original ancestor who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1682, and came to this country with a wife and son named John, in connection with the persecuted Huguenots. He purchased a tract of land on which the city of Brooklyn now stands, where he cultivated the soil and passed the remainder of his days. His son John settled at Hackensack, N. J., where he was one of the earliest settlers. His descendants have since been numerous in Passaic and Bergen Counties.

John H. Berdan was born at Paterson, N. J., on Nov. 15, 1832. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Schoonmaker) Berdan, the former of whom was a carpenter by trade. He passed the greater part of his life in Paterson, and died on April 27, 1848, aged forty-six years; his wife died on Aug. 15, 1870, aged about sixty-three. Of the three children the subject of this sketch is the only son. He grew up in the city of Paterson, and was educated at the public schools of the city, graduating at the High School when he was about fourteen years of age. At that time he became a clerk in the shoe-store of John O'Neill, on Congress Street, where he remained three years. He then entered the employ of Brown & Van Emburgh, dry-goods merchants, in the old Phoenix Building on Main Street, where he filled the position of clerk for about three years more. He then went to New York City, where he clerked in the dry-goods store of J. T. Rea, on Broadway, for one year, at

the termination of which time he entered the Paterson office of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company. He first became a clerk in the office, and was then promoted to the position of ticket-agent, and finally to that of freight superintendent at Paterson. He continued to hold the latter position until Nov. 23, 1869, when he became the agent for Fuller's Paterson and New York Express, which was at that time controlled by James Fisk, Jr., of the Erie Railway Company. On April 18, 1872, in connection with Gustavus A. Fuller, Eugene W. Guindon, and John W. Peck, he purchased the express business from the Erie Railway Company. Mr. Peck subsequently withdrew from the concern, and the business is now owned by the remaining partners. Mr. Berdan has the entire management of the Paterson business, and through close attention to his duties and the intelligent direction of the affairs of the concern has succeeded in building up a large and successful business. The contract with the Erie Railway requires the company to handle one hundred tons of freight a day, but fifty tons more per day are actually handled by the concern, and the annual amount paid to the Erie Company is about forty-five thousand or fifty thousand dollars. The goods of the company are carried in special pipe-cars, with steam brakes, eight trains a day being received from New York, and two going to New York. Twelve teams of horses are kept busy in Paterson carrying the freight handled by the company.

Mr. Berdan is still in the prime of life, and at the head of a large and successful enterprise. He is closely identified with the institutions of his native city, and sustains a good reputation in the community. He was one of the first to join the Paterson Light-Guard, and resigned the office of first lieutenant of Company A about a year ago. He was formerly a member of the old City Blues, under Capt. George Griffith. He has never been an aspirant after political position, but soon after the incorporation of the city he was elected collector of the East Ward, and held the position for two years. He is a member of the Paterson Board of Trade, and of Joppa Lodge, No. 29, A. F. and A. M. He married Margaret E., daughter of Aaron and Nancy Jacobus, of New York, and has two sons, William and John H. Berdan, both of whom are engaged in the express business with their father.

Garret I. Blauvelt is a son of John Joseph Blauvelt, a native of Orangetown, Rockland Co., N. Y., where his father pursued the calling of a farmer. John J. Blauvelt removed to Totowa, Passaic Co., N. J., in 1810, and engaged in agricultural pursuits near the present location of the Catholic Orphan Asylum. He died about the year 1854. He was twice married; his first wife was Rachel Van Orden, who bore him a family of seven children, viz.: Joseph, James, John, Garret I., Hannah, who married Edo Van Saun, Cornelius, and Thomas, who died in early manhood.

¹ This is no place for an extended notice of this famous place, where many of the great men of the nation delighted to speak on the political issues of the day, but to give some permanent record of it we give the inscription on the picture of the building:

"The Wigwam, Paterson, N. J., designed and erected by Col. Andrew Derrom, in the summer of 1864, on lots Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32 Broadway, at an expense of \$4000, contributed by John J. Brown, J. S. Christie, C. M. K. Paulson, Adam Carr, F. C. Beckwith, Henry M. Low, William Gledhill, H. C. Stimson, Ezra Osborn, David B. Beam, J. P. Huntoon, for the use of the Republican party at the Presidential campaign in that year."



J. M. Burdett



John Adams

John Ayres was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 1, 1861, and by his marriage to Elizabeth E. Cook, on May 17, 1886, the following children were born: Mary Elizabeth, born June 5, and their children were Mary, who married Thomas Horton, and Thomas, who married Elizabeth, and their children were Joseph, Jr., Sarah, William, Robert, and Jersey City, and David, who is at present in the children's home, the subject of the present suit and demand.

From his first marriage, Ayres, as noted above, secured in 1891, a divorce from Elizabeth, and married a Pauline C. Hill, who at his death, in 1907, was living with him and had a son, William, born August 18, 1907. His son alone has not yet reached the age of majority, and no more children have been born to the couple, and he has never been divorced from Pauline, and worked at the same place as before, and he has never been married again, and has never sustained a step of his own, and has never married any Mary E. Strong, who he claims to have been living with him in 1907. In 1907, the subject was elected a justice of the peace, and he has been re-elected for the last three years. He has never been married, and the position of Ayres, as a justice of the peace, and the office of justice of the peace, is not in dispute.



John Avison

JOHN AVISON was born in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, England, on May 17, 1805. His parents were John and Annis (Broadbent) Avison, and their children were Mary, who married Thomas Hurst; John, Thomas, Joseph, Jonathan, Elizabeth, who married Charles Foster, of Jersey City; Sarah, wife of Robert Lisle, of Jersey City; and David, who is in California. All the children came to this country, except Thomas and Jonathan.

John Avison, father of our subject, emigrated to this country in 1826, the year in which his wife died, and located at Paterson. He worked at his trade of shoemaking for a few months, and died in 1827. His son John received an ordinary English education, and learned the trade of a shoemaker with his father. In 1827 he came to this country and worked, in the employ of Joseph Gledhill, at shoemaking for a short time. Soon after he started a shop of his own in Congress (now Market) Street, where he continued industriously at work until 1856. In the year 1855 he was elected a justice of the peace, and he now devotes his entire time in fulfilling the duties of his office. He has continued ever since to hold the position of justice, and to discharge the functions of the office in an intelligent and capable manner.

Squire Avison is widely known in Paterson as one of the oldest justices of the city, and as one who, while transacting a large amount of business, has maintained a reputation for integrity and honorable dealing. He has acted as administrator and executor of a large number of estates, and held a number of positions of importance in the city. He was a member of the school board for three years, overseer of the poor for a number of terms, poormaster in 1851-52 under the city government, and filled the office of police justice from 1856 until the establishment of the Recorder's Court.

He has always taken an active interest in religious matters, and was for many years a member of the Cross Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and president and treasurer of the board of trustees. He was one of the founders of the Market Street Church, and filled the important position of president and treasurer of the board of trustees of that body during the building of the church edifice now in use.

He was married in 1827 to Esther Bentley, who came with him to this country. She died in December, 1880. Of the twelve children but three are living, namely: Elizabeth, widow of Robert W. Crawford; Emma; and Susan, wife of Harmon Goetschius.



Garrett J. Hawvells



James M. Smith

Our subject is the last-remaining member of his family. Cornelius was a worthy pastor of the Dutch Reformed denomination, preached for fourteen or fifteen years at Schraalenburgh, Bergen Co., and at other points, and died in the spring of 1881, while in the discharge of the active duties of the pastorate at Linlithgo, N. Y. The mother died in 1836, in her sixty-second year. In his old age Mr. Blauvelt married for a companion Sarah, widow of Isaac Blauvelt.

Garret I. Blauvelt was born in Rockland County, N. Y., March 18, 1807. His educational advantages were very limited. At the age of three years he was brought by his parents to Totowa, and was reared on his father's farm. On Nov. 28, 1834, he married Ann, daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Marselis) Van Saun, of Preakness, Passaic Co. She was born July 25, 1809. Three years after their marriage Mr. Blauvelt divided his farm at Totowa among his four children,—James, John, Hannah, and Garret I., and the latter engaged in farming and gardening on his own account. He erected a residence and outbuildings on his portion of the estate in 1836, and continued at that point until July, 1855, when he disposed of his farm and stock and removed to the city of Paterson. A few years prior to his locating in Paterson he had purchased the old bank property on Main Street, and he now erected thereon five substantial stores, three stories high, with a frontage of one hundred and three feet. Two of these—those occupied by Free-land & Cook and John Green—he still owns, the other three having been sold to Charles Feder.

Since his residence in Paterson Mr. Blauvelt has engaged in no business other than to lease and superintend his Main Street property. He has nevertheless taken an active interest in all matters calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of the city, and was one of the charter members of the Paterson Orphan Asylum in 1864, and has been president of the board of trustees since that time. He has also been one of the most liberal contributors to the support of that institution. The institution is located on Market Street near Madison Avenue, and has been the means of doing much good during the seventeen years of its existence. Mr. Blauvelt has also been a member for many years of the Second Reformed Church of Paterson, and has been officially connected with that body as elder for a number of years. He is a member of the executive committee of the Passaic County Bible Society, and was for nine years a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church. He is a member of the board of directors of the Second National Bank of Paterson, and has been since the organization of that institution. He has never been an aspirant after public position, and has led an industrious, modest, and faithful life. His aged wife is still his companion in his declining years, and as they have lived, it is probable they will soon go down to the grave together. No children have

blessed their union, though considerable property has been accumulated by industry and thrift. Mr. Blauvelt erected his substantial residence on Division Street in 1871.

Dr. Miles Davenport.—Probably no profession in the world has made such rapid strides during the last quarter of a century than has that of dentistry. Prior to that period the study and care of the teeth was limited to those who made the study of anatomy and physiology a specialty, and to the members of the medical profession, very much as blood-letting and tooth-drawing were once included among the functions of a barber. Many persons are still living who can distinctly remember when the scalpel and forceps were as necessary instruments in a barber-shop as a pair of shears or a razor. The first dental college in the world was established in Baltimore in the year 1839. Since that time the science of dentistry has developed, until it now ranks among the most useful and artistic of the professions, and includes among its representatives men of education, culture, and high social standing. The development of the science has been rapid, and a profession that is the offspring of the nineteenth century has not proven tenacious of old ideas nor unfitted itself for growth and improvement by a blind devotion to the errors of the past, so that the science of dentistry as it exists to-day is the exact antipodes of that which received the attention of its professors but a few years ago. The most rapid improvement has been made in operative dentistry, in which there has been almost an entire revolution. The highest point at first attainable was to fill such teeth as were slightly decayed, whereas by the aid of the various improved dental instruments, together with medical treatment of the teeth, the profession are not only enabled to preserve teeth slightly decayed, but to restore and preserve them for many years. The early practice advocated smooth-pointed instruments for use in filling and non-cohesive gold, whereas serrated instruments and cohesive gold are now recognized as the proper thing.

Artificial teeth were in use as early as Washington's time, and he himself is alleged to have worn them; but at that early day they were carved out of solid pieces of ivory, and involved great labor and expense. The later improvements made in this direction and their introduction into general use have added largely to both the attractions and difficulties of the profession, and drawn to it many possessed of superior mechanical skill.

Formerly the plates in which the teeth are set were made only of gold and silver, which necessarily made them both heavy and costly, whereas now plates are made not only of gold and silver, but also of platinum, rubber, and celluloid. Rubber plates were not introduced until about 1854, and celluloid much more recently. The filling of artificial teeth is also a leading branch of the science, requiring both skill, judgment, and delicacy when properly done.

The city of Paterson has a number of representative dentists, who attend assiduously to their profession and reflect credit upon it. Prominent among these is Dr. Miles Davenport, who was born on June 19, 1831, in the town of Mount Hope, Orange Co., N. Y. His parents were Samuel and Susan (Dunlop) Davenport, and their children five in number,—four sons and a daughter. The early education of Dr. Davenport was derived at the district schools of his locality, and he subsequently attended the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., where he concluded his studies at the age of nineteen. After leaving school he taught for two years in the village of Goshen, Ind., and then returned to Orange County, where he entered as a student of dentistry with Pease, Graham & Royce, who had offices at both Middletown and Goshen. Dr. Royce was one of the first graduates of the Baltimore College. Dr. Davenport served his apprenticeship at Goshen for three years, becoming fully conversant with all branches of the business, and then took up his residence at Haverstraw, N. Y., where he established an office, and also one at Nyack, in the same State. He removed to the city of Paterson as the successor of Dr. John Lum, the oldest practitioner here at that time, in the fall of 1865, but retained his offices at Haverstraw and Nyack until a few years ago, when he disposed of the former to Dr. Rice and the latter to Dr. Lamb.

Dr. Davenport has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Paterson since the period mentioned, and for four years past has occupied the commodious and attractive offices on the corner of Main and Ellison Streets. He is recognized as one of the most skillful and successful practitioners in the city, and does a large business. He has confined himself closely to his profession, keeping pace with the changes and improvements made in it, and constantly adding to his knowledge and acquiring skill by his extended practice. He was one of the first to utilize Good-year's patent rubber-plate, and purchased the exclusive right to its use in Rockland County, N. Y. He was also the first in Paterson to successfully use nitrous oxide gas for the extraction of teeth, and still employs it largely in his practice. He also uses a great many of Allen's patent continuous-gum plates, mounted on platinum (said to be the most cleanly, healthy, and life-like of any plates made), and is the only dentist in Paterson who makes them. He is a good mechanic, does a neat class of work, and has been enabled through long experience to make a number of valuable improvements and changes. He is popular in the community, of strict integrity in all his business relations, and enjoys the confidence of many friends.

Dr. Davenport was married in February, 1857, to Ellen, daughter of Nicholas C. Blauvelt, of Spring Valley, N. Y. His only son, Willis Davenport, studied dentistry with him, attended lectures at the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was

graduated in the spring of 1882, and is now practicing his profession at Paterson in connection with his father.

Isaac D. Blauvelt.—The Blauvelt family resided in Rockland County, N. Y., at an early day. Thomas Blauvelt, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a justice of the peace in that county for many years, and transacted a large amount of public business. He removed to Pompton, Passaic Co., N. J., at an early period, where he operated a grist-mill and engaged in agricultural pursuits. His son Daniel succeeded him at the same place and followed the same line of business.

Isaac D. Blauvelt was born on Sept. 6, 1827. His parents were Isaac D. and Isabella (Patterson) Blauvelt, and he was the only child. The former was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that pursuit in the city of Newark for several years, dying at the age of twenty-eight. Mr. Blauvelt received only an ordinary English education, and at the age of sixteen began to learn the trade of carriage-making with Isaac Riker, of Little Falls, Passaic Co. After about a year he entered the employ of Deacon John Gardner, of Newark, and a short time after of John D. Hogan, of Paterson, with whom he finished his apprenticeship and remained two years. He then went to work in the car-shops of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, which stood on the present site of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, where he remained two years in the wood-work department. He was then prostrated by the smallpox for three months, and upon his recovery established the carriage business in a small way in Arch Street, near North Main, without capital and in a weak bodily condition. He remained at this point for about four years, and succeeded by close application to business in building up considerable trade, and in making a reputation for himself in connection with the manufacture of carriages. Owing to the necessity for increased facilities for manufacture, he removed his establishment to River Street, nearly opposite the Passaic Hotel, where he remained for a number of years. In 1860 he removed to the corner of Market and Prince Streets, and continued at that point until 1865, when he was burned out, and having no insurance, suffered a loss of about seven thousand dollars. The same year he purchased of the Society for the Encouragement of Useful Manufactures the site of his present factory on Paterson Street and erected the building. He has been since engaged in the general manufacture of carriages and sleighs of all kinds at that point, and has the largest establishment of the kind in Passaic County. He does a good class of work, and is carrying on a large and successful business.

Mr. Blauvelt has confined his labors closely to his business, and engaged but little in public affairs. At the same time, while no aspirant after political preferment, he has been called by his fellow-citizens to fill several positions of importance. He represented



Miles Davenport



Steve L. L.



Wm. W. W. W.



Isaac D. Blauvelt

the North Ward in the board of education for three years, and was a member of the board when the present school system was organized. He was alderman from the same ward for two years, and filled that position at the breaking out of the war. He also represented the Third District of Passaic County, consisting of the North Ward and the townships of Little Falls, Manchester, Wayne, Pompton, and West Milford, in the State Legislature for two years. He takes an active interest in local affairs, and is a member of the Paterson Board of Trade, and of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, A. F. and A. M., of Paterson. He is also a member of the "New Church" (Swedenborgian), on Division Street, and was one of the trustees of that body for a number of years, and reader to the society for seven or eight years. His first wife was Abbie, daughter of John and Jane Winans, of Paterson, who died in 1866. None of the five children attained adult age. His present wife, whom he married in 1868, was Elizabeth Flitcroft, of Paterson. Of the two children, Mary D. is the only one living.

CHAPTER LXXI.

WAYNE.

THE township of Wayne in point of antiquity of settlement may be regarded as the second in the county. It was chosen as a residence by the most distinguished pioneers of the county, Capt. Arent Schuyler and Maj. Anthony Brockholst, as early as 1697, two years after the purchase of the land had been effected, and long before adjacent portions of the county were inhabited by other than the wandering tribes of Indians who peopled the valley. Though it is probable that portions of the Revolutionary army were encamped within the borders of the township, and that Gen. Wayne found this a convenient temporary abiding-place, no incidents of especial moment transpired, and no engagements of importance occurred here. The ground was, however, repeatedly traversed by bodies of troops from both armies. Though the township has some manufacturing interests of importance, it is principally an agricultural district, and abounds in well-tilled and productive farms.

There are two portions of the township, known respectively as Preakness and Pacquanack. These are simply localities or districts, and represent no distinctive or commercial importance. Preakness lies on the eastern side, while Pacquanack embraces a large portion of the western boundary of Wayne.

Two railroads pass through the southern portion of the township,—the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, with a station at Mountain View, a hamlet in the southwest portion of the township, and the Mont Clair and Greenwood Lake, with a depot at Wayne Station and one at Singac.

The Morris Canal also traverses the township, and affords additional facilities of transportation.

The value of real estate in Wayne is \$656,680, and of personal property \$87,500. The total amount raised by tax for the past year was \$10,000, which was apportioned as follows: State and county tax, \$5858; township tax, \$1190; road tax, \$3100. The rate per cent. is \$1.30 per hundred.

Natural Features.—The soil of Wayne is composed principally of sand and trap-rock, the northern portion being rocky and broken, and frequently mixed with a gravelly loam. The eastern border abounds in clay loam with a formation of trap-rock, which is apparent at many points. The central portion, especially along the valley of the Singac stream, is very fertile, and displays a land that for productiveness is unsurpassed in the township. The southern part is low, and abounds principally in beds of clay, which are utilized in brick-making. Two ranges of mountains are apparent in the township, that on the eastern side being generally designated as the Second Range, and that in the centre as the Third Range.

The Pequannock River flows along the western border of the township, and the Singac Brook rises in the north portion of Wayne, flows southwesterly, and pours its waters into the Passaic River above Little Falls. It affords a water-power for two grist-mills and the same number of saw-mills.

There is some valuable stone in the township, there being one quarry on lands of James Graham, and another on lands of the Pompton Iron and Steel Company, which are not being at present developed.

Early Settlements.—The second settlement in the county of Passaic was made by Maj. Anthony Brockholst and Capt. Arent Schuyler in 1695, and included what is now the greater part of Wayne township. During this period Indians were very numerous, and many of the white inhabitants who soon after populated the region learned their language, and made it the medium of conversation when they met for exchange and barter. Tradition says that the red men had at this time a few acres planted near what is known as the Schuyler Basin, and that there existed an Indian orchard at Pacquanack, near the present residence of ex-Sheriff Ryerson. Associated with Schuyler and Brockholst in the purchase of land were Samuel Byard, George Ryerson, John Mead, Samuel Berrie, and David and Hendrick Mandeville, who mutually agreed to purchase five thousand five hundred acres of land of the proprietors of East Jersey. The Indians having claimed the whole valley, it was found necessary to purchase their right, for the purpose of making good the title. This was effected on the 6th of June, 1695, by Arent Schuyler in behalf of his associates, for merchandise, wampum, etc., to the value of two hundred and fifty pounds. This included not only the area mentioned, but all the tract lying between the Passaic on the south, Pompton on the north, and between the foot

of the hills on the east and west. The patent from the proprietors for five thousand five hundred acres to Brockholst, Schuyler, and their associates bore date Nov. 11, 1695, and the land lay upon the east side of the Pequannock River.

This purchase was divided into three patents. The first was designated as the "Lower Pacquanac patent," and began at what was called the deep gully and run of water just above the lowlands, named Pequannock, and extended south to the Passaic River, about three miles in length and one and a half in breadth, containing two thousand seven hundred and fifty acres. Of this patent, Brockholst sold a third part to Nicholas Byard. The tract was then divided equally between the two parties, Brockholst, Schuyler, and Byard forming the first party, and Mead, Berry, Ryerson, and the Mandevilles the second party, it being decided by lot that the last-named party should have the southern part and the first three the northern half of this tract.

The second patent, known as the "Upper Pacquanac patent," extended from the deep gully and ran to a line running east from the mouth of the Pompton River, or what is now known as the Ramapo River, and contained twelve hundred and sixty acres.

The one-third of this patent was also sold to Nicholas Byard. It remained intact until 1755, when it was divided between Harry Brockholst, Philip Schuyler, and the four sons of Samuel Byard, descendants and heirs of the original owners.

The third was known as the "Pompton patent." It extended from the mouth of the Pompton or Ramapo River up the Pequannock to the foot of the hills, about one and a half miles, and ran back from the river east nearly the same distance, containing twelve hundred and fifty acres. Of this Brockholst and Schuyler also sold one-third of their right to Nicholas Byard. It was then divided between the two parties in the same way as the Lower Pacquanac patent, in this case the southern part falling to the three and the northern to the five.

The party of five concerned in the first and third patents thus possessed two thousand acres, which came to them in the division, and for which they paid the proprietors of East Jersey two hundred pounds. After this general division it is probable that the respective parties divided in an equitable manner the tracts and converted them into farms. Some of this land has been owned by successive generations, and is still in possession of the family.

In the year 1697, Anthony Brockholst and Arent Schuyler settled in what is now the township of Wayne, the former on the land now occupied by the family of the late Maj. William Colfax, and the latter on the site of the residence of Dr. William Colfax. They may therefore be considered not only as the pioneers of the township, but of the immediate vicinity.

Maj. Brockholst had one son, Henry, and four daughters,—Mary, who became, so far as can be de-

termined, the wife of Adrian Verplanck; Janette, who married Col. Frederick Phillipse, of Westchester County, N. Y.; Susannah, who became Mrs. French; and Judith.

He died in the summer of 1723, leaving his property to his wife, and after her death to his children. His son Henry married Maria Verplanck, and left no issue. The name thus became extinct in the county. Arent Schuyler was born in 1662, in Albany, N. Y., was twice married, and remained in Wayne township until 1710, when he removed to New Barbadoes, Bergen Co., and developed the valuable copper-mines found on his property. He had eight children, and may be regarded as the progenitor of the Schuyler family in New Jersey. His death occurred in 1732.

George Ryerson, who purchased, in connection with other parties, a portion of the patents above named, probably followed as a settler soon after the advent of Brockholst and Schuyler. He had a son George, whose son Abraham married Sarah Mandeville. They had seven children,—Abram, Peter, Nicholas, and four daughters. Abram married Sarah Bush, of Essex County, and had children,—George A., Anna, Alfred, John A., and Sarah Louisa (Mrs. Wm. Anderson). Of this number Alfred and the widow and children of George A. reside in the township. Among other representatives of the Ryerson family in Wayne are Wm. F. Ryerson, Abram M., Lucas, Abram N., Gillium, and the sons of Nicholas, Husel, and Zadoc. Members of the family are also found elsewhere in the county.

The Jacobus family are among the earliest settlers, though none of the name are now residents of the township. The first who settled in Wayne was Cobus Jacobus, who purchased the tract now occupied by his great-grandsons, Thomas and Nicholas J. Doremus. He had one son, Ralph, who occupied the property during the Revolutionary period, and married Jane ——. They had a daughter Susan, who became the wife of Peter Doremus, when the name became extinct, and the property passed to the latter family.

"The Doremus family were not among the original settlers here, and the name of the forefather in this country cannot be stated, but, as far as can be ascertained, they came from Middleburg, on the island of Zealand, in Holland, about the year 1685, and settled at Acquackanonk. There appear to have been four brothers,—Johannes, Thomas, Hendrick, and Josias. Johannes was born in Holland, and the others in this country, at Acquackanonk. He married, Aug. 9, 1710, Elizabeth Ackerman; Thomas married, Oct. 4, 1712, Anneke Abrahamse Ackerman; Hendrick married, April 14, 1714, Annetie Essels; Josias married, March 16, 1717, Maritze Berdan. Johannes lived at Preakness, and died between 1754–58, leaving a son Cornelius, who is probably the one that lived at Parsippany, and from whom the greater part of that name in this valley are descended."

This Cornelius, who probably spent his life in Morris County, had among his children Thomas and John, both residents of Morris County, while a third son located in Bergen County. Thomas married Rachel Peer, and had children,—Cornelius, Peter, Benjamin, John, Francis, and one daughter, who died in youth. Peter removed from Morris County, in Wayne township, then a portion of Bergen County, and married Susan Jacobus. Their children were Ralph, Nicholas J., Thomas, Francis, Cornelius, and one daughter, Rachel. Peter spent his lifetime and died upon the land now owned by his sons. Among other members of the Doremus family in the township are John, George, Abram, and Cornelius, residing at Preakness.

The Mandeville family are descended from Giles Jansen Mandeville, who fled from Normandy, in France, to Holland, there married a Dutchwoman, Elsie Hendricks, and coming from Guelderland to New York in 1647, lived in what was called Thap-paneconck, near what is now the foot of Twelfth Street. His son Hendrick married first, on July 18, 1680, Anetje Pieterse Scholl, and lived some time at Hempstead, L. I., and on her death married the second time, April 21, 1699, Elizabeth Jane Berry, and about this time removed to and settled at Pacquanac. He died between 1709 and 1714, and left sons,—by the first wife, David; and by the second, Hendrick, Johannes, and Giles. The second wife of Hendrick after his death married Brand Jacobus, and had two sons, James and Abraham, the forefathers of the Jacobus family in this section.

Theunis Dey, a relative of the Ryerson family, was among the earliest arrivals, and remained for some years. He ultimately removed with his family to New York, and became an influential citizen.

The De Bow family came from New York about 1727, as in that year, on the 23d of May, Garret De Bow married Maria, the second daughter of Paulus Van Derbeek, and probably soon after settled in the vicinity.

A portion of the family settled at Pompton Plains. John, one of the descendants, had among his children John, William, Sarah, Catherine, and Maria. John, of this number, married Hester Jacobus, and became a resident of Wayne township. His death occurred, leaving nine children, of whom Theodore and Catherine (Mrs. Berdan) reside in the township.

The Colfax family are connected with the early history of the township. They were originally from Connecticut, and first represented in the county by Gen. William Colfax, commander of Washington Life-Guards during the Revolution. While at the house of Casparus Schuyler, in company with the general-in-chief and his staff, he met the only daughter of his host, Hester, whom he married in 1783, after which he made the county his residence. His sons were Schuyler, father of the ex-Vice-President, Dr. William, and George W. The last two were resi-

dents of the township. Maj. William W. Colfax, son of George W., was for many years a prominent and useful citizen of Wayne township. His death, which occurred in 1878, was the occasion of sincere mourning throughout the township, not more as a consequence of his acknowledged ability than because of his integrity, high sense of honor, and kindly nature. His family and that of Dr. Colfax still reside in the township.

The Jones family are among the oldest in the township, Thomas Jones having come from Long Island in 1750, and settled at Pacquanack. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Solomon Poole, in 1749, to whom were born children,—Edward, Mary, William, William (2), Sarah, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Nicholas. Edward married Elizabeth Kip, and had children,—Elizabeth, Margaret, and Nicholas. The latter settled on the homestead, married Hannah Johnston, of Wayne township, and had children,—Elizabeth, Mary, Edward N., William, John, James, Nicholas, Lavinia, and Thomas, of whom the last named resides on the ancestral land, and is the only representative of the family in the township.

The Merselis family are of Holland ancestry, and first settled in Bergen County, from whence Edo removed to Wayne township, on the farm now owned by his grandson, Peter G. Merselis. Edo had four sons,—Edo, Garret, John, and Peter. John and Garret settled in the township, the latter having married Ellen De Gray, to whom were born children,—Edo, John, Peter G., Mary (Mrs. Van Riper), Jane (Mrs. Benson), Ann (Mrs. J. I. Hopper), and a child who died in infancy. The only survivor of this number is Peter G., who lives at the homestead. John, a son of John above named, also resides in the township.

James Berdan, the earliest member of the family recalled in the township of Wayne, was born in 1746, and was the great-grandfather of James, who now occupies the homestead. He married Rebecca Ryerson, born in 1746, and had children, among whom was Albert, whose birth occurred in 1767. He married Mary Ackerman, born in 1771, and had children,—Jacob, born in 1790; Christina, whose birth occurred in 1793; and Rebecca, born in 1801. Albert died in 1837, aged seventy years. His son Jacob married Catherine Demarest, and had children,—Sarah, Maria, Albert, Caroline, Margaret, John, Rebecca, James D., and William. The death of Jacob Berdan took place in 1875. Mrs. Garret Berdan is a daughter of Albert above mentioned.

Another Jacob of the Berdan family removed from Slauter Dam to the township, where he died. His sons were Richard, Jacob, John, and Garret, all of whom settled in Wayne. John later removed to Passaic, and now resides in Manchester, while Garret occupies the homestead.

The Van Riper family were, so far as is remembered, first represented by Richard, whose son Uriah settled on land now occupied by Andrew P. Hopper.

He had children,—Jacob and Elizabeth (Mrs. Dewitt). Jacob married Mary Van Riper, of Belleville, N. J., and had children,—Uriah, Leah Ann, and Mary Elizabeth. Uriah is deceased, and his widow and two daughters represent the family in the township. Andrew, who sprang from another branch of the family, also resides in the township.

Nicholas Kip located in Lower Preakness, on property now owned by Traphagen & Doremus. Among his children were Cornelius Kip and a daughter Elizabeth, who married Edward Jones. Cornelius had among his children Nicholas and John and several daughters, among whom was Rachel, who married Martin Berry, whose son, Henry K. Berry, now resides in the township. John Kip left two sons and one daughter. The name of Kip has become extinct in Wayne township.

The Ackerson family resided at Nyack-on-the-Hudson. John Ackerson married with the Vanderbilt family, and had four sons and two daughters. By a second union he had two sons. His son Cornelius removed to the township in 1788, and married Jane Van Orden. They had two sons, John and Andrew, the former of whom resides in Morris County, and the latter on the homestead.

The Doremus family was represented by Richard Doremus, who was for many years a resident of the township, but in 1833 removed from the vicinity, since which time the name has not appeared upon the roll of the township's older citizens.

Schools.—Schools existed at a very early day in the township of Wayne, but of a very primitive character. The first effort, according to cherished tradition, to collect the children of the neighborhood for purposes of instruction occurred in 1776, in a dug-out on the south side of the hill northeast of Mead's Basin. This school-house, if such it may be called, was adorned with a substantial roof, and was used as a stable by Gen. Wayne during the Revolutionary war while stationed in the vicinity. To this spot children came a distance of four miles. In 1779 a stone structure was erected on the side of the same hill, its general appearance being more that of a fort than a school-house. The earliest teacher recollected is James C. Fallon. In 1812 was formed the Franklin School Association, the members who effected its incorporation being A. Ryerson, Jr., Jacob K. Mead, Simeon Doremus, and Lucas Ryerson. The school territory of the township is now divided into five districts, as follows: Franklin, No. 13, Jefferson, No. 14, Preakness, No. 15, Washington, No. 16, and Lafayette, No. 17. The district clerks are: For No. 13, C. D. Richards; for No. 14, Albert Terhune; for No. 15, R. M. Torbet; for No. 16, L. D. Ryerson; and for No. 17, George W. Colfax. The total value of school property is \$8400, and the number of children in the township 547. The total amount received from all sources for school purposes is \$2636.38.

Early Highways.—Many of the highways of

Wayne township were surveyed at a very early date, and are associated with the period of the Revolution.

The Pacquanack road began at Hoboken, and entering the county passed through Paterson and Little Falls. It then followed the western border of the township, nearly parallel with the Pequannock River until its arrival at Pompton, where it crossed the river, and continuing on to Sussex County, entered New York State.

This highway was intimately associated with some of the scenes of the Revolution, and was traversed constantly by army-wagons and soldiers. The Preakness road, also a Revolutionary highway, and the scene of much activity at an early day from the great amount of produce transported over it, passed through Acquackanonk, now Passaic, and on to Paterson, from which its line was surveyed through Preakness to Pompton and on to Sussex County. Both these roads were highways of great importance during the last century, and have been since intersected by other roads, which were found necessary to the development of the country.

The road territory of the township is now divided into fifteen districts, over which preside the following overseers:

District.	District.
No. 1... Peter Bailey.	No. 9... Charles Spindler.
" 2... Henry Ryer.	" 10... G. W. Colfax.
" 3... Jeremiah R. Berdan.	" 11... Gilliam Ryerson.
" 4... George R. Berdan.	" 12... James D. Berdan.
" 5... Garret Berdan, Jr.	" 14... Peter C. Prost.
" 6... Henry Vail.	" 16... Henehiah Braddock.
" 7... Walter Colyer.	" 17... Elias Osborn.
" 8... B. J. Banta.	

Civil List.—"At a town-meeting held at the house of Henry Casey, at Preakness, in the township of Wayne, on the 12th of April, A.D. 1847, pursuant to the fourth section of the act entitled 'An act to divide the township of Manchester, in the county of Passaic, and to establish a new township, to be called the township of Wayne,' Jacob Berdan was chosen moderator, and William S. Hogencamp clerk."

The moderator having been duly sworn, and the clerk having taken and subscribed to the oath required by law, it was on motion unanimously resolved that this town-meeting vote by ballot, whereupon the moderator proceeded to receive the ballots offered, and upon an estimate and canvass of all the votes received, the following-named persons were found to be elected to the offices prefixed to their respective names:

Judge of Election, George W. Colfax; Town Clerk, George Ryerson; Assessor, William Sickles; Collector, Nicholas Kipp; Chosen Freeholders, Henry Doremus, Isaac Schuyler; Surveyor of Highways, U. G. Van Riper, N. J. Doremus; Township Committee, William S. Hogencamp, J. M. Demarest, William W. Colfax, Gerret Berdan, George G. Ryerson; Judges of Appeal, D. D. Demarest, John D. Ryerson, Jacob B. Van Riper; Superintendent of Schools, John A. Ryerson; Constables, Nicholas Kipp, John Reston.

The remaining more important township officers to the present date are as follows:

FREEHOLDERS.

1871-72, David Bensen; 1873-74, 1877-80, James D. Berdan; 1880, 1886-87, 1889-90, William Colfax; 1881, James M. Demarest; 1880, John M. Demarest; 1884-85, 1881-83, Nicholas J. Doremus; 1888-89, Peter Hopper; 1882-84, Cornelius J. Jacobus; 1881-83, Nicholas Kip, Henry I. Mead; 1888, Albert V. Meeks; 1886-87, Peter G. Merselle; 1870, John P. Quackenbush; 1875-76, Abram M. Ryerson; 1884-85, John D. Ryerson; 1847-49, Isaac Schuyler; 1889-90, John J. Traphagen; 1888, Uriah J. Van Riper; 1884-86, 1886-87, Cornelius D. Vreeland; 1881, Peter J. Doremus.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1848-69, George A. Ryerson; 1869-70, Robert M. Torbet; 1875-81, R. J. Banta; 1881, Abraham Ryerson.

ASSESSORS.

1848-49, Wm. S. Hogencaup; 1850-51, George G. Ryerson; 1852, Wm. C. Stratton; 1854-55, John I. Traphagen; 1856-57, John Stag; 1858-59, James M. Demarest; 1860-63, John D. Ryerson; 1864, Philip Schuyler; 1865-78, Uriah J. Van Riper; 1879-81, R. M. Torbet.

COLLECTORS.

1848, David Shurte; 1849, Andrew Ackerson; 1850-51, N. J. Doremus; 1852-54, 1856, Cornelius Kipp; 1857-66, Alfred Ryerson; 1867-69, 1871-72, Thomas Jones; 1868, George G. Ryerson; 1870, Garret H. Doremus; 1873-81, G. W. Colfax.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1848-50, Henry I. Meade; 1848-60, J. M. Demarest; 1848-49, 1867, William W. Colfax; 1848-50, Gerret Berdan; 1848-49, 1865-66, George G. Ryerson; 1849-51, John I. Traphagen; 1850-52, Uriah J. Van Riper; 1850-53, 1858-59, Isaac Schuyler; 1851-52, Albert B. Voorheis; 1851-63, Edo Van Saun; 1852-54, John E. Van Ness; 1853, 1866, Thomas P. Doremus; 1853-55, Richard Colfax; 1854-55, D. D. Demarest, Thomas P. Demarest; 1854, James Hinchman; 1856-57, David Tompkins; 1855-59, Peter G. Merselle; 1866-57, David Shuart; 1856-57, 1864-66, 1874-75, William O. Rote; 1857, 1861-63, Jacob G. Berdan; 1868-69, 1862-63, Andrew Ackerson; 1858-59, C. R. Jacobus; 1858-61, Israel Tompkins; 1860-61, Paul F. Ryerson; 1860-62, Frederick Petrie; 1862, Garret Smith; 1863, Peter Van Allen, Gerret Smith, John Van Winkle; 1864-69, 1872, James D. Berdan; 1865, 1868, J. J. Van Winkle; 1860-62, William H. Traphagen; 1864, Israel Budd, Alexander Morrow; 1865-66, Nicholas J. Doremus; 1865, 1870, 1872, Jacob R. Berdan; 1866-67, Peter Hopper; 1867, James W. Monks; 1867-69, 1871, Samuel C. Gerroe; 1868-70, 1876-77, 1880-81, David Benson; 1868-70, 1872, 1878-79, 1881, Gilbert F. Merselle; 1869, 1871, William B. Jacobus; 1870, Abraham M. Ryerson; 1870-71, John D. Ryerson; 1871, Luther Casey, John Merselle; 1873-78, Albert Benson; 1872, Peter J. Doremus; 1873-74, Richard J. Banta; 1873-75, Theodore F. Cox; 1873, William Isherwood, Peter G. Merselle; 1874-75, Henry Vall; 1874-76, James Graham; 1875, 1880, Austin L. Stanley; 1876, Allen H. Adams, Robert Martin, Jr., Isaac W. Blaine; 1877-78, Robert M. Torbet, Thomas Jones, J. S. P. Clark; 1877-79, Jeremiah R. Berdau; 1879-81, George W. Decker; 1880, John F. Sisco; 1881, Charles W. Van Ness.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1848-51, John A. Staats; 1852-55, William C. Stratton; 1856-63, George G. Ryerson; 1864, Thomas F. Hoxie; 1865, Jonathan B. Webb; 1866, Charles H. Musk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840-51, 1856-57, 1862, 1872, 1877, George A. Ryerson; 1850, 1856, 1860, John Stag; 1861, Jonathan B. Webb; 1866, 1871, William O. Rote.

Manufacturing Interests.—THE LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY was formed a number of years since by the consolidation of various interests, and has mills located at the following points: Orange Mills, Newburgh, N. Y.; Empire Mills, Esopus, N. Y.; Passaic Mills, Wayne, N. J.; Cressona Mills, Cressona, Pa.; Moosic Mills, Moosic, Pa.; Rushdale Mills, Jermyn, Pa.; Platteville Mills, Platteville,

Wis.; Schaghticoke Mills, Schaghticoke, N. Y., the first of these works having been established in Orange and Ulster Counties. Those in Wayne township were first begun in 1869, but not completed until some years later. They are constructed of both brick and wood, and in all embrace fifteen buildings and an extensive area of land, the powder being stored in large magazines some distance from the works. The capacity of these works is six hundred kegs per day. Five steam-engines are employed, which are connected by shafts with the main portions of the establishment.

Of the saltpetre and charcoal, which are the important ingredients in the manufacture of powder, the former is manufactured here, while the charcoal is procured in Sullivan County.

Most of the powder is manufactured from nitrate of soda, and known as soda powder. The soda undergoes a process of refining, after which it is dried and ground. It is then bolted, and after being mixed with pulverized brimstone and charcoal, is run under eight-ton wheels for two hours.

It is then pressed by a screw-press for two hours, which has a capacity equal to about one hundred kegs. This pressure transforms it into cakes, the dimensions of which are two feet square by one inch in thickness. From this process it passes into the corning-mill and is ground between rollers, some of which are smooth while others are provided with teeth, for purposes of crushing or grinding the cakes. It then passes into the drying-room, and is placed in huge barrels containing one hundred kegs each, through which hot air is forced. The final process is that of the glaze-mill, where it is again confined in barrels and run with lead, by which it acquires a polish. It is afterwards packed and deposited in the magazines, the kegs used in packing being all manufactured at the factory of the company on the grounds. There are several extensive magazines for the reception of powder along the Hudson River, and large vessels along the coast also receive it until finally disposed of for use.

It is entirely sold through agencies established in various portions of the country, the principal ones being at St. Louis, Chicago, Dubuque, Buffalo, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia. Connected with this establishment are works for the manufacture of an electric blasting apparatus.

The blasting-machine which has the greatest sale at the present time is a magneto-electric instrument of small size, weighing only about sixteen pounds, occupying considerably less than one-half a cubic foot of space, and sold at twenty-five dollars.

It is constructed on the Wheatstone and Siemen's principle, having a magnet of the horseshoe character of iron, wound about with coils of insulated copper wire; between the poles of the magnet there is fitted to revolve an armature of cylindrical construction, carrying in its body other insulated wire coiled longitudinally as to the cylinder.

The rapid revolution of the armature by suitable means generates and sustains in the machine an accumulative current of voltaic electricity of great power, which at the moment of its maximum intensity is practically switched off to the outside circuit, in which are the fuzes, and in the interior of each fuze the ignition is accomplished instantly.

The machines made by this company have been inventions by Mr. H. Julius Smith, whose services were, several years since, engaged wholly for this company.

All the machines are protected by patents, covering some important and indispensable parts.

The president of the Laffin & Rand Powder Company is Salmon Turck. The superintendent of the works in Wayne township is W. A. Gay.

J. R. Rand & Co. also have located in the township an establishment for the manufacture of high explosive powder, which has recently begun operations.

MOUNTAIN VIEW BRICK-MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This company, of which J. S. P. Clark is general manager, was formed in 1879, with a capital of \$20,000, and is located at the hamlet of Mountain View, in the southwest part of the township. The company owns in this locality a valuable tract, embracing one hundred and ten acres of clay and sand. A twenty-five horse-power engine is provided, and steam is used in all the processes of grinding and mixing the material and moulding the brick. It is possible to burn a kiln numbering 1,000,000 bricks, the whole of which is covered by a substantial shed. Three machines are used with a capacity of 35,000 per day, and about 3,000,000 bricks per year are made. The wood which supplies the kilns is obtained in the immediate vicinity and transported by canal. The market is found in Paterson, where the demand is greatly in excess of the supply.

Robert Beattie has a brick-yard in the township, with a capacity of about 35,000 per day, and which is furnished with steam-power for all the processes of manufacturing. The foreman is Patrick Moore.

Healy & Voorhis have a brick-yard adjacent, with a capacity of about 30,000 per day. It is equipped with steam-power, and with the material for manufacture at convenient distance from the works.

John M. Powers has a yard which is operated by horse-power, and has a capacity of 20,000 per day.

Preakness Reformed (Dutch) Church.—This church was organized as early as 1798, and the same year, so far as can be determined, the first church edifice was erected. Services, however, were for a period from 1801 to 1824 irregular, and held at intervals by the neighboring ministers. Among the latter were Revs. John Demarest and Peter Dewitt, who served Preakness with the other points of their widely-extended charge, which included both Ponds and Wyckoff, in Bergen County. After them came Rev. Jacob T. Field, of Pompton; who supplied Preakness in connection with that charge, and following him came Rev. Ava Neal, of Pompton Plains,

who added this field to his regular labor. In 1825, Z. H. Kuypers came to the Ponds and Wyckoff charge, and Preakness seems also to have been a portion of his territory. He began holding services once in three weeks, but, owing to severe weather, the long ride, and advanced age, it is stated by members of his flock still living that he frequently failed to arrive, when for six weeks no service was held, and the people became nearly discouraged. Mr. Kuypers retired from active labor in 1841, and two years later Rev. John A. Staats came as pastor of Preakness Church alone. The people were anxious to have services for themselves, and though poor, were very willing to make the effort necessary to secure it. Mr. Staats proved just the man, and remained from 1843 until 1861. In his ministry the church was greatly blessed. He gathered many of the people to the Sabbath services, helped the congregation to build a parsonage, and in 1852 aided in the rebuilding of the church itself, which had become old and dilapidated. Many were added to the membership under his ministry, which was successful to an eminent degree. Following him came Rev. C. B. Durand, who remained from 1862 until 1868, after which Rev. S. T. Cole was called, who began his ministry in 1868 and ended it in 1872. Rev. A. A. Zabriskie became pastor in 1872, and officiated until 1878, when the present pastor, Rev. B. V. D. Wyckoff, accepted a call. The edifice is a substantial brick structure on one of the most commanding sites in the valley. The church has one hundred and two names upon its membership roll, and its officers for 1882 are: Elders, Peter G. Merselis, David Bensen, Albert Bensen, Albert Terhune; Deacons, John G. Merselis, James D. Berdan, Richard Bensen, Peter Smith.

Connected with the church are two Sunday-schools, one in the Upper and the other in the Lower Preakness District. The officers of the Upper school are: Superintendent, J. F. Day; Assistant Superintendent, Rev. B. V. D. Wyckoff; Librarians, James D. Berdan, John Bensen. The following are the officers of the Lower school: Superintendent and Secretary, Isaac W. Blain; Treasurer and Librarian, Peter J. Doremus.

Connected with the church is a Ladies' Tract Society, which circulates tracts every month to all the families who attend service regularly and to about fifty others who never worship in this or any church.

Adjoining the church is a burial-ground of some antiquity, the tablets being inscribed with many of the earliest names in this portion of the county.

Organization.—The following is substantially the act which erected Wayne as an independent township:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of the township of Manchester, in the county of Passaic, lying westerly of the following lines, to wit: beginning at the aqueduct across the Passaic River at the Little Falls; thence running in a straight line to the top of the Totowa Mountain, where the Onderdonk road intersects the road leading from Preakness to Paterson; thence



Francis Torbet

Francis Torbet, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was of Scotch descent, and resided at Stony Wood, near Aberdeen, Scotland. He was united in marriage to Miss Jane Martin, of the same hamlet, to whom were born nine children,—Andrew M. (now a clergyman and residing in Minnesota), James M., David R., Francis R., Walker G., Robert M., George M., Jane M. (now Mrs. James Duncan, of Paterson), and Christina (Mrs. Robert Edwards).

Mr. Torbet emigrated to America in 1836, and settled first at Morristown, and later at Paterson. He engaged in mechanical pursuits in the latter city, and was the first machine tender in the extensive Paterson Paper Mills. In 1842 he removed to the township of Wayne, where his death occurred in April, 1879.

His son Robert was born at Stony Wood, April 23, 1834, and emigrated with his parents to America when but two years of age. He spent his early life upon the farm he now occupies, which was purchased by his father soon after his advent in Passaic County. Robert, when a lad, availed himself of the limited advantages afforded by the schools of the district, and also lent a helping hand to the cultivation of the farm, where later he became an invaluable aid to his parents.

He was in 1859 married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Deacon Charles Tentle, of Morris County, N. J., and became the parent of two children,—Mary F. and Frank T., both residing with their parents. Mr. Torbet subsequently purchased the farm of his father, and has since devoted himself principally to the dairy industry. His political affiliations have been with the Republican party, of which he has long been an ardent supporter. His devotion to the party, together with his known capacity and integrity, caused him to be chosen on frequent occasions to fill responsible offices. He was for five years clerk of the township of Wayne, and was in 1871–72 representative of his district in the State Legislature. His fidelity to the public good insured his re-election in 1875. His deep interest in educational projects enabled him to fill with acceptance the chairmanship of the Committee on Education in 1872, when he was instrumental in the passage of several important bills. He has also been for a period of fifteen years a member of the board of trustees of the township, and for three years the assessor of the township of Wayne.

Mr. Torbet in his religious views is a Baptist, and a devout and zealous member of the First Baptist Church of the city of Paterson.

with the course of said mountain to a large single rock on said mountain east of the house of Peter Zelfiff; thence along said mountain to the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike east of the Buckley House; thence in a straight line to the top of the High Mountain; thence with the course of said High Mountain to the line of Franklin township, shall be and the same is hereby set off from the township of Manchester, and is hereby established into a new township, to be known by the name of the township of Wayne.'

"And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the said township of Wayne shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, and shall be styled and known as 'The Inhabitants of the township of Wayne, in the county of Passaic,' and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, authority, privileges, and advantages, and subject to the same regulations, government, and liabilities as the inhabitants of the other townships in the said county of Passaic are or may be entitled and subject to by the laws of this State.

"And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the said township of Wayne shall hold their first annual town-meeting at the house now occupied by Henry Casey, in the township of Wayne, on the day appointed by law for holding the annual town-meetings in the other townships in the county of Passaic.

"And be it enacted, That the township committees of the townships of Manchester and Wayne shall meet on the Monday next after their first annual town-meeting at the house now occupied by Henry Casey, in the township of Wayne, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall there and then proceed by writing, signed by a majority of the members of each committee, to allot and divide between the townships all the property or moneys on hand or due or to become due, in proportion to the taxable property and rates as valued and assessed by the assessors within the respective limits of said townships at the last assessment, and may adjourn the said meeting from time to time until such time and place as a majority of those present may think proper, and the township of Wayne shall be liable to pay a just proportion of the debts, if any there be; and if any of the members of the said township committees shall neglect to meet as aforesaid, those present may proceed to make such division, and their division or a division of a majority of them shall be final and conclusive.

"And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the day of holding the first annual town-meeting of the said township of Wayne."

Approved Feb. 10, 1847.

CHAPTER. LXXII.

MANCHESTER.

THE township of Manchester is bounded north by Bergen County, south by the township of Little Falls, east by Little Falls and the city of Paterson and Bergen County, and west by the township of Wayne. It was formerly a part of Saddle River township of the above county, and in its organization is contemporary with the formation of Passaic County. The first settlement was made as early as 1706, and for a period of many years the lands remained in the possession of families who were the first purchasers from the Indians. Very little, however, is known of the settlers of these early times, and aside from the fact that the Ryersons, Westervelts, and Van Houtens were pioneers and large land-owners, the historian is able to afford no facts of especial value.

The village of Totowa, located upon the Passaic, with many residences, a number of manufacturing establishments, and a population in 1845 of sixteen hundred inhabitants, was formerly included within the limits of this township, but now forms a part of the city of Paterson. The southern portion of Man-

chester, lying west of Little Falls, is, however, still designated as Totowa. The township has one village, of small proportions, with some manufacturing interests, and is traversed by the New Jersey Midland Railroad in the northwest, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in the south. The total number of acres is 6126, the value of real estate \$586,725, and of personal property \$58,750. The State and county tax for the present year is \$4229.08, the township tax is \$520, the road tax \$1500, the fund for the support of schools \$1370, and the poll-tax \$350. The township is free from debt, and has a surplus in the treasury.

Natural Features.—The surface of Manchester varies greatly, the centre and southern portion being undulating, with many stretches of level and fertile ground, while the north and northwest abounds in ranges of high hills, known by the Dutch as the Deer Hill, a name doubtless first given them by the earliest inhabitants, the Indians. The soil is composed of gravel, sand, and clay, the former two abounding in Totowa, while more clay is observable farther north. There are a number of small streams meandering through the township, and the Passaic River flows along the eastern border. The timber is various, though not abundant, much of it having been cleared. White-oak, hickory, maple, ash, red oak, and chestnut find here a congenial soil.

Early Settlements.—A deed for property in this township was early given by the proprietors to Maryen Camblo,—Marian Campbell,—and by her transferred to Blandina, wife of Petrus Bayard, in 1697. The same tract was, Nov. 2, 1706, conveyed to George Ryerson, of Pompton, Ryer Ryerson, and Francis Ryerson, of New York, for one hundred and forty-five pounds sterling. This property embraced an area of six hundred acres, and was located on the Passaic River. Three years later Francis and George Ryerson and Uriah Westervelt secured from the Indians a tract embracing fourteen hundred and twenty-five acres of land, including nearly the western half of Manchester and about all the First Ward of the city of Paterson, reserving in this purchase the burial-ground of their tribe. The patent for this tract bears date 1717, and is still in possession of the Ryerson family, as is also a portion of the land.

The western part of Manchester was originally patented to George Willocks, one of the proprietors, and subsequently became the property of Anthony Brockholts, Helmeugh Roelofse, and Raelief Helmeughse, who at the present day may be designated as Halmagh Van Houten and Ralph Van Houten. This was called the Totowa patent, and was divided after the purchase, made prior to 1710, into three parcels, namely, lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The Van Houtens took No. 1, and in 1724, No. 2. In 1768 the heirs of Brockholts sold what remained of No. 3 to Abraham Godwin, Holmer Van Houten, Marte Ryerse, and Garrabrant Van Houten, a portion of it

having previously been disposed of to another party. The Totowa Van Houtens seem first to have settled in Bergen County, and were men of much enterprise, having been foremost in all projects of a public character. They intermarried at an early date with the Ryerson family, and the two families were for years a power in political and religious affairs.

The Westervelt family are of Holland ancestry, and on their advent to America settled in Bergen County, from whence they came to Manchester as purchasers of land. Nothing is known of the children of the original settlers. Of the later branches Judge Peter Westervelt resided in Bergen County and married into the Wanamaker family. His four children were Ralph, Peter, Abram, and a daughter. Of this number Peter removed from Paramus to the township, married Miss Catharine, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Burhaus. He had ten children, of whom Mrs. A. M. Fenner and Miss Mary Westervelt are residents of Manchester.

As nearly as can be determined, among the pioneers of the Van Houten family was a brother Richard, who emigrated from Holland, and after a residence of some years in Bergen located in Passaic County. His line of descent cannot be readily traced, but among his descendants was Richard, who had children,—Adrian, Garrabrant, Abraham, Elizabeth, Mary, Charity, Ann, and Jane. Adrian, of this number, married Margaret Doremus, and had children, ten in number, none of whom are now living in the township. Three sons—Adrian R., Richard, and William—are residents of Paterson. Abraham, the son of Richard above named, married Catharine Sip, and had children, Richard and three daughters, all deceased.

Another branch of the family was represented by Ruloff Van Houten, who resided upon inherited land, now occupied by George Van Houten. He married Catherine Van Houtin, and had sons,—Halmagh, who married a daughter of Gen. Godwin, and died many years since, and John, who was united to Miss Sarah Mandeville, and had children,—Henry, Catherine, and Halmagh, of whom the latter is the only survivor and resides in the township. He, together with his sons and the children of Henry, are the only members of the family who perpetuate the name in Manchester. They are, however, more numerous in Paterson.

The Van Winkle family are among the oldest in the township, though the date of their advent is involved in uncertainty. It is probable that the Passaic County branch, as well as those from Bergen County, sprang from a common ancestry. Simeon Van Winkle, born in 1749, resided at Riverside, near Paterson. He married, in July, 1778, Claushe Garretse, and had children,—Elizabeth, born in 1781, and John S., born in 1784. Elizabeth became Mrs. John A. Post, and died in 1801, aged nineteen years. Simeon Van Winkle died in 1828, in his seventy-

ninth year, the death of his wife, Claushe, having occurred in 1803. Tradition has not preserved the names of the parents of Simeon, but it is probable they were John and Jane. John S., above named, married Jane Kip in 1805, and had children,—Cornelius and Peter. Cornelius married Catherine L. Van Dean, of Midland, Bergen Co., and had children,—John Henry, Simon Peter, and Ann Elizabeth (Mrs. Helmes Romaine). Simon Peter and Mrs. Romaine survive and reside in Paterson.

The De Gray family are of Scotch ancestry, and probably removed to Bergen County soon after their emigration. John, one of their number, came to Manchester before the war of the Revolution and located upon the place now occupied by Adam Freeman, on the "Goffle" road. He married into the Ryerson family, and had children,—John, Richard, and a daughter, Mrs. John Berry. These sons remained in the township, John occupying the homestead, and Richard the farm now owned by Richard De Gray, which was purchased by him during the beginning of the present century. Here he conducted an extensive business, having had a grist-mill, a potash-works, a saw-mill, a factory for the manufacture of heading and staves, and a store. Richard was married to Miss Ann Schuyler, of Pompton, and had children,—John and Rebecca (Mrs. Joseph Baldwin), who still survives in her ninety-second year. John had two daughters, who are yet living. John De Gray, the son of Richard first mentioned, married Mary Garrison, and had one son, Richard I., who now resides on the old homestead of his grandfather.

The Burhans family are of Holland descent, and early settled on the Hudson River, in New York State, from whence Samuel Burhans came to New Jersey at the close of the Revolutionary war, in which he participated. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Joroleman, of Manchester, to whom were born children,—John, Samuel, Catherine, and James, who died in infancy. Mr. Burhans did not attain an advanced age, and his children, John and Catherine, after his death continued their residence in the township. John married Sally, daughter of Capt. John Hopper, of Bergen County, and had five children,—John H., James, Samuel, Maria (Mrs. J. J. Zabriskie), and Jane (Mrs. Dr. Duryea). The children of John H. and Samuel are still living in the township, some of whom occupy the homestead. The name is now perpetuated by William, Charles, and John, sons of John H. Burhans.

The Mercelis family are of Holland descent, Peter, the earliest representative, having in early life become an American citizen. He had five sons—Cornelius, Garret, John, Edo, Peter—and one daughter, all of whom resided in New Jersey, in the vicinity of their early home in Manchester. Edo married Miss Ellen Van Houten, of Totowa, and had children,—Ariana, Jane, Mary, Edo, Cornelius, and Peter, all of whom located near their former residence. Cor-

nelins married Miss Cornelia Van Saun, and had three children,—Ellen, Jane, and Edo. Ellen became Mrs. Samuel Burhans, Jane Mrs. Thomas Mandeville, and Edo is a resident of the township.

The Van Sauns may claim antiquity in point of settlement, though Albert is the earliest one recalled, and resided in that portion of the township now embraced in the city of Paterson. He married Jane Van Houten, and had children,—Samuel Aaron, John, Maria (Mrs. Joseph Blauvelt), and Elizabeth (Mrs. Cornelius Mercelis). Aaron removed to Bergen County, John to New York, and Samuel resides in Paterson.

John P. Van Allen, born in 1769, resided upon the farm now owned by Mrs. Margaret Garretson. He married Agnes Bogert, born in 1776, and had children,—James, Catherine, Peter I., and John, of whom Peter I. inherited the homestead. He married Margaret Westervelt, and had one son, John, who married Susan Van Blarcom, and had a daughter, Margaret, who became Mrs. Ralph Garretson, the present owner of the ancestral property.

One of the descendants of the family of Ryersons was George, who resided in Manchester, where his birth occurred. His children were John and two daughters, Mrs. Berdan and Mrs. Alyea. John remained upon the homestead and married Leah Westervelt, to whom was born one son, George I. He resided upon the family property and married Helen, daughter of Garrabrant Van Houten, of Paterson. His three sons were John, Henry, and Garrabrant. John is a citizen of Passaic, Garrabrant of Paterson, and Henry is deceased. The homestead is now occupied by Cornelius G., son of Garrabrant, above named. Another branch of the family is represented by John Ryerson, who resided for years near Hawthorne, and whose daughter, Mrs. John Berdan, is a resident of Paterson. The history of other members of the Ryerson family is not accessible to the historian.

The foregoing facts are all that it is possible to obtain regarding the early settlement of Manchester, many families having passed from the recollection of the present residents.

Schools.—The township is devoid of any facts of interest regarding the early schools of the locality. Select schools, or gatherings of the children without special character of system, were in existence at an early day, but the first school that assumed dignity or order was opened by John W. House in 1822. He continued his labors for four years, and was succeeded by his son, a youth of seventeen. After a lapse of half a century Mr. House still meets not only his pupils but their children and grandchildren. He also taught at Small Lots, Red Mills, Paramus, Hohokus, and Campgaw, in Bergen County. The one school has since become five, with 471 children, and school property valued at \$7200. Manchester has five school districts, as follows: Totowa, No. 9, Haw-

thorne, No. 10, Goffie, No. 11, Haledon, No. 12, Haledon Village, No. 36. The following clerks preside over these districts: No. 9, Wm. D. Berdan; No. 10, William De Gray; No. 11, Reuben McFarlane; No. 12, William J. Ellis; and No. 36, John C. Roe. The total amount received for school purposes from all sources is \$3659.65, which is apportioned as follows: State fund, \$142.44; two-mill tax, \$1705.55; special tax, \$318.66; and district tax, \$1493.

Early Highways.—The information at command regarding the earliest roads is derived from one of the venerable residents of the township, and not very explicit in character.

A very early highway was known as the "Goffie" road, which was much frequented by the Indians, and thus christened by them. It ran from Paterson through the northern portion of the township, ending at the foot of the Goffie Hill, where it intersected with a road leading to Pompton. This highway has recently been converted into a macadamized road. The "Wagara" road ran east and west through the township, and intersected with the Goffie road. It was originally an Indian trail, and a prominent thoroughfare during the Revolutionary period. A highway, formerly known as the Oldham road, led from the Goffie road to Preakness and Pompton, passing *en route* through Haledon. It is now designated as Haledon Avenue.

The road territory of Manchester is now divided into sixteen districts, over whom preside the following officers:

District.	District.
No. 1...John Wright.	No. 9...Jacob Mowerson.
" 2...John L. Wilson.	" 10...Cornelius Van Derclock.
" 3...Wm. F. Helms.	" 11...Robert Bridge.
" 4...Richard I. De Gray.	" 12...John W. Campbell.
" 5...Garret A. Hopper.	" 13...Richard Van Riper.
" 6...Garret Plauten.	" 14...Michel Reinhart.
" 7...John D. Van Blarcom.	" 15...Thomas Butterworth.
" 8...N. A. Halbert.	" 16...Cornelius G. Ryerson.

Civil List.—The civil list of the township is very incomplete. The only years that have been found intact are those embraced in the period from 1837 to 1847 and 1879–80 and 1881. It is currently reported that the records of the township were for years kept on bits of paper, and never transferred to a book devoted to the purpose. These were eventually lost, and as a consequence the archives of the township for a long series of years are not preserved. The following list is as complete as it is possible to make it:

- 1837.—Freeholders, Cornelius I. Westervelt, John F. Ryerson; Township Clerk, Giles Van Ness.
- 1838.—Freeholders, Cornelius I. Westervelt, John F. Ryerson; Township Clerk, Giles Van Ness; Assessor, Benjamin Geroy; Collector, Peter Quackenbush; Township Committee, Garret I. Blauvelt, D. D. Ackerman, Thomas P. Doremus, J. I. Traphagen, C. W. Campbell.
- 1839.—Freeholders, Nathaniel Wilson, Jacob Van Houten; Township Clerk, Giles Van Ness; Assessor, Benjamin Geroy; Collector, Peter Quackenbush; Township Committee, John I. Traphagen, C. W. Campbell, Isaac H. Mead, Cornelius P. Hopper, Isaac I. Stagg.
- 1840.—Freeholders, Jacob Van Houten, William S. Hogencamp; Township Clerk, J. I. Blauvelt; Assessor, John Stagg; Collector, Barney I. Spear; Township Committee, Isaac I. Stagg, Cornelius P. Hopper, Isaac H. Mead, Edo Van Saun, C. S. Van Wagoner.

- 1841.—Freeholders, William S. Hogenkamp, Peregrine Sanford; Township Clerk, Lewis L. Conklin; Assessor, William W. Colfax; Collector, Barney I. Spear; Township Committee, Edo Van Saun, C. S. Van Wagener, Thomas P. Doremus, Benjamin Geros, G. I. Blauvelt.
- 1842.—Freeholders, Adrian Van Houten, Peregrine Sanford; Township Clerk, Lewis L. Conklin; Assessor, Albert Van Dieu; Collector, John V. Ryerson; Township Committee, Thomas P. Doremus, Garret I. Blauvelt, Martin Van Winkle, Albert P. Alyea, Charles H. May.
- 1843.—Freeholders, Henry Doremus, William I. Stagg; Township Clerk, Giles Van Ness; Assessor, John M. Demarest; Collector, John V. Ryerson; Township Committee, Martin Van Winkle, Peregrine Sanford, William S. Hogenkamp, John I. Blauvelt, C. W. Campbell.
- 1844.—Freeholders, William I. Stagg, Henry Doremus; Township Clerk, Giles Van Ness; Assessor, John M. Demarest; Collector, William T. Blauvelt; Township Committee, William S. Hogenkamp, John I. Blauvelt, C. W. Campbell, Jacob Van Houten, Barney Demarest.
- 1845.—Freeholders, David Stuart, Peregrine Sanford; Township Clerk, Alfred Westerfield; Assessor, William Sickles; Collector, Jacob M. Myers; Township Committee, John I. Blauvelt, Jacob Van Houten, Barney Demarest, John H. Doremus, Giles Van Ness.
- 1846.—Freeholders, Peregrine Sanford, David Stuart; Township Clerk, Alfred Westerfield; Assessor, William Sickles; Collector, Jacob M. Myers; Township Committee, John I. Blauvelt, Barney Demarest, Jacob Van Houten, John H. Doremus, Giles Van Ness.
- 1847.—Freeholders, George I. Ryerson, Garret H. Demarest; Township Clerk, George Zabricki; Assessor, Jacob M. Myers; Collector, Cornelius A. Hopper; Township Committee, William I. Stagg, Benjamin Geros, Peter Watson, Peter Quackenbush, Lewis L. Conklin.
- 1848-49.—Freeholders, George I. Ryerson, Garret H. Demarest.
- 1850.—George I. Ryerson, Peregrine Sanford.
- 1851.—George I. Ryerson, George Petry.
- 1852.—Joseph Smith, George Petry.
- 1853.—Stephen Allen, William Deyo.
- 1854.—Adrian E. Van Houten, George I. Ryerson.
- 1855-58.—George I. Ryerson, John H. Doremus.
- 1859-63.—George I. Ryerson, Ralph P. Westervelt.
- 1864.—George I. Ryerson, Peter I. Sturr.
- 1865-66.—John H. Garrison, John E. Doremus.
- 1867.—Benjamin E. Kinseel, William De Gray.
- 1868.—William De Gray, Henry Smith.
- 1869-70.—Henry Smith.
- 1871.—Gerri Planten.
- 1872-75.—Charles Lofthouse.
- 1876-77.—Halmagh Van Houten.
- 1879.—Freeholder, Halmagh Van Houten; Township Clerk, Henry G. Ryerson; Assessor, William D. Berdan; Collector, James Martin; Township Committee, William De Gray, Charles Lofthouse, John C. Roe.
- 1880.—Freeholder, Halmagh Van Houten; Township Clerk, John C. Roe; Assessor, William D. Berdan; Collector, James Martin; Township Committee, John Van Houten, William De Gray, Edo E. Vreeland.
- 1881.—Freeholder, Halmagh Van Houten; Township Clerk, John C. Roe; Assessor, William D. Berdan; Collector, James Martin; Township Committee, Edo E. Vreeland, Abram Harris, John Van Houten.

Villages and Hamlets.—The land on which the village of Haledon is located was originally owned by John Burhans, and a large portion of this, together with other property adjacent, was purchased of the heirs of his estate by William Brundred. The latter gentleman soon after his advent to the neighborhood erected a foundry on the Oldham stream, about one-fourth of a mile from the village.

Charles and William Hodges later purchased and enlarged the building, and converted it into a woolen-and-hosiery-mill. They also erected twelve dwellings on the site of the village, which formed the nucleus around which grew a considerable hamlet. The firm becoming embarrassed the business was abandoned, and the factory for some time remained idle. It was

next operated by M. H. Chapin, who manufactured tape and binding. The property ultimately fell into the possession of the Passaic Water Company, who are now the owners, and lease to the parties occupying it.

Haledon has two stores, kept by J. Martin and Mrs. Walton; three hotels, over whom preside Mrs. Mangold, David Thompson, and John Hough; one blacksmith-shop, kept by A. Harris; a church and a school building.

Haledon is accessibly located, is connected with Paterson by a line of horse-cars making regular trips, and possesses every natural advantage for increased growth and enterprise.

Burial-Places.—On the present farm of Richard I. De Gray is a very old burial-ground, the land of which was given by John Ryerson as a place of interment. Many representatives of the old families of Manchester are buried here, and the spot is still used as a place of interment, though many of the inhabitants are owners of lots in the Cedar Lawn Cemetery at Paterson. Here are several graves marked by rude field-stones, bearing the following inscriptions: "A R 1751" "1753 - E R" "1753 M R" "1763 J. N. D." "1766 D. R."

Among the legends are the following:

In the memory of John De Gray, who died Oct. 12, 1834, aged 82 years, 1 month, 25 days.

My flesh shall slumber in the ground
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound,
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in my Saviour's image rise.

In memory of Mary, wife of John De Gray, who died March 14, 1839, aged 87 years, 4 months, and 5 days.

Farewell, vain world, I'm going home,
My Saviour smiles and bids me come,
Kind angels beckon me away
To sing God's praise in endless day.

In memory of William Miles, who departed this life Jan. 24, 1826, aged 31 years, 6 months, and 19 days.

A sickness sore long time I bore,
All arts and medicines were vain,
Till God did please to give me ease
And rid me of my pain.

In memory of Mary Jacobus, wife of John T. Van Blarcom, who departed this life Sept. 3, 1831, aged 81 years, 3 days.

Receive, O Earth, this faded form,
In thy cold bosom let it lie;
Safe let it rest from every storm,
Soon must it rise no more to die.

In memory of Peter Hinton, who departed this life July 24, 1820, aged 43 years, 11 days.

The world is vain and full of pain,
With grief and trouble sore;
But they are blessed who are at rest
With Christ for ever more.

In memory of Hassal Doramus, who departed this life Oct. 24, 1801, aged 78 years, 3 months, and 14 days.

In memory of Gashah Westervelt, wife of Hassal Doramus, who departed this life April 13, 1812, aged 86 years, 11 months, 21 days.

In memory of Vroutrie, wife of John Banta, who departed this life Oct. 25, 1823, aged 84 years, 1 month, and 25 days.

In memory of John Hannon Doremus, who departed this life Oct. 17, 1803, aged 23 years, 9 months, and 5 days.



G. F. Planché



In memory of Albert Terhune, born April 12, 1771, died Oct. 28, 1831, aged 60 years, 6 months, and 14 days.

Jesus, to this dear faithful friend
My naked soul I trust;
My flesh shall wait for thy command,
And drop into my dust.

In memory of Ann, wife of Albert Terhune, who died May 27, 1848, aged 75 years, 3 months, and 5 days.

My dearest friends they dwell above,
Them will I go to see,
And all my friends in Christ below
Will soon come after me.

In memory of Jane McPherson, wife of Abel McPherson, who departed this life in 1797, aged 54 years.

Manufacturing Interests.—G. W. KNIGHT, MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC AND WOODEN TOYS.—This enterprise was established by the proprietor in 1875 for the manufacture of toys. Wood is the only material used, which is converted into small carts, wheel-barrows, sleighs, wagons, etc., the stock being principally purchased in Pennsylvania, and consisting of beech, oak, pine, and similar woods. The market for the wares of this establishment is found in every portion of the United States. Both steam- and water-power are used in the process of manufacturing, and an average number of thirty men are regularly employed. Mr. Knight is about adding to his business the manufacture of surgical and microscopical instrument cases and similar articles in use among physicians. All the modern machinery for working in wood is made available.

A. GAZZARA, COMMISSION SILK-THROWSTER.—His manufacturing interest was established in 1875, under the firm-name of Gannetti & Gazzara, and the partnership having expired in 1880, Mr. Gazzara has since conducted the business alone. Both organ- and tram are produced from the raw material, which is received from manufacturers and worked on commission. Employment is given to thirty hands, the machinery consisting of five winding-frames, two reeling-frames, two first-time twisters, one doubling-machine, one second-time twister, two frames for tram, and three reel-frames. The capacity of the establishment is one hundred and fifty pounds of organzine per sk. Both water- and steam-power are employed.

JUTE-PRINT WORKS OF HENRY L. BUTLER.—These works were established at Paterson in 1867, and removed to Manchester in 1879. They occupy a portion of the extensive building near Haledon owned by the Passaic Water Company. Eight men are employed, and principally engaged in the various processes connected with the printing of jute etc. The method adopted is known as block-printing. The material is jute, which forms the basis of the carpet, and is stamped with blocks in various patterns and colors. Both steam- and water-power are employed. Six hundred yards of carpeting per day are produced, a market for which is found in New York. The material is to a great extent imported from Dundee, Scotland.

THEODORE LEONHARD, WAX-BLEACHER.—Mr. Leonhard established his business near the village of Haledon as early as 1856, having removed from Hastings, Westchester Co., N. Y. The material used, which is wax in a crude form, is purchased in New York, and comes originally from the Southern States. It first goes through a bleaching process requiring several weeks, after which it is transformed into sheet-wax, or made into various other forms for special uses. Both water and steam are employed in the process of manufacture, and the articles produced are tapers, wax crayons, sheet-wax, etc. Brass moulds are also manufactured by the proprietor. The market is found in New York and other large cities of the Union. The two sons of Mr. Leonhard are associated with him in the business.

Organization.—The act which erected the township of Manchester as an independent township was passed Feb. 7, 1837, and is entitled "An act to erect parts of the counties of Essex and Bergen into a new county, to be called the county of Passaic, etc."

That portion relating to Manchester is embraced in Sections 4 and 10, and reads as follows:

"Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the said county of Passaic shall be divided into five townships, namely, the present township of Aquackanonk, and such part of the townships of Paterson, Pompton, and West Milford, and such part of the township of Saddle River as is comprised within the limits of the said county of Passaic, to be called the township of Manchester, said township to be called the townships of Aquackanonk, Paterson, Pompton, West Milford, and Manchester, and that the inhabitants of each and every of the said townships be and they are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic in law by the following names: that is to say, that the inhabitants of the township of Aquackanonk shall be styled and known by the name of 'The inhabitants of the township of Aquackanonk, in the county of Passaic;' that the inhabitants of the township of Paterson shall be styled and known by the name of 'The inhabitants of the township of Paterson,' etc.; that the inhabitants of Pompton be styled and known as 'The inhabitants of the township of Pompton,' etc.; that the inhabitants of the township of West Milford be styled and known by the name of 'The inhabitants of the township of West Milford,' etc.; and that the inhabitants of Manchester be styled and known as 'The inhabitants of the township of Manchester, in the county of Passaic; and that the inhabitants of each and every of the said townships respectively shall be and they are hereby vested with, entitled to, and authorized to exercise and enjoy all the franchises, powers, privileges, immunities, and authorities, and shall be and hereby are made subject to all the rules, regulations, and government which the inhabitants of the other townships of this State by law are entitled and subject to; and that the inhabitants of that part of the township of Saddle River lying east of the middle of Goetschius' road or lane be and they and their successors are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of 'The inhabitants of the township of Saddle River, in the county of Bergen,' and shall hold their first town-meeting at the tavern now kept by Albert Alyea at the Small Lots, and afterward where the said inhabitants shall determine.

"Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That the first township-meetings hereafter to be held in the several said townships of the county of Passaic shall be held at the times and places that they would have been held had they continued in the counties of Essex and Bergen, and that they shall hereafter be held annually at such places in the said townships of the respective counties as the electors thereof from time to time shall direct and appoint under and by virtue of the existing laws of this State."

Gerrit Planten.—The Planten family are of Holland lineage, Gerrit, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, having been a native of Amsterdam, where he was employed as clerk of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of that city. He was twice married,

and had by the first marriage three children,—Johanna, Antje, and Hermanus. The latter, who is the father of Gerrit, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, on the 28th of December, 1795, and after a period of some years devoted to study engaged in mercantile pursuits. His wife was Petronella Rutgina, daughter of John R. Kuhn, of Amsterdam, and one of a family of eight children. To Mr. and Mrs. Planten were born two sons,—Gerrit and John Rutgert. The war between the United Provinces in 1830 had greatly affected business enterprises, and this fact induced Mr. Planten to seek the New World as a more promising field of activity. He arrived in Baltimore in 1836, and after a brief sojourn in that city repaired to New York, where he engaged in the business of drugs and medicines. This led to his later embarking in manufacturing enterprises, in which he was eminently successful. Mr. Planten's family followed him to America in 1846, and made New York their permanent residence. His death occurred Aug. 11, 1875. Gerrit, his son, whose life is here briefly sketched, was born in Amsterdam, June 26, 1834, where his early boyhood was spent at school. He came with his family to America when twelve years of age, and entered the Columbia College Grammar School, where three years were spent in study. In 1850 he returned to Holland, became a pupil of the agricultural college at Groningen, and remained until 1853. He had determined, however, upon America as a permanent abiding-place, and the same year found him again a resident of New York. He during 1854 removed to Passaic County and engaged in agricultural employments, this life being particularly congenial to his tastes. Mr. Planten was in March, 1857, married to Miss Catherine, daughter of Peter Perrine, of Wayne township, Passaic Co., to whom were born seven children,—Herman, Martha Ann, Peter, Petronella Rutgina, Rachel (deceased), Ida, and Edward Sylvester, all of whom with the exception of the eldest are residents of the paternal home. Mr. Planten in 1859 embarked in the manufacture of varnishes in New York City, and in 1864 became interested with his father. He is now identified with his brother in manufacturing in the city of Brooklyn. Mr. Planten has during his residence in New Jersey been a man of much public spirit and ever active in the advancement of the community's interests. He was a Democrat until 1872, when he was led upon conviction to change his views, and now affiliates with the Republican party. He has been for years actively identified with the politics of the county and township of his residence, and has on three successive occasions been the candidate of his party for a seat in the legislative halls of the State. He was freeholder of the township of Manchester in 1871, and has also filled the offices of assessor and collector for five years, and of trustee and clerk of the school district. Both Mr. and Mrs. Planten and four children are members of the First Reformed (Dutch) Church of Paterson, of which the

former is an elder, and participated actively in the removal and rebuilding of the edifice after it had been consumed by fire in 1871.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

LITTLE FALLS.

THE township of Little Falls is in dimensions the least of the townships of the county, though in point of industry and enterprise it far surpasses some of its more expansive neighbors, having a thriving village and many manufacturing interests within its borders. It is bounded on the north by the city of Paterson and Manchester township, south by Essex County, east by Acquackanonk township, and west by the Passaic River. Its first settlement was made in 1711, by residents of the adjoining townships, who purchased the land for agricultural purposes. Very few names among these early settlers have been perpetuated, and the subsequent development of business interests was principally a result of later arrivals. Two railroads—the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad—pass through the township, and afford superior advantages both to travel and shipment, while the Morris and Essex Canal also traverses the centre of the township.

Little Falls embraces an area of 3185 acres, the real estate valuation being \$352,875, and the personal \$54,620. The county tax for the last year was \$362.70, the State school tax \$2947.62, the poor tax \$700, the road tax \$1000, and the tax for the construction of new roads \$5000. The rate per cent. is \$1.63 per hundred.

Natural Features.—The soil of the township is a mixture of sandy loam and clay, the former prevailing in localities, though in most lands that are tillable a distribution of both is apparent. In the vicinity of Little Falls extensive quarries of brownstone are found, which are valuable for building purposes.

In the southern portion of the township is a limited area of swampy land. Timber of various kinds abounds, oak, hickory, chestnut, birch, and cedar being the prevalent wood. The township is well watered, the Passaic River flowing along the western border, and the Peckamen stream more nearly through the centre, both affording an excellent water-power. The southern portion of the township is traversed by mountains, through which is a gap or notch, affording a passage for the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad.

Early Settlements.—Probably no township in the county is so devoid of facts regarding its early families as Little Falls, and the presence of descendants of the first settlers is exceptionally rare. A few of the pioneers to Acquackanonk found it advantageous

to seek a more extended field, and in 1711 Francis Post, John Sip, Harmanus Garretse, or Garretson, as now spelled, Thomas Juriance (now Van Riper), Christopher Stynmets, Cornelius Doremus, Peter Pouløse, and Hessel Pieterse, all Acquackanonk farmers, bought of the proprietors for six hundred and sixty pounds sterling a tract of two thousand eight hundred acres, extending from the Great Falls up the river to Pechaman River, and over to the summit of Garret Mountain. The purchase having been consummated, the land was divided into tracts or farms ten chains in breadth, and extending from river to mountain. At this period occurred the first settlement in Little Falls township. In 1732, Cornelius Board bought one hundred and fifty-seven acres near the Little Falls, probably with a view to the location of some manufacturing enterprise. After the lapse of a few years he became a resident of Pompton. The Van Ness family came early during the last century, and about the year 1765 the Brower family were settlers, John Brower having erected a saw-mill, and David Brower a grist-mill, on the Peckamen stream.

Isaac Riker the same year (probably 1767) became the hospitable landlord of the neighborhood.

The Van Ness family of this section are descended from Simon Van Ness. His first wife was probably Rachel Van Deusen, and they were living at Schenectady, N. Y., as early as 1689-90, when that place was destroyed by the Indians, and the same night had a child born, named Annetje, who subsequently married James Jacobus and lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. On the death of his first wife Mr. Van Ness married, Dec. 19, 1700, Hesther De Lachater, and about the date of his second marriage he settled at Fairfield, N. J. He had sons,—Hendrick, who settled on Pompton Plains; Isaac, at Fairfield; Simon, at Pompton; and Evert, at Little Falls. The latter probably had among his sons Evert, who was married to Caroline, daughter of Jacob Smith, and had children,—Henry, Sophia, Rachel, Jacob S., William, James, Francis, and Elias. The death of Evert occurred Aug. 27, 1862. His son James is the only one of the children now residing in the township, which has been his home, with the exception of a brief interval, since his birth. Another branch of the family is represented by Henry R. Van Ness, of Singac, who is the grandson of Hendrick, who married a Sanford, and had children,—William, Robert, Isaac, Evert, and Henry, all of whom are deceased. Robert was united to Mary Jacobus, and had children,—Henry R., John, and Jane (Mrs. Simon S. Van Ness). Henry R. of this number is the only resident of the township. Francis, the son of Henry, also resides in Little Falls.

The Dey family, settling opposite Little Falls, acquired much property, and had one or more grist-mills on the river. The Cranes were former residents of Newark or Morris County, and located here about the year 1760, while at nearly the same date came Hendrick Francisco. Hendrick Masker (then spelled

Messeke) and Peter Sandford came as early as 1775, and the Spiers, another old family, also left Acquackanonk and located in the valley below the Falls.

David and John Brower have already been mentioned as early settlers. Among their descendants was Garret, who resided near the village of Little Falls, and had three sons,—Abram, John, and Garret. They each had farms within the boundaries of the township, upon which they lived and died.

Abram Smith may also be mentioned as an early resident and a successful farmer, while from Acquackanonk came the Dimmock family, who are at present represented in the township by David Dimmock. Garret Freeland was also a comparatively early settler, and had sons,—Abram, Elias, and Isaac, who all located in Little Falls, and are since deceased. Peter and John, sons of Elias, are among the township's present residents.

The Merselis family were also represented here as in other portions of the county.

Schools.—Tradition reveals the fact that the children of Little Falls during the early period of its settlement were educated in much simplicity, the first school having been convened under an apple-tree, whose far-extending branches afforded shelter from the sun and rain. The trunk, which was five feet in diameter and hollow, afforded ample conveniences as a cloak-room. After the primitive edifice had succumbed to the ravages of time, the little ones gathered in an old building formerly used as a distillery, near the present residence of Rev. J. C. Cruikshank, and were instructed by James C. Fallowfield. At a later period a school was opened in the village of Little Falls, in a room seven feet by twelve in dimensions, on the site of the present barber-shop. This building having been consumed by fire, the school was removed to the house now occupied by Henry Riker, below the canal. Then came the union of the church and school, which proved a fruitful cause of dispute and difference. In 1850 the township embraced but one school district. The territory is now divided into three districts, as follows: Little Falls, No. 6, Southwest, No. 7, and Passaic Valley, No. 8; the respective district clerks being, for District No. 6, C. G. Yorks; for No. 7, Robert Beattie, Jr.; and for No. 8, James Whittaker. There are 424 school children in the township, and the school property is valued at \$6000.

The school funds are apportioned to Little Falls as follows: Of the State fund she receives \$128.22; of the two-mill tax \$1513.49; and of the district tax \$374.50; the total amount from all sources for school purposes being \$2016.21.

Early Highways.—Previous to the year 1797 no public highways were found connecting Little Falls with the business centre of the county. Farm-roads and wood-roads, following the south side of the river, were in general use. During that year the present "Stony road" was projected.

An old road passed through Singac, and following a southerly course entered Little Falls, and passed on through the Notch and Centreville to Passaic. This is still in general use.

Another early road ran, as nearly as can be described, parallel in its course with the Morris and Essex Canal, though used before the projection or survey of the latter.

Civil List.—The first meeting held for the election of township officers occurred at the house of William Smith, on the 13th day of April, 1868. The following is a list of the township officers for that and succeeding years:

1868.—Freeholders, Robert Matches, David Oldham; Township Clerk, F. W. Van Ness; Assessor, John J. Stagg; Collector, Lucas R. Van Ness; Township Committee, Rinear Spear, Robert Beattie, Jr., John Edge, Charles Crane, George Townley; Surveyors of Highways, Abram A. Garrabrants, Christopher T. Sindle.

1869.—Freeholder, Robert Beattie; Township Clerk, Francis W. Van Ness; Assessor, Francis Van Ness; Collector, Lucas R. Van Ness; Township Committee, James Willmore, Elias Van Ness, Robert Beattie, Edward Francisco, Charles McNiel; Surveyors of Highways, A. A. Garrabrants, C. T. Sindle.

1870.—Freeholder, Robert Beattie, Sr.; Township Clerk, John H. Stanley; Assessor, Rinear Spear; Collector, L. R. Van Ness; Township Committee, Edward Francisco, B. Beattie, Jr., Elias Van Ness, James Willmore, John Edge; Surveyors of Highways, A. A. Garrabrants, C. T. Sindle.

1871.—Freeholder, Edward Francisco; Township Clerk, John H. Stanley; Assessor, Rinear Spear; Collector, L. R. Van Ness; Township Committee, Elias Van Ness, James Willmore, Wm. N. Bortie, Edo Mercella, Charles Crane; Surveyors of Highways, Christopher T. Sindle, A. A. Garrabrants.

1872.—Freeholder, Robert Beattie, Jr.; Township Clerk, John H. Stanley; Assessor, Rinear Spear; Collector, F. M. Van Ness; Township Committee, Elias Van Ness, Francis Van Ness, L. R. Van Ness, S. Radcliff, James Garside; Surveyors of Highways, C. T. Sindle, A. A. Garrabrants.

1873.—Freeholder, Edward Francisco; Township Clerk, John R. Spear; Assessor, Rinear Spear; Collector, F. W. Van Ness; Township Committee, Elias Van Ness, S. Van Ness, L. R. Van Ness, James Garside, George Lamb; Surveyors of Highways, C. T. Sindle, A. A. Garrabrants.

1874.—Township Clerk, John R. Spear; Assessor, Rinear Spear; Township Committee, C. G. Yorks, Squire Radcliff, James Garside, Elias Van Ness, James Edge; Surveyors of Highways, John Ryker, Reuben Daniels.

1875.—Freeholder, Edward Francisco; Township Clerk, C. M. Stanley; Assessor, Wm. N. Bortie; Collector, F. W. Van Ness; Township Committee, Robert Beattie, Jr., Charles Crane, Robert Gow, John C. Cruikshank, James B. Saxon; Surveyors of Highways, Wm. H. Van Ness, B. J. Crane.

1876.—Township Clerk, C. M. Stanley; Assessor, Wm. N. Bortie; Collector, F. W. Van Ness; Township Committee, Robert Beattie, Jr., Robert Gow, J. C. Cruikshank, B. J. Crane, J. B. Saxon.

1877.—Freeholder, Lucas R. Van Ness; Township Clerk, C. M. Stanley; Assessor, Wm. N. Bortie; Collector, F. W. Van Ness; Township Committee, Robert Beattie, Jr., James B. Saxon, Martin Crawford, Thomas Edge, John C. Cruikshank; Surveyors of Highways, W. H. Van Ness, B. J. Crane.

1878.—Township Clerk, C. M. Stanley; Assessor, Wm. N. Bortie; Collector, F. W. Van Ness; Township Committee, Robert Beattie, Jr., Edward Francisco, J. C. Cruikshank, Elias Van Ness, Thomas Edge; Surveyors of Highways, Wm. O'Brien, C. G. York.

1879.—Freeholder, Edward Francisco; Township Clerk, Joseph Taggart; Assessor, F. W. Van Ness; Collector, James C. Stanley; Township Committee, Robert Beattie, Jr., Thomas Edge, John B. Saxon; Surveyors of Highways, Wm. O'Brien, C. G. Yorks.

1880.—Township Clerk, Charles E. Casterlin; Assessor, F. W. Van Ness; Collector, J. C. Stanley; Township Committee, B. Beattie, Jr., James B. Saxon, David Hawthorn; Surveyors of Highways, Christopher Sindle, Wm. O'Brien.

1881.—Freeholder, Edward Francisco; Township Clerk, C. M. Stanley; Collector, J. C. Stanley; Assessor, Charles Crane; Township Committee, B. Beattie, Jr., David Hawthorn, James B. Saxon; Surveyors of Highways, Christopher Sindle, Wm. O'Brien, Cornelius G. Yorks.

Villages and Hamlets.—The earliest effort towards business enterprise at Little Falls was made, so far as is known, by Capt. James Gray, who in 1772 erected a foundry and mill on the present site of Beattie's carpet-factory. He also built a dam on the river, which provoked the Legislature of the same year to pass an act for lowering the dam, though with apparently but slight effect. But little is known of the hamlet for a period of some years after this event.

The next owner and pioneer in the development of the site now occupied by this village was Rev. John Duryea, who was born in 1760, and having adopted the ministry as a profession studied with Dr. Livingston, and was licensed to preach in 1784. He was called to Baritan in 1785, where he remained until 1799. In 1801 he settled at Fairfield, Essex Co., which charge then embraced Little Falls, and remained until 1817, when he removed to Little Falls, and probably remained there until 1836, when his death occurred. After he had relinquished his charge he traveled on horseback and held service throughout the country at the various houses at which he received hospitality. On these occasions a collection was invariably taken either for the dominie or the horse.

Mr. Duryea seems not only to have been a godly man, but a citizen of much business capacity. He owned the mills at this point, which after being successfully conducted were sold to the Miller Bros., of whom there were four,—William, Ezekiel, John, and Isaac. In connection with their milling enterprise they owned and managed a store. At a later date Samuel Bridge leased the water-power and erected a factory, which was successfully conducted for some years, but finally burned. Robert Beattie later became owner of the site, and at present carries on an extensive manufacturing interest, elsewhere described. The Van Ness Brothers were also early merchants. The canal passed through the village in 1829, and gave an additional impetus to mercantile enterprise. Little Falls now has a public school, two churches, and numerous stores and warehouses, representing various departments of business.

The hamlet of Singac, located in the extreme northwest corner of the township, was, as nearly as can be determined, settled by John Riker, who was the owner of most of the land in the immediate vicinity. His children were a son, Isaac, and three daughters, among whom his property was divided, the son having the southwest side of the turnpike, and the daughters the northeast. Isaac had three sons, John, Samuel, and Isaac, of whom John became owner of the property. It was by him bequeathed to his daughters, Mrs. Henry Stanley, Mrs. John Van Pelt, Mrs. Thomas Morrell, and Mrs. A. A. Garrabrants, who now own it. At this point was located the gate-

house of the Newark and Pompton Turnpike Company, the keeper of whom established the first store at this place. In 1820, Spear & Van Ness opened a store, and two years after Henry R. Van Ness assumed an interest, and later became sole proprietor. He is still engaged in business with his son. Another store is kept by Winslow Schoonmaker, who is also the village postmaster. There are in addition a wheelwright-shop, a blacksmith-shop, and a hotel, the latter being kept by Thomas Morrell.

Churches.—The Reformed Church at Little Falls was organized by the Classis of Bergen on the 17th of October, 1837, a committee having been appointed for the purpose, consisting of Revs. J. S. De Mund, Ransford Wells, A. H. Warner, and A. Bronson. Its earliest officers embraced the following individuals: Elders, William M. Miller, Isaac I. Jacobus, John Bowman, Jacob S. Van Ness; Deacons, John Brown, William Reynolds, Benjamin Bell, Hugh Irvin. The earliest supply was Rev. A. Bronson, who ministered to the little flock until April, 1838, when Rev. Reuben Porter followed, and supplied the pulpit until July 23, 1838. Rev. Joseph Wilson was then called, in conjunction with the church at Fairfield, and installed. He resigned the pastorate in 1843, when Rev. Edwin Vedder accepted a call, and was the first pastor who gave his full time to the church. He was installed in 1844, and remained until 1849.

During the month of February, 1850, Rev. J. C. Cruikshank was called from the Classis of Ulster, N. Y., and was installed by the Classis of Passaic. His ministry was one of much success. The congregation was freed from a burdensome debt, and many names added to the roll of membership. Mr. Cruikshank resigned in April, 1867, but continued his residence among his people, having been appointed by the State Board of Education superintendent of schools for the county, which office he still fills.

Rev. George J. Van NESTE was called to the pastorate in May, 1869, and remained until September, 1875, when Rev. William H. Smith began his pastoral labors, and continued them until May, 1878. In June of the same year Rev. W. L. Moore was installed, and resigned in May, 1881, after which a call was extended to Rev. Philip Furbeck, who is the present incumbent, and came Nov. 22, 1881.

Services were first held at Little Falls by clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the year 1825. A school-house then stood on the site of the present Reformed (Dutch) Church, and there being no church building in the place at this early date, the people of the neighborhood convened here for worship. Little Falls, however, soon became a regular appointment, and was connected with Cedar Grove, Parsippany, Pine Brook, and Fairfield. The society, small in numbers, continued to occupy the school-house until 1839, when the present church building was, through the enterprise of members of the congregation, erected. Rev. Mr. Robertson was at this

time pastor, and Henry Parrot, Jacob Demmetts, and Lucus Crane were among the leading spirits in completing the work.

The church remained connected with the appointment above named until 1860, when it became a pastoral charge. It has at present a membership of one hundred and twenty-five, with a flourishing Sabbath-school of one hundred and fifty scholars and teachers. The absence of records renders a list of the successive pastors impossible to obtain.

The present officers are Rev. M. C. Reed, pastor; Thomas C. Belding, Sabbath-school superintendent; Stewards and Trustees, Joseph Bowden, Edward Demmitts, John Van Houten, William Vaness, Stephen Sindle, Reuben Daniels, Cornelius G. Yorks, William Berdan, John Wilson.

Manufactures.—**ROBERT BEATTIE & SONS' CARPET- AND WOOLEN-MILLS.**—Mr. Beattie, the senior member of the firm of Robert Beattie & Sons, first engaged in the manufacture of carpets in New York City in 1837. He was induced in 1842 to remove to Little Falls, where he at once leased the mills of the New Jersey and Little Falls Carpet Company, which were located on the Passaic River. This company was organized in 1822 in New York, and at a subsequent date embarked in business at Little Falls. In 1846, Mr. Beattie removed to his present site, having first erected a building of wood, to which his machinery was transferred. The demands of an increasing trade rendering more room a necessity, he in 1858 constructed a capacious mill of brownstone, four stories in height. To this was added in 1876 a building of brick. The machinery is propelled by water, though steam is used in the various processes of dyeing, printing, and drying. The establishment gives employment to 300 hands in its various departments. Foreign wool is used entirely, and the grade of goods produced at these mills finds a ready market. The firm have a warehouse at 85 White Street, New York, through which all sales are effected.

LITTLE FALLS MILLS OF GEORGE JACKSON.—These mills were established by Mr. Jackson in 1850, who was formerly foreman in the dye- and felt-mills of Benjamin Nathan at Little Falls. Mr. Jackson purchased and removed all the machinery and all the stone and wood-work belonging to the former mill to its present site, where he at once rebuilt and began operations. He manufactures all kinds of hair- and wool-felt and carpeting. The factory is located upon what is known as Peckamen's stream, and employs both water- and steam-power. It has two engines, representing one hundred and fifty horse-power, four steam boilers, and two turbine water-wheels.

The factory is equipped with the most complete machinery for the manufacture of a fine grade of felt goods, and employs in its various departments one hundred and fifty men. About 1500 pounds of material per day is worked up, and the total business of the year reaches the sum of \$300,000.

The agents of the factory are located in New York, and find a ready market for its wares in Philadelphia, New York, and other large cities.

Mr. Jackson added to his other business in 1877 a factory for the manufacture of silk and mohair braids, watch-guards, etc. This is also equipped with both steam- and water-power and all the requisite machines for producing the most perfect work. The absorbing demands of the felt-works have rendered it impossible to run the latter establishment to its full capacity.

JAMES EDGE, MANUFACTURER OF BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS, CHAINS, ETC.—This business was established by Thomas Edge in 1846, on the Peckamen's stream, near Little Falls. The manufacture of washers was the earliest industry, after which the works were extended and bolts and other articles were made. Mr. Edge first began his labors upon the farm, and was induced by the extended demand to erect the present factory, which is now owned by his son James, who succeeded to the firm of Thomas Edge & Sons. The extra power needed in the factory is supplied by a twelve horse-power engine. The wares made by this establishment are principally used in the machine-shops in various portions of the State and in New York City. The iron used is mainly supplied by the Passaic Rolling-Mills, at Paterson.

VAN NESS & SINDLE, FELT-MILL.—This mill was erected in 1877 by the present firm for the manufacture of a species of hair-felt used in boiler covering. The capacity of the mill is equivalent to the working of one ton of hair per day. It is run by both water- and steam-power, and employs ten men in the various stages of manufacture. The mill is equipped with all the modern machinery for making hair-felt, for which a market is found in New York and Philadelphia. Adjoining this establishment is the flouring-mill of C. & S. Sindle, erected in 1856.

LITTLE FALLS BROWNSTONE QUARRIES.—The value of these quarries was first developed by an architect in search of stone for the erection of Trinity Church, New York, the original owners having been the New Jersey and Little Falls Manufacturing Company. They were by them leased for a percentage to the Trinity Church corporation, and by them worked for a period of five years. It was then leased by Matches & Clark, and later by William H. Harris, who organized a company and introduced machinery for working the quarries, sawing the stone, etc. Robert Beattie, by purchase, then became owner, carried on its further development, and furnished much stone for the construction of the bridges of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company. Mr. Beattie is still owner, and J. C. Stanley the present lessee. The stone has in several instances proved valuable to the sculptor.

Act of Organization.—The following act of the State Legislature erected Little Falls as an independent township:

"AN ACT to set off from the township of Acquackanonk, in the county of Passaic, a new township, to be called the township of Little Falls.

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey,* That all that part of the township of Acquackanonk, in the county of Passaic, lying westerly of the line running from the line of the city of Paterson, 'along the steep rocks and mountains,' southerly to the line of the county of Essex, being the same line known as part of the westerly line of the old Acquackanonk patent, as described in an indenture made by the lords proprietors of the province of East New Jersey to Hans Diederick and others, dated March fifteenth, sixteen hundred and eighty-four, and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey, in Liber A of Deeds, page one hundred and sixty-four, shall be and is hereby set off from the said township of Acquackanonk, and made a new and separate township, to be known by the name of the township of Little Falls.

"2. *And be it enacted,* That the inhabitants of the said township of Little Falls be and they are hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be known by the name of 'The Inhabitants of the township of Little Falls, in the county of Passaic,' and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, authority, privileges, and advantages, and shall be subject to the same regulations, government, and liabilities as the inhabitants of the present township of Acquackanonk are or may be entitled to by the existing laws of this State.

"3. *And be it enacted,* That the inhabitants of the township of Acquackanonk, as remaining after the passage of this act, shall hold their next township election at the hotel of John V. Ryerson, and afterward in each year at such place as shall be designated at their preceding annual township election, at the time fixed by law; and at the said first township election John J. McCleese, John H. Couenhoven, and Daniel H. Schoonmaker shall act as judges, and Henry P. Simmons shall act as clerk of the said first election.

"4. *And be it enacted,* That the inhabitants of the township of Little Falls shall hold their first township election at Smith's hotel at Little Falls, and afterwards in each year at such place as the inhabitants of said township shall at their preceding annual township-meeting determine, at the time fixed by law for the annual township elections in the said township of Acquackanonk; and at the said first township election William M. Morrell, Charles T. Van Winkle, and Francis Van Ness shall act as judges, and Francis W. Van Ness as clerk of said election.

"5. *And be it enacted,* That the township committee of said townships of Acquackanonk and Little Falls elected at the said first elections, respectively, shall meet on the fourth Monday of April next, at the hotel of Henry F. Paiget, at the Notch, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and afterwards, if necessary, at such times and places as the majority of those present may determine, and then and there, by writing, signed by a majority of said committees, allot and divide between said townships such property, if any, as may be owned by the present township of Acquackanonk, and also such moneys and assets as may be on hand or due or to become due to said townships, in proportion to the taxable property and rates in said townships, respectively, as shall be determined by the last assessment of taxes of the said former township of Acquackanonk, and each of the said townships shall be and remain liable to pay its just proportion of the debts and obligations of the present township of Acquackanonk, according to said last assessment, as the said debts and obligations shall exist at the next annual town-meeting, until the same are fully paid and discharged, such proportion of said indebtedness to be assessed on the inhabitants of said township, respectively, in accordance with the laws now applicable thereto, and each of said townships shall support the paupers whose settlement is or may be within their bounds, respectively, and if any of the persons composing either of the said township committees shall refuse or neglect to meet as aforesaid, those assembled may proceed to make such division, and the decision of a majority of those present shall be final and conclusive.

"6. *And be it enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as to interfere with or impair the commissions of the justices of the peace or of the commissioners for taking the acknowledgment and proof of deeds until they shall expire by their own limitation, or so as to impair the rights of the said township of Little Falls in and to its just and legal proportion of the surplus revenue of the general government or the interest due or becoming due thereon.

"7. *And be it enacted,* That the said township of Little Falls shall form a part of the First Assembly District of the county of Passaic, as heretofore.

"8. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect immediately."

Approved April 2, 1868.

Notes and Incidents.—The following description of the quarries at Little Falls is taken from the "Geology of New Jersey," published in 1868, and will be of interest to the reader:

"Below the village on the left bank of the river (Passaic) there are several old quarries. The stone is a dark-red freestone, and lies in thick beds with shaly layers over it, and trap resting on the latter. The drop is about 10° to the northwest. On the other side of the river the rock is now quarried and shipped *via* Morris Canal to various points in and around Paterson, Newark, and New York. All these quarries are owned by Robert Beattie. At the Little Falls quarry, last mentioned, there is about ten feet of red shale drift covering the rock. The color of the stone is from a light gray to a red. It occurs in thick beds, and stones seventeen by twelve by four feet are often got out. Most of it is very fine-grained, and styled by the workmen 'liver rock.' This quarry has furnished stone for several fine brownstone structures in New York and adjacent cities. For agricultural purposes it is a superior article, and has been successfully used in sculpture."

CHAPTER LXXIV.

POMPTON.

Physical Features.—Nearly the whole of this township, from its northeastern border, on the State line between New Jersey and New York, to its southwestern boundary along the Wanaque River, is one continuous range of mountains. Their summits are generally covered with barren rocks, and considerable portions of this mountainous region are treeless and without vegetation. But the valleys of the Ringwood and Wanaque Rivers, extending the whole length of the township, from north to south, and the occasional fertile portions along their many tributaries, compensate for all this barrenness of the higher regions. Many portions of the township are rich in mineral wealth,—of iron ore of the most superior quality, lead, lime, sandstone, and slate.

The Wanaque Valley frequently widens into alluvial flats and uplands of great fertility. In the valley and upon the hills more favored in soil and less exposed to the elements than the contiguous mountain ranges, oak and chestnut, beech and maple, and occasionally pine and hemlock, with many other varieties of vegetation, have a thrifty growth. The Wanaque is one of the most beautiful and picturesque valleys in the State. It opens into the famous Pompton Plains, where much of the scenery is no more enchanting. But the almost countless resources of wealth in this township are its iron-mines, which produce the richest quality of ore. From the mines of Pompton came the cannon-balls which did good battle for us in the Revolution, and for nearly two hundred years capi-

talists have had investments in these mountain regions, barren and rocky, but which appear to have locked up in their fastnesses resources of inexhaustible treasure.

Early Settlements.—The early settlements in this section were induced by the rich mines of iron ore discovered in the early part of the eighteenth century. John Jacob Faesch, a native of Hesse-Cassel, came to this country in the service of the London Company, who owned extensive tracts of land at Ringwood, Long Pond, and Charlotteburg, at each of which places furnaces and forges had been erected prior to 1766. These had been built and managed by a German named Hasenclever, who had brought to this country many Germans, and among them Faesch, who for a time assisted, and then superseded Hasenclever about 1766. As early as 1771 or '72, Mr. Robert Erskine, of Scotland, succeeded in the management of these mines. Ringwood was the headquarters of the London Company. As early as 1740, Cornelius Board sold to Josiah Ogden, John Ogden, Jr., David Ogden, Sr., David Ogden, Jr., and Usal Ogden, all then residents of Newark, composing the "Ringwood Company," sixteen acres of land at Ringwood for sixty-three pounds. Feb. 1, 1764, Joseph Board sold to Nicholas Gouverneur, of New York, and David Ogden, Sr., six acres and one-half, for six pounds, ten shillings. The same day Joseph Board conveyed to the company "a tract of land situate, lying, and being at Ringwood, near the old forge and dwelling-house of Walter Erwin." July 5, 1764, the Ringwood Company sold to "Peter Hasenclever, late of London, merchant, for five thousand pounds, all the company's lands at Ringwood, then in Bergen, and now in Passaic County."

There were then erected on the property a furnace, two forges, and several dwelling-houses. Hasenclever also purchased of Joseph Wilcox, Walter Erwin, and one Delancy large tracts of land in the vicinity, portions of which were sold at the rate of thirty pounds per hundred acres.

Of course all this activity at that early day in purchasing land in this then remote region was on account of the rich iron-mines, which to this day are of untold value. The Revolution came and interfered with the operations of any foreign company on American soil; but many of the operatives in these mines, and especially Mr. Robert Erskine, the superintendent, became adherents of the American cause and remained permanently in this country. Mr. Erskine figured prominently in the war of the Revolution, and is said to have organized the first militia company in the State. He died at Ringwood in 1780. His grave may be found about one-fourth of a mile from the ruins of the old Ringwood furnace, near the road leading from Ringwood to West Milford. There are two graves side by side, that of Mr. Erskine and of his former clerk, Robert Monteath. The monument is of gray marble, supported by a brick wall

about one foot high, and the inscription shows Mr. Erskine to have been no ordinary person, either in the land of his nativity or of his adoption. It reads as follows:

"In Memory of
Robert Erskine, F.R.S.,
Geographer and Surveyor-General
To the Army of
The United States,
Son of the Rev. Ralph Erskine,
Late Minister of Dunfermline,
In Scotland,
Born
Sept. 7th, 1735,
Died
October 2, 1780,
Aged 45 years
And 26 days."

Enough has been given here to afford some idea of the early settlements about Ringwood. Philip Schuyler was the proprietor of lands about the present villages of Pompton and Bloomingdale, purchasing a tract of two thousand acres there about 1750. Giliam Bartolf located two hundred and eighty acres west of Schuyler's tract. George Ryerson located several tracts in the same vicinity about the same time. Abram Ogden located several lots, about 1770, along the Pequannock and Wanaque for manufacturing purposes.

The Charlotte tract was returned or surveyed to Oliver De Lancy, Henry Cuyler, and Walter Rutherford in 1765, of 6475 acres, and the Van Houtens and Richard Ashfield were proprietors here in 1786. The Ryerson family, of which Martin J. Ryerson is the present representative, has always been a prominent family in this township since its earliest existence as a civilized community. Martin Ryerson, the progenitor of this family, came from Amsterdam, in Holland, in 1646, and was from a Huguenot family. He married Anetie Rappleje, May 14, 1663. Roger Ryerson, his third son, married Rebecca Van Der Shines in 1695. Johannes, the fourth son of Roger, was born Nov. 11, 1716, and married Catalyna Berry, Jan. 13, 1741. Martin, the fifth child of Johannes, was born Nov. 14, 1751, and married Vrouche Van Winkle, Aug. 16, 1778. The portraits of Martin and Vrouche are preserved, and adorn the walls of the present residence of their descendant, Martin John Ryerson, at Bloomingdale. The dignified old gentleman of the past and his proud, stately dame look down upon you in kindly admonition of what they were and of what their descendants should be in every generation. Among the other interesting relics of the past in this same residence is a tall and beautifully encased clock, brought from Holland by Hasencleve, and which was subsequently the property of Gen. Erskine in his mansion at Ringwood, where the present Martin John Ryerson was born, and which has been ticking accurate time for more than one hundred and fifty years. John M. Ryerson, third child of Martin Ryerson, was born Dec. 1, 1732, and

married Clarissa Van Winkle, March 2, 1806. Martin John Ryerson; third child of John M., was born Oct. 31, 1814, and married Mary Ann Conklin, Sept. 26, 1848. She dying Sept. 18, 1860, he married Anna C. Woodward, Oct. 2, 1862. Andrew Zabriskie, first child of Martin John, was born July 24, 1844, and married Georgia Ann Sinen, Oct. 24, 1871, and Mary Isabel Ryerson, the last in this line of the generations, was born May 6, 1873. Sometimes it is family pride and sometimes it is family worth passing down from generation to generation.

Philip Schuyler settled at Pompton in 1688. He married Hester Kingsland, daughter of Isaac Kingsland. His eldest son was Aurent, born Feb. 25, 1715. He married Elizabeth Bogert, and had three sons,—Philip, Garret, and Adonijah,—and died Sept. 6, 1839. His daughter, Elizabeth Schuyler, married John A. Boyd in 1815. Philip Schuyler was a gentleman of large means, was connected with the celebrated family of that name in New York, owned a large tract of land on the Ramapo River, on the west side of what is now called Long Pond, where he built a spacious residence, now in the possession of his descendants, and occupied by them, together with a large tract of land also in possession of the family.

Adam Boyd lived in Pompton, on the Bartram farm, in sight of the Schuyler property. He was born in Windam (now in Morris County), March 21, 1746. Probably his father's name was John Boyd, who was born in Scotland, and settled in Mendham as early as 1710. He may have settled on the Bartram farm, in Pompton township, about 1720. At all events it is certain his son Adam owned this farm, and lived there many years prior to 1776. The foundation-walls and the walls of the cellar of the old farm-house of Adam Boyd, on the Bartram farm, are still standing by an ancient lilac-bush, near the road in going from the Ponds Church to Pompton Furnace. Adam Boyd married Elsie Van Cleve. He had one son (John A. Boyd) and one daughter (Catharine). He died after a distinguished career in the Revolution and in the Congress of the United States, Aug. 15, 1835. John A. Boyd was a prominent lawyer at Hackensack, and died Feb. 21, 1828, aged fifty-three years. His sister Catharine died May 14, 1846, aged seventy-four. John married Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of Adonijah Schuyler. She was born Jan. 9, 1789. They had eight children, among whom are the present Adam and Schuyler Boyd, of Bergen County.

Civil Organization.—Pompton has varied much in its civil and political relations since the early settlement. It was first a part of New Barbadoes, in Essex County; then of Saddle River and Franklin, and in the county of Essex from 1682 to 1709; then in the county of Bergen from that date till it became part of Passaic County in 1837. The act of incorporation reads as follows:

"An Act to incorporate into a township a part of the township of Saddle River and Franklin, in the county of Bergen, passed the 8th of February, 1797.

"Preamble. A number of the inhabitants of the township of Saddle River and Franklin, in the county of Bergen, have by their petition set forth that they have long labored under many difficulties by reason of the length of said townships, for remedy whereof be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that all that part of the township of Saddle River and Franklin lying within the following line: beginning on the line that divides the States of New York and New Jersey, where the said line strikes the first pond of the Ramapough Mountain; from thence on a direct line until it strikes the division line of said townships, at the northwest corner of John Ryerson's land; thence along said line until it strikes the Ramapough River; thence along said river until it meets the Pequannock River; thence up said river until it meets the line that divides the counties of Bergen and Sussex; and thence along said line until it meets the line that divides the States of New York and New Jersey; thence along said line to the place of beginning, shall be and is hereby set off from the said township of Saddle River and Franklin, and made a separate township, to be called by the name of 'the township of Pompton.'"

The township belonged to the undisputed property of the Indians till the discovery by Hendrick Hudson; thence to Holland till it came under the British crown, and afterwards to the State of New Jersey, and subject to the smaller municipal or township divisions, already stated. The word "Pompton" is of Indian derivation, and is the name of one of the prominent tribes in this part of New Jersey before the ingress of civilization. The word is said to mean "crooked mouthed," as applied to the entrance of the Ringwood and Ramapo Rivers as tributaries of the Pompton in their winding and circuitous courses. The name was applied to the locality now known as Pompton Village long before the township was organized, and even long before the Revolution. In other parts of this history will be found an account of the early mining operations in this section of country inviting settlements, early even in the last century, up the "Pequanack and Wanaque Valleys," as they were then called. A further recital here of these early events is therefore unnecessary. When Pompton commenced its municipal career in the county of Bergen, its civil government began with Adonijah Schuyler and Peter Slutt as its first freeholders. Each township at that time was represented by two members in the board, the reduction to one member not occurring till many years afterwards.

The following are the chosen freeholders for Pompton from its organization as a township in Bergen County till it passed into Passaic County in 1837:

1797-98, 1824-28, Adonijah Schuyler; 1797, 1806-7, Peter Slutt; 1798, 1800-1, Simeon Mead; 1799, Joseph Board; 1799-1801, 1829, 1831-36, Nathaniel Board; 1802-13, 1815-23, Adrian Post; 1802-24, Anthony C. Beam; 1825-29, John A. Post; 1830-35, Peter M. Ryerson; 1830, Cornelius Van Wagoner.

It will be seen that Anthony C. Beam was freeholder continuously for twenty-three years, from 1802 to 1824, inclusive, and that Adrian Post was freeholder for eighteen years consecutively from 1802, excepting 1814. The freeholders for Pompton from

1837, when the township passed into Passaic County, are as follows:

1837-42, Peter M. Ryerson, Nathaniel Board; 1843-49, John V. Beam; 1856, Joseph B. Beam; 1861-62, Josiah Beam; 1843-49, Jacob M. Ryerson; 1850, 1855-56, Conrad Beam; 1857-58, 1865, George W. Monks; 1853-54, Chandler D. Norton; 1850-53, 1860-61, 1864, Martin J. Ryerson; 1859, Peter H. Whitanour; 1869, 1865, 1868, Henry S. Van Ness; 1860-62, 1866-67, Conrad Tloe; 1871-72, Daniel Rhine-smith; 1873-74, James C. Vreeland; 1867-68, Charles F. Johnson; 1863, 1868-70, 1877, Philip R. Groye.

Two freeholders were elected from each township and ward till 1858, when there were two from each township and one from each ward for the next ten years, when in 1868 two were chosen from each township and ward; but in 1869 the number was reduced to one freeholder from each township and ward, and so it remains to the present. Mr. John V. Beam, from Pompton, was chosen director of the board for 1849, and Martin J. Ryerson, from Pompton, was also chosen director for 1850-58.

Places of Historical Interest.—The village of Pompton is the most historical locality in the township. In the winter of 1780 a portion of the Jersey troops were stationed at Pompton. The Pennsylvania line had been successful in a mutiny at Morristown, which encouraged a portion of the Jersey troops, chiefly foreigners, to attempt a like meeting at Pompton on the night of the 20th of January, 1781; but by the prompt action of Washington, through Gen. Howe, his subordinate in command, this mutiny was summarily brought to an end by the execution of two of the criminals and the punishment of a few others. Near the Pequannock River, on an elevation, just above where the road crosses the river in going from Pompton to Bloomingdale, stood an old fort, erected in the Revolution to guard against the possible invasion of the valley by the British; and long before this period, in 1735, a log church was erected on the east bank of the Pompton River, a little below where what was then called the Pompton River emptied into the Pequannock, on lands formerly belonging to the Schuyler family. It was dedicated April 7, 1736, and taken down about 1770. This historical spot is now in an open field.

During the Revolution, in 1780, Washington and his army retired for a short time into the Pompton Valley, and had his headquarters in what is now called the Ryerson mansion, just across the river, near the old fort we have mentioned. This stately structure is still standing, and, together with several acres of adjoining land, is owned and occupied by Mr. Mills. The house is in a most excellent state of preservation.

Villages and Hamlets.—Pompton and Bloomingdale, partly in Morris and Passaic Counties, are the only villages in the township, although at Ringwood and through the Wanaque Valley are several small hamlets and thickly-settled neighborhoods. Pompton and Bloomingdale are pleasantly situated along the banks of the Wanaque and Pequannock, just at

the terminus of the mountain range, and at the beginning of the Pompton Plains.

The two railroads—the Mont Clair and the Midland—cross each other in the vicinity in passing up, the former the Wanaque Valley, and the latter the Pequannock. There are some small mills, a church at Pompton, and the extensive steel-works in the lower part of Pompton, and a small Episcopal chapel there, with some pleasant residences in all directions, but quite remote from each other; and while the whole locality is thickly settled, no portion of it appears like a densely-populated town. The portion of Bloomingdale on the east side of Pequannock River and in Passaic County is more densely occupied with houses, stores, and shops, but the main part of this thriving village is in Morris County.

Schools.—The last school census shows the township of Pompton to have 803 school children, and the school property is valued at \$7000, and its appropriation of school moneys is \$3767.60. The largest school is at Bloomingdale. An academy was formerly maintained at this place, which was started about 1844. Martin J. Ryerson, who resides near here, gave the land for this structure. An academic course was maintained here for some years, and the institution has since become one of the public schools of the county.

Churches.—Mr. Ryerson also gave the land for the Methodist Church established at Bloomingdale about 1840. The Methodist Church there has maintained itself since that time. The Baptists also have a church there, which was established about 1846.

The oldest church in this locality is the Reformed (Dutch) Church at Pompton. This church dates back its own separate history to 1812. Before that date the people in the vicinity had worshiped at the church at Pompton Plains. Steps were taken at that date, a subscription list circulated, and seventy-five subscribers obtained in the sum of \$1932 to erect a church upon an acre of land donated by Judge Martin J. Ryerson. On the 20th of February, 1812, the subscribers met at the house or hotel then kept by Martin G. Ryerson, and chose Martin J. Ryerson, Robert Colfax, Adrian Post, Anthony C. Beam, and John Beam trustees to superintend the building of the church. On the 8th of June following a certificate of incorporation of the Pompton and Wanaque Church was filed in the office of the county clerk at Hackensack, in Liber H, No. 2 of Deeds, page 12. On the 17th of February, 1817, the name was changed to "The Pompton Church," as will appear by the certificate filed in the same office, in Liber No. 2 of Deeds, page 309, March 25, 1817. On the 24th day of December, 1814, Martin J. Ryerson, Robert Colfax, Nathaniel Board, Anthony C. Beam, and John D. Piatt were chosen trustees, and Marcus Douglas, Tunis Ryerson, and Garret Haulenbech were appointed a committee to settle the account of the trus-

tees. The pastoral service extended over this church and the church at Pompton Plains jointly till 1815. In this relation Rev. J. T. Field was the first pastor. When the Pompton and Wanaque District became a separate organization its first chosen elders were Thomas Blauvelt, Martin J. Ryerson, Philip J. Schuyler, and Nathaniel Douglas, and its first deacons were Adrian Post, Abram Sines, Johnson N. Gould, and Peter Van Pelt. When the members of the consistory took their oath of office, in 1815, they were sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New Jersey. The commodious parsonage belonging to this church was built in 1817. Mr. Field's pastorate continued twelve and one-half years, terminating by mutual consent April 10, 1827.

Rev. R. C. Shimeall became the next pastor for the short period of nine months, from Sept. 16, 1828, to May, 1829. Rev. I. S. Demond followed for nearly nine years, to June, 1839, when Rev. H. Doolittle became pastor from 1840 to 1852, when Rev. John Gaston became the next pastor, just having graduated from the theological seminary at New Brunswick in 1852. In 1854 the connection between Boardville and this church was amicably dissolved. In 1859 the commodious lecture-room was built by this church at Wanaque at the cost of \$1400, mainly through the persevering efforts of the ladies of the congregation. Mr. Gaston's pastorate ended July, 1862. It was a prosperous period for the church, and very reluctantly could the people consent to let him go elsewhere. He was followed by the present pastor, Rev. John N. Jansen, on the 17th day of December, 1863. Mr. Jansen has been honored with the longest pastoral service in this church. He is a graduate of Rutgers College and Seminary, and is an able and faithful minister.

At a meeting of consistory, April 2, 1816, a memorial was presented from a number of the inhabitants of the Wanaque and Ringwood District of the Pompton congregation for permission to build a church near Col. Board's (now Boardville), which was granted. Arrangements were at once made, a lot was deeded by Col. Board, and the erection of said church was commenced, which was completed in December, 1817, but the inhabitants of that district still retained their connection with the Pompton Church until March, 1854, when the union between Boardville and the Pompton Church was amicably dissolved by the cordial consent of both parties. The congregation of Pompton agreed to pay the church at Boardville four hundred dollars for their interest in the church property at Pompton. This church was supplied previous to 1854 by the Classis of Passaic until April, 1856, when Rev. James E. Bernart was appointed regular pastor, and continued until 1877, and on May 22, 1877, a committee organized the class with twenty-eight members, as follows: John Harty, Mrs. John Harty, Miss Lydia Ann Harty, John Akers, Mrs. John Akers, John L. Decker, John W. Ricker, Miss

S. Ricker, John Stone, John Conklin, Catharine Ann Lewis, Mrs. Anna M. Tise, Mrs. John H. Brown, E. J. Brown, John Henry Brown, Mary J. Montonya, Catherine Whritnour, Martha J. Weatherwalk, Hester J. Van Natter, Alminia M. Freeland, Sarah C. Ricker, Margaret A. Coons, Maria B. Bernard, M. M. Pellet, Mary A. Whritnour, Mr. John Board, Rev. J. E. Bernart, Mrs. Thomas Duffey. The first elders were John Akers, E. J. Brown, John W. Ricker. The first deacons were John Harty and John Henry Brown.

The relation of Rev. Mr. Bernart continued until May, 1881; since that time the church has been supplied by Rev. John N. Jansen, pastor of the Pompton Church, he preaching every alternate Sunday. Present membership, thirteen.

Tradition shows that Episcopal services were held at Pompton as early as 1785, but there are no records that will throw any light on the early organization of this church previous to 1867, when a plot of land was donated by J. Horner & Co., and the erection of a church edifice was commenced. This church was not consecrated until May 22, 1876, by Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey. The first wardens were Abraham Jackson and J. W. Mackavoy, previous to 1881. The society was in charge of the clergy at Paterson, N. J., and was supplied by lay-readers from the theological seminary of New York, and in 1880 the church was organized with a few families,—John Makavoy and family, James Ludlow and family, George Markell and family, Abraham Jackson.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Frederick Greaves, installed 1881, and is the present rector.

The church is of wood and located at the Pompton Steel-Works. The present wardens are J. W. Mackavoy and Richard Wright.

The present vestrymen are C. W. Douglass, J. W. Mackavoy, Richard Wright, George Decker, Thomas Wright, Henry Lawrence, Charles Preston. Present membership, thirty.

Methodist services were first held at Bloomingdale previous to 1840, in an old woolen-mill, until 1842, when a lot was deeded to the congregation for the erection of a church by M. J. Ryerson, and steps were taken to erect a house of worship, which is located on Main Street, about three-quarters of a mile from the depot. The church is of wood, and built at a cost of one thousand dollars, size thirty by sixty feet, and in 1842 the church was completed, and dedicated in the fall by Rev. Mr. McCarl, of Hoboken. The first members were Elizabeth Cooper, Sophia Halien, Mrs. Gertrude Langrough, Richard Sloan, Henry Wrighnour, and others; the first stewards, Peter P. Maby; first trustees, John Siscoe, Peter P. Maby, Richard Sloan, Henry P. Wrighnour, and Henry Drew, and services were held regularly in the old church until 1880, when it was renovated and reopened in the fall of 1880. The present value of the church is three thousand dollars. Membership, two hundred and twenty-five. Present stewards, Robert

Haycock, James White, and Richard Sloan; present trustees, Richard Sloan, Philip Nixon, P. Francisco, Robert Haycock, J. H. Vreeland, Edward Mead, and Peter Haycock. The first pastor of whom we have any knowledge is Rev. S. W. Decker, who was followed by Rev. Henry Mauze, Rev. Mr. Hitchens, Rev. W. S. Wiggans, Rev. Enoch Green, Rev. Richard Van Horne, Rev. Mr. Maby, Rev. Reuben Van Sickle, Rev. Charles Coyt, Rev. Edmund Cook, Rev. Mr. Treat, Rev. Ambrose Compton, Rev. C. W. Cole, Rev. C. M. Reed, Rev. Mr. Dodd, Rev. James Robinson.

Preaching was first held at Midvale, in private houses, as early as 1850, by Rev. Samuel Switzer. Sometimes they were held in school-houses until 1856, when steps were taken to build a house of worship, which was completed in the fall of 1856. This church is located at the head of the Wanaque Valley, and is a wooden structure thirty by forty-five feet, cost about one thousand dollars. This church belongs to the Bloomingdale and Midvale charge, and is supplied by the pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bloomingdale. The present pastor is Rev. James Robinson; present membership, fifty-eight. The present stewards are Daniel Wrighnour, Daniel Rhinesmith, W. F. Vandine. The trustees are Uri Drew, W. F. Vandine, Henry Morris, Isaac McKinon, Daniel Wrighnour, Edward Sloat, Peter Sloat.

Methodist services were first held in Pompton at the house of Thomas B. Steele for a period of five years by Rev. Mr. Anderson, a local preacher, and after the erection of the school-house meetings were carried on by Rev. Moses Morris, a colored preacher, and in 1872 the congregation grew and it was evident that some means had to be provided for the congregation. A lot was deeded to the society by Mr. William H. Graves, and a church edifice was erected. The church is in Pompton Village, near the Pompton Steel-Works, on the Hamburg turnpike. The church is of wood and cost \$4000. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. R. J. Van Horn, assisted by the pastor, Rev. M. C. Reed, and in March, 1872, it was dedicated by Rev. William H. Tunison and William C. Dickinson. The church was organized in 1871 with eleven members,—Joseph J. Van Ness, Mrs. May Cox, David Drew, R. V. Roat, Conrad Haycock, Mrs. Elizabeth Haycock, David B. Steel, Mr. R. V. Roat, Mrs. J. J. Van Ness, Mrs. David Drew, Mrs. Eliza Nevens. The first trustees were J. J. Van Ness, R. V. Roat, David Drew, John Cox, W. C. Steele; Steward, David Drew. Previous to 1872 there was no regular pastor; the church was supplied by local preachers. The first pastor was Rev. McReed, who was stationed at Bloomingdale and preached every alternate Sunday. He came in 1872. Rev. J. W. Cole in 1874, Rev. James Robinson, 1877, the present pastor. The present board of trustees are Cornelius Degraw, Frederick Jacobus, Calvin McCoy, Albert Doremus, Henry Miller, and John Everett; Steward, Henry C. Miller.

Methodist services were first held in private houses

for a number of years, and in 1854 Mr. Wrighnour gave a plot of ground for the erection of a Methodist Episcopal Church, and work was at once commenced, and the church soon erected, which is of wood, twenty-two by thirty-four feet in size, and cost one thousand dollars. This church is located at Stonetown, on the road leading from Midvale to Monksville, and in April, 1881, the church was rebuilt, and dedicated Jan. 22, 1882, by Rev. D. R. Lowry, of Hoboken. The present membership is twenty-two. The stewards are William Colfax and Silas Rhinesmith. The trustees are Peter Wrighnour, William Colfax, Smith Patterson, Silas Rhinesmith, and John Duffey. This church is also under the charge of the Bloomingdale and Midvale Circuit, and is supplied by the Bloomingdale charge. Present pastor is James Robinson.

Previous to 1838 Baptist services were held at Bloomingdale in an old school-house, and from thence to an old woolen-mill until 1843, when the congregation grew and the erection of a church was found necessary, and a lot was purchased at a cost of three hundred dollars, and a church edifice was erected, which was of wood, at a cost of one thousand dollars, the size being thirty by fifty feet, and services were held in the church until 1861, when the old church was found too small to accommodate the congregation, and it was enlarged and renovated in 1861. The first pastor to hold services in the old church was Rev. J. B. Case in 1843, and was succeeded by Revs. Lewis Stell, Mr. Halley, Mr. Brinkerhoof, Mr. Morris, J. M. Carpenter, J. L. Benedict, and J. G. Entrekins.

The church has been supplied since 1881, there being no regular pastor. The church was rededicated in 1862. Value of church property, sixteen hundred dollars; present membership, sixty. The present deacons are Jacob Tintle, Andrew Henion, with R. F. Tintle, treasurer, and E. E. Ball, secretary and clerk.

Rev. Conrad Vreeland was the first to hold Baptist service in Stonetown, and in 1880 he organized a church with a few members, as follows: Jacob Monks and family, Silas Pellington and family, John Carigan and family. Mr. Silas Pellington gave a lot for the erection of a church, and in 1881 a church edifice was erected by Rev. Conrad Vreeland, and in June, 1881, the church was completed, and dedicated by Rev. J. H. Burlingham, assisted by Rev. C. Vreeland. The church is built of wood, with slate roof, at a cost of seven hundred dollars, size being thirty by fifty feet. Present membership about forty.

Industries.—The most extensive industries in this township are the mining and smelting of iron ore by Cooper & Hewitt. The distinguished Peter Cooper, of New York City, and his no less distinguished son-in-law, Abram S. Hewitt, at present member of Congress from New York City, compose this firm. The firm owns large tracts of land in the northern part of the township, at Ringwood and vicinity, and has expended at least one million of dollars in purchases

and improvements in the vicinity. The ore from these mines is sent chiefly to the smelting-works of this firm in Pennsylvania.

Martin J. Ryerson has also a considerable interest in iron-mines at Bloomingdale and vicinity. Mr. Ludlum, at Pompton, is extensively engaged in making steel, and in the manufacture of railroad materials at Pompton Furnace.

Comparative View.—A comparative view of the progress of this township will be suggested by the general condition of Pompton forty years ago with its condition to-day. In 1840 it had 8 forges, 1 furnace, 3 grist-mills, 6 saw-mills, 5 schools, 186 scholars, and a population of 1437. Ryerson's, on the Pequannock River, the present Bloomingdale and Pompton, had 2 stores, 3 grist-mills, and one Reformed Dutch Church, one academy, already mentioned, and twenty dwellings considerably scattered. Ringwood, Boardville, and Wanaque, on the Ringwood River, also had forges. The township has now over two thousand inhabitants and nearly nine hundred school children, and an assessable property valuation of nearly one million of dollars. Pompton, owing to the mineral wealth locked up in its mountains, may yet become proportionately one of the richest townships in Passaic County. It attracted the attention of the Old World in the richness of its iron-mines before the Revolution; it furnished many men-of-war under the command of Gen. Erskine, during that great contest for our independence, and its mines of wealth have drawn thither the energy, the means, and the enterprise of great capitalists ever since. Its mountains and its mines, its valleys and its plains, and, above all, its energetic and enterprising people will always form an interesting part in this great fabric of these American States.

Rev. John N. Jansen.—Thomas Jansen, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was a resident of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., during his lifetime. He was married to Annetje Dubois, to whom were born four children,—Henry T., Dr. John T., Garret Dubois, and Margaret (Mrs. Nathaniel Le Fevre).

The birth of his son, Henry T., occurred at Marletown, where his boyhood was spent, and where later he settled upon the family estate. He followed the pursuits of an agriculturist; was a man of thoughtful habits of mind, and of superior attainments, having been particularly skillful as a surveyor. He was an active worker in the church, and foremost in advancing the interests of Christianity. Mr. Jansen was united in marriage to Miss Lenah, daughter of Peter Elmondorf, of Kingston. Their nine children were Margaret Dubois, Ellen Dewitt, Thomas Henry, Peter Edmund, Jane Magdalene, John Nathaniel, Andrew Elmondorf, Clarissa Marria, and Rachel Dewitt, who died in early childhood. Of this number six are still living. The death of Mr. Jansen occurred in May, 1867.



George



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John W. Jansen

Their son, John N., was born at Marbletown, March 1, 1827, where his early years were spent, first in attendance at the public school of the district, and later at Stony Ridge, after which he attended the academies at New Paltz and Kingston. He entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College in October, 1845, from which he graduated in 1848. Having determined upon the ministry as his vocation, he became a student of the theological seminary at New Brunswick in October of the same year, and finished his studies in 1851. During this year he was licensed by the Classis of New Brunswick, and in June, 1852, accepted a call to Guilford, Ulster County, his first field of labor. Here he remained until December, 1863, after which he removed to Pompton, and became pastor of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of that place, where he is still settled. His pastorate here has been one of great usefulness, and Mr. Jansen's zeal in his ministerial work, and interest in all that tends to the advancement of the best interests of his people, has greatly endeared him to them.

He was married June 9, 1852, to Miss Christiana, daughter of David W. Vail, of New Brunswick, N. J. They have had children,—Elenor Vail, born Dec. 2, 1855, who died March 18, 1876, and Mary Odell, whose birth occurred May 26, 1861, and her death Oct. 1, 1868.

The death of Mrs. Jansen took place on the 18th of December, 1880. Her mental endowments and many noble qualities of heart caused her to be greatly beloved by a large and affectionate circle, and made her death to be sincerely deplored.

Cornelius Schuyler.—The progenitor of the Schuyler family in America was Philip Pieterse Schuyler, who emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1650, and settled in Albany, N. Y., having married Margritta Slechtenhorst. To this marriage were born ten children, among whom was Arent, whose birth occurred in Albany, June 25, 1662, and who was the first pioneer of the family to New Jersey, having settled at Pompton in 1697, and removed to New Barbadoes in 1710. Here he purchased a tract of land, upon which the Schuyler copper-mines were discovered, elsewhere described in this work. He had eight children, among whom was Philip, born about 1688, and married to Hester Kingsland. Among their children was Arent, born Feb. 23, 1715, who located upon land now occupied by the daughters of the subject of this biographical sketch. In the direct line of descent was Adonijah, born Jan. 1, 1754, who married Elizabeth Bogert, whose birth occurred March 5, 1762. Their four children were Helen, Elizabeth, Aaron, and Cornelius. The death of Mr. Schuyler occurred Sept. 6, 1831, and that of his wife March 16, 1821. Their son Cornelius was born April 30, 1795, on the ancestral estate in Pompton, which has been in possession of the family since Arent Schuyler's first occupancy of it. Here his whole life was spent in the quiet pursuits of a country gentle-

man, the cultivation of his land having occupied his time and afforded ample opportunity for the gratification of his tastes. He was united in marriage to Miss Anna Mersieli, of Preakneis, Passaic Co., whose birth occurred Oct. 4, 1798. Their children



Cornelius Schuyler

are three daughters,—Mary, Mrs. Albert Voorhis, of Paramus; Elizabeth, Mrs. Dr. W. S. Williams; and Harriet. The grandsons are Cornelius S., George, and William Henry, sons of Mrs. Voorhis. Mrs. Schuyler's death occurred May 1, 1878, and that of Mr. Schuyler Sept. 14, 1869. He bore during his lifetime a character for the most scrupulous integrity, and in all the relations of life was the co-assistant and honorable gentleman. He was broad in his sympathies and generous in his impulses, the poor and oppressed ever finding in him a willing helper and friend. His early political associations led him to espouse the principles of the Old-Line Whig party, which were in harmony with his views. In religion he supported the Reformed (Dutch) Church; Mrs. Schuyler and her daughters, Mrs. Williams and Miss Harriet, being members of the Pompton Reformed Dutch Church, in the advancement of which they have always manifested a deep interest.

CHAPTER LXXV.

WEST MILFORD.

Physical Features.—This township is located in the most northwestern part of Passaic County, and borders on the State line. It is a rough, rugged, hilly, and in some parts a mountainous section of country. Portions of the township are elevated at least one thousand feet above the level of the sea. The valley of the Pequannock bounds the township on the southwest, from Smith's Mills to Stockholm, a distance, in a straight line, of about ten miles, while the mean length, from the northeast to the southwest, is about sixteen miles, making the territory of the township like an unevenly shaped parallelogram. The valley of the Pequannock from Smith's Mills, in the extreme southwestern corner of the township, northwestwardly to New Foundland, is very narrow, with the hills on both sides shooting up abruptly from the river, in most places a massive pile of rocks. Here the river makes a most rapid descent. In some places there is a fall of from fifty to seventy-five feet in running only a few rods, affording immense advantages for water-power. This section is rich in limestone and iron-mines of the very richest quality. The valley from New Foundland to Stockholm affords a better farming country, though there are but few acres of flat land here or in other parts of the township. It is nearly all of it an upland, rolling, or mountainous country. The land is generally well watered with pure, rapid-running mountain streams. Bunker, Cedar, Black's, and Hawk's Ponds and Echo and Greenwood Lakes are beautiful bodies of water, the ponds and Echo Lake being located near the northwestern borders, and Greenwood Lake extending several miles from the northeastern border of the township into the State of New York, being nine miles long by about one mile in width. The Wanaque River, running south through Pompton township, is the outlet of this lake. The soil in West Milford is well adapted to grass and pasturage. Sheep and cattle thrive on the hills, and produce the best samples of their kind. Here hard and patient toil will always secure to the farmer all the comforts of life. The township is almost wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits, with small farms averaging from seventy-five to one hundred acres each.

Early Settlements.—Early settlers came into this section long before the Revolution from Germany and other European countries, having been first called here on account of the extensive iron-mines, some of which had been worked early in the eighteenth century.

The Strubels, Schulsters, Vreelands, and the Kanouse families were early settlers within the present territory of this township. John George Kanouse, the ancestor of this family, came from Holland about the year 1720, paying for his passage thither by selling his time and labor for about two years after his

arrival. He afterwards owned a thirty-acre tract near the present residence of John P. Brown, in New Foundland. His son, Jacob Kanouse, was born in 1762, and his daughter Elizabeth, now living, is the mother of John P. Brown, the proprietor of the famous hotel or tavern at New Foundland.

Peter P. Brown, father, and John P. Brown, his son, have kept a hotel here, just on the edge of West Milford township, for more than sixty-five years. Half a century ago this tavern was known far and near. Travelers from two and three hundred miles away, then remote parts of the country, from Pennsylvania and the southern range of counties in the State of New York, making their long journeys in private conveyances, before the advent of railroads, journeyed long and late to reach this favorite stopping-place. Hunters and pleasure-seekers resorted thither, and many are the stories of the good cheer with "mine host" in the olden time.

Civil History.—West Milford is the offspring of Pompton township. Its people will therefore learn through what municipal changes the territory of their township had passed prior to its separate organization by reading the history of New Barbadoes, Saddle River, Franklin, and Pompton townships in this volume. West Milford was organized in 1834 by the following act:

"AN ACT to establish a new township in the county of Bergen, passed February 25, 1834.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all that part of the township of Pompton, in the county of Bergen, which lies within the boundaries and descriptions following, to wit: beginning at the bridge crossing the Pequannac River, on the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike road, a few rods east of Cook's Hill, so called, and on the Morris County line; thence a direct course northerly and easterly to mouth of a road a few rods east of the house lately occupied by Richard G. Eyerson, running with said road a northerly course to the New York State line; thence westwardly as far as to the Sussex line; and thence running southwardly along said line as far as the Morris County line; thence eastwardly along said Morris County line until it reaches the bridge below Cook's Hill, being the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby set off from the township aforesaid and established a separate township, to be called and known by the name of the township of West Milford."

The act in the next section provides for the first town-meeting to be held at the inn of Peter Demarest, at New Foundland, in said township. West Milford, therefore, commenced its career in the county of Bergen; but three years afterwards, on the 7th of February, 1837, it became part of Passaic County. First it was part of Essex from 1682 to 1709, then of Bergen from 1709 to 1837, and lastly of Passaic from 1837. Its first chosen freeholders were James L. Dickerson and Isaac P. Cooley, for the year 1834, and were followed by William Sprigg and Jeremiah Williams for 1835, and by Williams and Jetur R. Riggs for 1836, when the township passed into Passaic County, and the names of the succeeding freeholders are as follows:

1837-38, Horace Laroe; 1837-38, Peter S. Demarest; 1839, Henry M. Brown; 1840, Joseph J. Fitzgerald; 1839, 1842-43, Jetur R. Riggs; 1840, Garret W. Van Dien; 1841, John Van Deusen; 1847, Peter B.

Brown; 1843, Jeremiah Williams; 1868-69, Richard H. Colfax; 1850-51, 1857-58, 1862-66, Benjamin Cooley; 1841-42, 1845-46, Isaac J. Cooley; 1844, Chillon F. De Camp; 1849-50, Edward De Camp; 1855, P. Decker; 1856-57, 1859-61, 1868-70, 1875-77, Thomas B. Veeland; 1847-49, Samuel D. Mead; 1866-67, Chillon Laroe; 1856, 1858-61, John J. Laroe; 1851-55, Stephen Terhune; 1873-74, Oscar F. Smith; 1852-54, Peter Rutan; 1863-64, 1871-72, William Wickham; 1865, Jacob C. McConnell; 1867, Samuel Gregory; 1862, William Eckhart.

Historic Places and Events.—There are no localities of special historical interest in this township; this section was famous for the patriotic fervor of the people during the Revolution. Robert Erskine, in 1776, organized one of the first companies of the New York militia from some of the hardy mountaineers of this section.

Villages and Hamlets.—There are no large villages in the township. Charlotteburg, New Foundland, Stockholm, and West Milford are small hamlets, not averaging three hundred inhabitants each; the West Milford Valley from New Foundland to Greenwood Lake is thickly settled, and so are many other sections in the vicinity of Echo Lake, and to the northwest of it in going to West Milford and west of Greenwood Lake, near the border of the township.

Schools.—West Milford in 1881 had 908 school children, showing a falling off from the previous year. Its school property is valued at \$6500. The schools, especially at New Foundland and at West Milford Village, are well attended, and great interest is felt in these primary schools, which in this section constitute almost the only source of education for the young.

Churches.—One of the oldest if not the oldest church in the township is the church established by Catholics in the vicinity of Echo Lake. Many of the people in this locality are descended from German Catholics and other European settlers, who came here early in the eighteenth century, as we have already stated. This church was established soon after the Revolution. It has had no stated pastor for years, but priests from other congregations have successfully ministered to this church since its organization. There is also a Baptist Church in this vicinity, built about five years ago.

A Presbyterian Church has long been established in the village of West Milford. Rev. Mr. Tuttle was its early pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Moore, who was followed by Rev. Mr. Godwin, who was the pastor for more than twelve years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Osler, the present pastor. The church is in a prosperous condition.

There has been a Methodist Church there for many years, and their new edifice was built about two years ago. There is also a Presbyterian Church at New Foundland. Its first pastor, more than seventy years ago, was Rev. Edward Allen. He was ordained by Capt. Martin Brown's barn in the vicinity. He was succeeded by Rev. Edward Osborne, nearly twenty years ago. Rev. George Kanouse, a descend-

ant of the early settler of that name, already mentioned in this history, became the next pastor, and left about forty years since. He was a most able and faithful preacher. Mr. Osborne again returned for a short time, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Wadsworth about thirty years ago. He was pastor for about twenty years, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Layton for a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. R. R. Thompson, the present pastor. Nearly all of the religious denominations mentioned herein hold services in different parts of the township as occasion may require. Many Sabbath-schools are connected with these several churches, and the children in these mountain homes are brought up to reverence and honor the institutions of Christianity.

Industries.—The industries in this township are mostly agricultural. The ruins of many old iron-forges are to be found along the Pequannock and in other parts of the township, which were in active operation before and since the Revolution; but excepting a few grist-mills and the iron-works at Charlotteburg, manual labor here is almost entirely confined to farming pursuits.

The New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad runs in and out of the township three times in passing up the Pequannock Valley, its longest running distance in the township being from a point a little above New Foundland to a point nearly in the north-western corner of the township. The Mont Clair and Greenwood Lake Railway also enters the township in passing up the Winokie Valley, in the extreme southeastern part of the township, terminating at Greenwood Lake.

The railroad facilities within the last ten years have afforded the farming community great advantages in shipping their products to a ready market. Remoteness from any market before the ingress of railroads embarrassed and at times greatly discouraged the farmers of West Milford. Immense quantities of milk are now shipped daily by rail to New York City.

A comparative view of this township during the last forty years, covering nearly the period of its existence, shows that in 1840 it had 10 forges, 2 tanneries, 2 grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, 11 schools, 408 scholars, and a population of 2108, and to-day it has as many forges, but not any of them in active, continuous operation, and as many other mills, as many schools, but, with a more accurate census probably, it now has 908 school children, but with a population to-day not much exceeding 2500. The area of the township in acres is 41,369, at a valuation of \$556,371. The area was the same forty years ago, but the valuation then would not exceed \$200,000. It is a rural township, but it feeds cities, not only with food, but with hardy men and women, for whom the exhausting toil of cities creates a constant demand. West Milford does not confine its progress within itself, but extends it abroad all over the county.



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